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Joseph Dunsmuir
Esq. Victoria

THE

PHYSICIAN'S VADE MECUM.

BEING

A HAND-BOOK OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REFERENCE, WITH OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION AND TABLES,

BY

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WITH ADDITIONS

BY

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PREFACE.

This little volume has been prepared for the busy physician, pharmacist and medical student, as a pocket companion on their daily rounds. A brief examination of its contents will convey a clearer idea of its nature and scope than any statement could do, yet a few words may be permitted. In the preparation of this book the author lays no claim to originality whatever; his object has been to make a compilation of recorded points of interest, relative to medicine and pharmacy. He has not hesitated to copy liberally and literally from published journals and books. The various tables and other subjects of importance have been culled from the most authentic and approved sources, and, as great pains have been taken in their revisal, the author feels an unusual degree of confidence in their correctness. The chapters devoted to emergencies and general diseases will be found extremely serviceable and convenient for the busy practitioner, as they will prove a great saving of time when referred to. The author is greatly indebted to Dr. Frank S. Parsons, Editor of the "Times and Register," Philadelphia, Pa., for exceedingly valuable chapters relating to the diseases of infancy and childhood, and based upon a very extensive practice.

The contents of this work are of so varied a nature that it was not deemed necessary to make any strenuous efforts to arrange them systematically. Being solely intended as a book of reference, the relative order of the subjects is immaterial, and the copious table of contents and index affords all the assistance that can be desired by those who wish to consult its pages.

SEBASTIAN J. WIMMER.

New York City, July 23, 1894.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

The composition on the pages of this book has been done by the Linotype process, which makes certain explanations necessary on account of the machine work.

In chapter XIV the French and German accent marks are purposely omitted. Physicians who do not know French or German will not understand their accent those who do know these languages will not need the table of questions.

oz. takes the place of the usual sign of ounce.

dr. takes the place of the usual sign of drachm.

scr. stands for scruple.

eq. stands for equals.

gr. stands for grains.

The gramme sign, or cubic centimeter, of the metric system is implied in the decimal system of figures.

Roman numerals are used in the English system of weights, but fractions in this system are indicated by a dash separating the numerator from the denominator; thus, 1-6 means one-sixth; 1-150, means one one-hundred and fiftieth, etc.

ins. stands for insoluble.

v. s. stands for very soluble.

s. stands for soluble.

Other abbreviations will appear in the pages of the book.

CHAPTER I.

A TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Abbreviations, Latin Word and English Word.

AA.—Ana (Gr. word)—Of each.
Abs. febr.—Absente febre—In the absence of fever
Ad. or add.—Adde or addatur—Add to.
Ad. lib.—Ad libitum—At pleasure.
Admov.—Admoveatur—Let it be applied.
Altern. hor.—Alternis horis—Every other hour.
Alv. adstrict.—Alvo adstricta—The bowels being confined.
Aq. bull.—Aqua bulliens—Boiling water.
Aq. comm.—Aqua communis—Common water.
Aq. ferv.—Aqua fervens—Hot water.
Aq. font.—Aqua fontis—Spring water.
Aq. marin.—Aqua marina—Sea water.
Aq. tepid.—Aqua tepida—Tepid water.
Aq. pur.—Aqua pura—Pure water.
Aq. niv.—Aqua nivalis—Snow water.
Aq. pluvial.—Aqua pluvialis—Rain water.
Aliquant.—Aliquantillum—A very little.
Applic.—Applicetur—Apply.
B. A.—Balneum arenae—A sand bath.
Baln. tep.—Balneum tepidum—A warm bath.
Bib.—Bibe—Drink.
Bis. ind.—Bis indies—Twice a day.
B. M.—Balneum mariae—A water bath.
Bol.—Bolus—A bolus.
Bulliat. (bull.)—Bulliat—Let it boil.
But.—Butyrum—Butter.
B. V. (baln. vap.)—Balneum vaporis—A vapor bath.
C.—Congius—A gallon.
C.—Cum.—With.
Cap.—Capiat—Let him take.
Cat.—Cataplasma—A poultice.
C. C.—Cucurbitula cruenta—A cupping glass.
C. M.—Cras mane—To-morrow morning.
C. N.—Cras nocte—To-morrow night.
Cochleat—Cochleatin—By spoonfuls.
Coch.—Cochleare—A spoonful.
Cochl. ampl.—Cochleare amplum—A large spoonful.
Coch. parv.—Cochleare parvum—A teaspoon.
Coch. mod. (med.)—Cochleare modicum—A dessert spoonful.
Colat.—Colatur—Let it be strained.
Comp.—Compositus—Compound.
Conf.—Confectio—Confection.
Cont.—Continuetur—Let it be continued.

Abbreviations, Latin Word and English Word.

Cong.—Congius—A gallon.
Coq.—Coque—Boil.
Cort.—Cortex—Bark.
Crast.—Crastinus—For to-morrow.
Cuj.—Cujus—Of which.
Cyath.—Cyathum—A teacup.
D.—Dosis—A dose.
D. et S.—Detur et Signetur—At the end of prescription.
D. D.—Detur ad—Let it be given in or to.
Deaur. pil.—Deauratur pilula—Let the pill be gilded.
Dec.—Decanta—Pour off.
Decub.—Decubitus—Lying down.
Dej. alv.—Dejectiones alvi—Stools, alvin evacuation.
De D. in D.—De die in diem—From day to day.
Dep.—Depuratus—Purified.
Dest.—Destilla—Distil.
Det.—Detur—Let it be given.
Div. in p. aeq.—Dividatur in partes aequales—Divide into equal parts.
Dex. lat.—Dextra lateralis—Right side.
Dil.—Dilutus—Weaken, dilute.
Dim.—Dimidius—One-half.
Div.—Divide—Divide.
Drach.—Drachma—A drachm.
Ejusd.—Ejusdem—Of the same.
Enem.—Enema—A clyster, enema.
F. (ft.)—Fiat—Let there be made.
Feb. dur.—Febre durante—The Fever continuing.
Fl.—Fluidus—Fluid.
Filt.—Filtra—Filter.
Fol.—Folium vel folia—A leaf or leaves.
Ft. mist.—Fiat mistura—Let a mixture be made.
Ft. haust.—Fiat haustus.—Let a draught be made.
Ft. pil. no. xx.—Fiant pilulae viginti—Let 20 pills be made.
Fem. intern.—Femoribus internus—To the inner part of the thigh.
Flor. (fl.)—Flores—Flowers.
Ft. venaes.—Fiat venesectio—Bleed.
Fontic.—Fonticulus—An issue.
Lot.—Lotio—Lotion, a wash.
Garg.—Gargarisma—A gargle.
Gr.—Granum vel grana—A grain or grains.
Gtt.—Gutta vel guttae—A drop or drops.
Guttat.—Guttatum—By drops.
Haust.—Haustus—A draught.
Hor. decub.—Hora decubitus—At bed-time.
Hor. interm.—Horis intermediis—At intermediate hours.
H. S. (hor. som.)—Hora somni—On going to sleep.
Inf.—Infusum—Infusion.
Inject.—Injectio—Injection.
Ind.—I dies—Daily.
Jul.—Julepus—A julep.
Lat. dol.—Lateri dolenti—To the pained side.
Lb. (lib.)—Libra—A pound weight.
Liq.—Liquor—Liquid.
Lot.—Lotio—Lotion, a wash.

Abbreviations, Latin Word and English Word.

M.—Misce—Mix.
Mac.—Macera—Macerate.
Man.—Manipulus—A handful.
M. P.—Massa pilularum—A pill mass.
Man. prim.—Mane primo—Early in the morning.
Min.—Minimum—The 60th part of a drachm by measure.
Mitt.—Mitte—Send.
Mod. prescript.—Modo prescripto—In the manner directed.
Muc.—Mucilago—Mucilage.
Mass.—Massa—A mass.
Mist.—Mistura—A mixture.
N.—Nocte—At night.
No.—Numero—In number.
O.—Octarius—A pint.
Ol.—Oleum—Oil.
Omn. hor.—Omni horis—Every hour.
Omn. alt. hor.—Omnibus alternis horis—Every other hour.
O. O. O.—Oleum olivum optimum—Best Olive oil.
Ov.—Ovum—An egg.
Omn. bid.—Omni biduo—Every two days.
Omn. hor.—Omni hora—Every hour.
Oz.—Uncia—An ounce.
Pulv.—Pulvis—Powder.
P.—Pondere—By weight.
Pil.—Pilula—Pill.
P. Ae.—Partes aequales—Equal parts.
P. R. N.—Pro re nata—According to circumstances.
Pug.—Pugillus—A grasp between the finger and thumb.
Pot.—Potio—A potion.
P. Rat. AEtat.—Pro ratione aetatis—According to age.
Q. P.—Quantum placeat—As much as you please.
Q. S.—Quantum sufficiat—As much as is sufficient.
Quor.—Quorum—Of which.
Rad.—Radix—A root.
Rect.—Rectificatus—Rectified.
Rep.—Repetatur—Let it be repeated.
Redig. in pulv.—Redactus in pulverem—Let it be powdered.
S. Signa—Write, mark.
Sig.—Signa—Write, mark.
Sem.—Semen—Seed.
Semi-D.—Semidrachma—Half a drachm.
Sesquih.—Sesquihora—Half an hour.
Sesunc.—Sesuncia—An ounce and a half.
Sing.—Singulorum—Of each.
Solv.—Solve—Dissolve.
Sp. (spir.)—Spiritus—Spirit.
Se.—Semi—One-half.
St. (stet.)—Stet—Let it stand.
Syr.—Syrupus—Syrup.
Si op. sit.—Si opus sit—If there is occasion.
Sum.—Sumendus—To be taken.
Temp. dext.—Tempori dextro—To the right temple
Tinct. (tr.)—Tinctura—Tincture.
Trit.—Tritura—Triturate.
VS.—Venaesectio—Venesection.

TABLE OF THE ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF THE PROPERTIES OF REMEDIAL AGENTS.

Abbreviations, Latin Word and Translations.

Alex.—Alexipharmacus—Antidotal to poisons.
Alt.—Alterative—Stimulating the secretions.
Anod.—Anodynus—Medicine to allay pain.
Antac.—Antacida—A remedy against acidity.
Antiphlog.—Antiphlogisticus—A remedy against fevers.
Antil.—Antilithica—Tending to cure gravel, etc.
Antibil.—Antibilious—Correcting biliary derangement.
Antiem.—Antiemeticus—A remedy for vomiting.
Antiphlog.—Antiphlogisticus—A remedy against inflammation.
Antiper.—Antiperiodicus—Preventing the recurrence of periodical diseases.
Antiscorb.—Antiscorbuticus—Against scurvy.
Antiscrof.—Antiscrofulus—Against scrofula.
Antisep.—Antisepticus—Opposed to putrefaction.
Antispas—Antispasticus—Opposed to spasm.
Aper.—Aperiens—Slightly laxative.
Aphro.—Aphrodisiacus—Exciting love.
Arom.—Aromaticus—Aromatic, spicy.
Astrin.—Astringentia—Contracting organic texture.
Bals.—Balsamicus—Mitigating, healing.
Calm.—Calminativus—Quieting
Carmin.—Carminativus- Correcting flatulency.
Cathar.—Catharticus—Producing evacuations of the bowels.
Ceph.—Cephalicus—Applicable to diseases of the head.
Chol.—Cholagogus—Causes bilious stools.
Colly.- Collyrium—A wash for the eyes.
Dem.—Demulcentia—Mollifying, softening.
Deob.—Deobstruens—Removing obstructions.
Deterg.—Detergentia—Cleansing, removing impurities.
Diaph.—Diaphoreticus—Producing perspiration.
Diur.—Diureticus—Increasing urinary secreton.
Disc.—Discutientia—Repelling tumors, etc.
Dras.—Drasticus—Acting strongly.
Emet.—Emeticus—Causing vomiting.
Emol.—Emollicns—Softens, soothing.
Emm.—Emmenagoga—Promotes menstruation.

Abbreviations, Latin Word and Translations.

Epispas.—Epispasticum—Blistering, irritating.
Errh.—Errhinum—Excites nasal discharges.
Eschar—Escharoticum—Destroys flesh.
Expect.—Expectorans—Provokes expectoration.
Febr.—Febrifugus—Allaying fever.
Hepat.—Hepaticus—Causes healthful action of the liver.
Herp.—Herpeticus—Curing diseases of the skin.
Hydrag.—Hydragoga—Producing watery stools.
Irrit.—Irritans—Exciting inflammation.

Abbreviations, Latin Word and English Word.

Lax.—Laxativus—Causes gentle action of the bowels.
Lith.—Lithontripticus—Dissolving calculi in the urinary passages.
Mucilag.—Mucilago—Lubricating, gummy.
Narc.—Narcotica—Stupefying.
Nerv.—Nervinus—Allaying irritation.
Nutr.—Nutritive—Nourishing.
Part.—Parturiens—Bring forth, exciting parturition.
Pect.—Pectoral—Allaying diseases of the lungs.
Refrig.—Refrigerantia—Cooling, mitigating heat.
Resolv.—Resolventia—Dispersing inflammation without ulceration.
Restor.—Restorative—Bringing back the natural functions.
Rubef.—Rubefaciens—Causing superficial inflammation.
Sec.—Secernere—Causing the secretions to flow.
Sed.—Sedativa—Depressing the vital powers.
Sial.—Sialogogus—Stimulating the salivary glands.
Somnif.—Somnifer—Hypnotic.
Sopor.—Soporific—Induces sleep (hypnotic).
Ster.—Sternutamentum—Exciting sneezing.
Stim.—Stimulans—Exciting action.
Stom.—Stomachic—Causing a healthful action of the stomach.
Styp.—Stypticum—Arresting hemorrhage.
Sudor.—Sudorificum—Excites sweating.
Ton.—Tonic—A medicine which strengthens.
Verm.—Vermifugus—Destroying worms.
Vesic.—Vesica—Blistering.
Vuln.—Vulnerarius—Healing wounds.

TABLE OF DOSES FOR CHILDREN TWO YEARS OLD.

Preparation and Dose.

Acetum, opii—m ss-j
" scillae—m j-v
Acidum acetum dil—m v-xv
" carbolicum—gr. 1-8th
" hydrocyanicum dil—m 1-8th to 1-4th.
" gallicum—gr. ss-ij
" hydrochloricum dil—m j-v
" nitricum dil—m j-iij
" nitrohydrochloricum dil—m j-v.
" phosphoricum dil—m j-v
" salicylicum—gr. j
" sulphuricum dil—m j-v
" sulphuricum aromaticum—m j-v
" tannicum—gr. ss-ij
Aether—m ij-x
Chloroformum—m j-v
Ammonii bromidum—gr. j-v
" carbonas—gr. ss-j
" chloridum—gr. j-v

Antimonii et potassii tartras—gr. 1-48th to 1-
Aqua ammoniae (external use).
" camphorae—f dr. j
" cinnamomi—f dr. j-ij
" menthae piperitae—dr. j-ij
" rosae (external use).
Argenti nitras—gr. 1-64th to 1-32d
" nitras fusa (external use).
Bismuthi subnitras—gr. j-v
" subcarbonas—gr. j-v
Creta preparata—gr. ij-x
Testa preparata—gr. ij-x
Carbo ligni—gr. j-v
Chloral—gr. j-v
Confectio sennae—gr. x-xx
Decoctum haematoxyli—dr. j-ij
" hordei—oz. j-iv
" quercus (external use).
Extractum belladonnae—gr. 1-32d to 1-16th
" cinchonae—gr. j-iv
" colocythidis C—gr. 1-4th to j
" gentianae—gr. 1-2 to j
" glycyrrhizae—gr. j-v
" haematoxyli—gr. j-iv
" hyoscyami—gr. 1-16th to 1-4th
" krameriae—gr. 1-2 to ij
" malti—m xv- dr. ss
" nucis vomicae—gr. 1-48th to 1-24th
" taraxaci—gr. ij-x
" buchu fluid—m ij-v
" cimifugae fluid—m iv-viij
" ergotae fluid—m j-ij
" gelsemii fluid—m 1-4th to 1-2
" grindeliae fluid (external).
" pilocarpi fluid—m x
" pruni virg. fluid—m x
" rhei fluid—m j-v
" sennae fluid—m x-xxx
" spigeliae et sen. fluid—dr. j
" subcarbonas—gr. j-ij
" uvae ursi fluid—m ij-v
" valerianae fluid—m ij-x
Ferri citras—gr. ss-ij
" et ammonii citras—gr. ss-ij
" et potassii tartras—gr. ss-ij
" et quininae citras—gr. ij
" lactas—gr. ss-ij
" pyrophosphas—gr. 1-4th to j
" sulphas exsiccata—gr. 1-4th to j
" ferrum reductum—gr. ss-ij
Hydrargyri chloridum corros—gr. 1-100th
" chloridum mite—gr. 1-24th to iss
Hydrargyrum cum creta—gr. ss-iss
Infusum buchu—f dr. j-ij
" calumbae—dr. j-ij
" digitalis—m x-dr. ss
" lini—oz. ss-ij
Kamala—gr. v-xv
Liquor acidi arseniosi—m j-iij
" ammonii acetatis—dr. ss-j
" arsenici et hydrarg. iodidi—m ss-j
" calcis—dr. j-oz. ijj
" ferri nitratis—m j-iij

Liquor ferri subsulphatis—m ss-j
" magnesii citratis—dr. ij-oz. ss
" pepsini—dr. ss-j
" potassii arsenitis—m j-iij
" potassi citratis—dr. ss-j
" sodae chloratae (external use).
Magnesia—gr. v-scr. ij
" carbonas—gr. v-scr. ii
" sulphas—gr. v-xv
Manna—gr. xx-dr. j
Mistura ammoniaci—dr. ss-ij
" amygdalae—dr. j-oz. j
" assafoetidae—dr. j-ij
" chloroformi—dr. j-ij
" cretae—dr. ss-j
" ferri comp.—dr. j-ij
" ferri et ammonii acetatis—dr. ss-j
" glycyrrhizae comp.—m xv-dr. ss
" potassii citratis—dr. ss-j
" rhei et sodae—dr. ss-j
Morphinae acetas—gr. 1-48th to 1-30th
" murias—gr. 1-48th to 1-30th
" sulphas—gr. 1-48th to 1-30th
Moschus—gr. j-ij
Mucilago acacia—ad lib.
" sassafras medullae—ad lib.
" tragancanthae—ad lib.
" ulmi—ad lib.
Oleum chenopodii—m ij-iv
" cinnamomi—m 1-4th
" gaultheriae—m j-ij
" menthae piperitae—m ss-j
" morrhuae—m xv--dr. j
" olivae—dr. j-ij
" ricini—dr. ss-ij
" succini (external use).
" terebinthinae—m ij-v
Oleoresina aspidii—m v-xx
Opium—gr. 1-10th to 1-8th
Pepo—dr. j-ij
Phosphorus—gr. 1-160th to 1-100th
Plumbi acetas—gr. 1-8th to 1-6th
Potassii acetas—gr. ij-v
" bicarbonas—gr. ij-v
" bitartras—gr. x-xv
" bromidum—gr. ij-v
" chloras—gr. ij-v
" citras—gr. ij-v
" et sodii tartras—gr. xv-dr. j
" iodidum—gr. ss-iij
" nitras—gr. iss-viij
" permanganas (external use).
Pulvis aromaticus—gr. i-ij
" glycyrrhizae comp.—gr. iv-viij
" ipecacuanhae et opii—gr. 1-4th to iss
" rhei comp.—gr. v-x
Quininae bisulphas—gr. ss-iv
" sulphas—gr. ss-iv
" valerianas—gr. 1-4th to ss
Resina jalapae—gr. 1-4th to ss
" podophylli—gr. 1-64th to 1-48th
" scammonii—1-4th to iss
Rheum—gr. ss-ij

Salol—gr. ss-iss
Santoninum—gr. 1-4th to ss
Sulphonal—gr. jss
Scammonium—gr. i-ij
Senna—gr. iij-v
Sinapis, as an emetic—gr. viij-xx
Sodii acetas—gr. ij-v
" arsenias—gr. 1-160th to 1-64th
" bicarbonas—gr. ij-v
" boras (external use).
" bromidi—gr. j-v
" salicylici—gr. ss-iss
Spiritus aetheris comp.—m ij-x
" aetheris nitrosi—m v-xx
" ammoniae aromati.—m ij-v
" camphorae—m ss-iv
" chloroformi—m j-v
" cinnamomi—m j-ij
" frumenti—m v-(dr. j)
" juniperi comp.—m v-xv
" menthae piperitae—m ss-ij
" vini gallici—m v-dr. j
Strychninae sulphas—gr. 1-130th to 1-100th
Sulphur praecipitatum—gr. v-xv
Syrupus acaciae—ad lib.
" allii—dr. ss-dr. ij
" ferri iodidi—m ij-v
" ipecacuanhae—m ij-dr. j
" krameriae—m xx-dr. j
" lactucarii—m xx-dr. j
" limonis—ad lib.
" pruni Virginianae—m xv-dr. ss
" rhei aromat.—dr. ss-j
" sarsaparillae comp.—m xv-dr. ss
" scillae, and scillae comp.—m ij-vj
" senegae—m ij-vj
" tolatani—m ij-vi
" zingiberis—m v-x
Tinctura aconiti—m 1-4th to ss
" belladonae—m i-ij
" calumbae—m iij-xv
" cannabis Indicae—m j-ij
" cardamomi comp.—m v-xv
" cinchonae comp.—m x-xv
" cinnamomi—m ij-xv
" colchici—m i-iij
" digitalis—m ss-iij
" ferri chloridi—m i-v
" gelsemii—m j-ij
" gentianae comp.—m v-xv
" guaiaci ammon.—m v-vx
" hyoscyami—m i-iv
" iodi—m i-iv
" ipec. et opii—m 1-4th to iss
" kino—m ij-xx
" krameriae—m ij-xx
" lavandulae comp.—m v-xx
" nucis vomicae—m ss-ij
" opii—m i-iij
" opii camphorata—m v-xx
" opii deodorata—m i-iij
" rhei dulcis—m v-x
" scillae—m i-v

Tinctura strophanthi—m ss-j
" valerianae ammoniata—m v-xv
" zingiberis—m ij-vij
Vinum ergotae—m v-x
" ferri amarum—m xx-dr. ss
" ipecacuanhae—m ij-viij
" opii—m ss-j
" rhei—m v-dr. ss
" portense—m v-dr. j
" xericum—m x-dr. j
Zinci—oxidum—gr. 1-8th to ss
" sulphas—gr. 1-8th to v
" valerianas—gr. 1-8th to ss

ADDENDA.

Preparation and Dose.

Antifebrin—gr. ss-j
Antipyrin—gr. ss-ij
Ex. cascara sagrada fld.—m ij-x
Pelletierine tannas—gr. i-v
Phenacetin—gr. ss-iss
Pulvis zingiberis—gr. 1-6th to ij

TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

No.	Elements and Symbols.	Equivalents.	Specific Gravity.
1.	Aluminum—Al	27	2.58
2.	Antimony (stibium)—Sb	120	6.7
3.	Arsenic—As	75	5.7
4.	Barium—Ba	137	3.6
5.	Bismuth—Bi	207	9.9
6.	Boron—B	11	2.68
7.	Bromine—Br	80	3.18
8.	Cadmium—Cd	56	...
9.	Caesium Cae	123	...
10.	Calcium—Ca	39.9	1.5778
11.	Carbon—C	12	...
12.	Cerium—Ce	46	...
13.	Chlorine—Cl	35.37	2.46
14.	Chromium—Cr	52.4	...
15.	Cobalt—Co	30	...
16.	Calumbium (tantalum)—Ta .	184	...
17.	Copper (cuprum)—Cu.....	63.2	8.9
18.	Didymium—Di	48	...
19.	Erbyum—Er	?	...
20.	Fluorine—Fl	19	...
21.	Glucinum—G	7	...
22.	Gold (aurum)—Au	196	19.32
23.	Hydrogen—H	1	...
24.	Ilmenium—Il	...	...
25.	Iodine—I	127	4.95
26.	Iridium—Ir	99	...

No.	Elements and Symbols.	Equivalents.	Specific Gravity.
27.	Iron (ferrum)—Fe	56	7.78
28.	Lanthanum—La	44	...
29.	Lead (plumbum)—Pb	207	11.37
30.	Lithium—Li	7	0.59
31.	Magnesium—Mg	24	1.75
32.	Manganese—Mn	7	...
33.	Mercury (hydrargyrum)—Hg	200	13.6
34.	Molybdenum—Mo	48	...
35.	Nickel—Ni	58.6	9.1
36.	Niobium—Nb	...	...
37.	Nitrogen—N	14	0.971
38.	Norium—No	...	...
39.	Osmium—Os	100	...
40.	Oxygen—O	16	...
41.	Palladium—Pd	54	...
42.	Pelopium—Pe	...	...
43.	Phosphorus—P	31	1.83
44.	Platinum—Pt	194	21.4
45.	Potassium (kalium)—K	39	0.865
46.	Rhodium—Ro	52	...
47.	Rubidium—Rb	85	...
48.	Ruthenium—Ru	52	...
49.	Selenium—Se	40	...
50.	Silicon—Si	28	...
51.	Silver (argentum)—Ag	10	10.5
52.	Sodium (natrium)—Na	53	0.98
53.	Strontium—Sr	44	...
54.	Sulphur—S	32	...
55.	Tellurium—Te	64	...
56.	Terbium—Tb	?	...
57.	Thorium—Th	60	...
58.	Tin (stannum)—Sn	117.8	7.3
59.	Titanium—Ti	24	...
60.	Tungsten (Wolfram)—W	92	...
61.	Uranium—U	240	...
62.	Vanadium—V	68	...
63.	Yttrium—Y	32	...
64.	Zinc—Zn	65	7-7.2
65.	Zarconium—Zo	34	...

TABLE OF THE SOLUBILITY OF CHEMICALS.

(From the U. S. P.)

CHEMICALS.	WATER.		ALCOHOL.	
1 part is sol. in:	At 15 C. (59 F)	Boiling.	At 15 C. (59 F)	Boiling.
	Parts.	Parts.	Parts.	Parts.
Acidum arseniosum	30-80	15	sp.	sp.
" benzoicum	500	15	3	1
" boricum	25	3	15	5
" carbolicum	20	.....	v. s.	v. s.
" chromicum	v. s.	v. s.	dec.	dec.
" citricum	0.75	0.5	1	0.5
" gallicum	100	3	4.5	1

CHEMICALS. 1 part is sol. in:	WATER. At 15 C. (59 F) Parts	WATER. Boiling. Parts.	ALCOHOL. At 15 C. (59 F) Parts.	ALCOHOL. Boiling. Parts.
Acidum salicylicum...	450	14	2.5	v. s.
" tannicum.....	6	v. s.	0.6	v. s.
" tartaricum.....	0.7	0.5	2.5	0.2
Alumen.....	10.5	ins.	0.3	ins.
" exsiccatum.....	20	ins.	0.7	ins.
Alumnii hydras.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" sulphas.....	1.2	v. s.	al.ins.	ins.
Ammonii benzoas.....	5	1.2	28	7.6
" bromidum.....	1.5	0.7	150	15
" carbonas.....	4	dec.	dec.	dec.
" chloridum.....	3	al.ins.	1.37	al.ins.
" iodidum.....	1	0.5	9	3.7
" nitras.....	0.5	v. s.	20	3
" phosphas.....	4	ins.	0.5	ins.
" sulphas.....	1.3	1	sp.	s. p.
" valerianas.....	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Antimonii et potass. tart.....	17	3	ins.	ins.
" oxidum.....	ins.	al.ins.	ins.	ins.
" sulphidum.....	ins	ins.	ins.	ins.
" " purificat....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Antimonium sulphuratum.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Apomorphinae hydrochlorus.....	6.8	dec.	50	dec.
Argenti cyanidum.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" iodidum.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" nitras.....	0.8	0.1	26	5
" " fusus.....	0.6	0.5	25	5
" oxidum.....	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
Arsenii iodidum.....	3.5	dec.	10	dec.
Atropia.....	600	35	v. s.	v. s.
Atropinae sulphas.....	0.4	v. s.	6.5	v. s.
Bismuthi citras.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" et ammonii . itras	v. s.	v. s.	sp.	s. p.
" subcarbonas.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" subnitras.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Bromum.....	33	.....	dec.	dec.
Caffeina.....	75	9.5	35	v. s.
Calcii bromidum.....	0.7	v. s.	1	v. s.
" carbonas precipitat	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" chloridum.....	1.5	v. s.	8	1.5
" hypophosphis.....	6.8	6	ins.	ins.
Calcii phosphas praecip	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Calx.....	750	1300	ins.	ins.
Camphora monobromata	al.ins.	al.ins.	v. s.	v. s.
Cerii oxalas.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Choral.....	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Chrysarobinum.....	al.ins.	al.ins.	sp.	sp.
Cinchonidinae sulphas.	100	4	71	12
Cinchonina.....	al.ins.	al.ins.	110	28
Cinchoninae sulphas...	70	14	6	1.5
Codeina.....	80	17	v. s.	v. s.
Creta preparata.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Cupri acetas.....	15	5	135	14
" sulphas.....	2.6	0.5	ins.	ins.
Elaterinum.....	ins.	ins.	125	2

CHEMICALS. 1 part is sol. in:	WATER. At 15 C. (59 F) Parts.	WATER. Boiling. Parts.	ALCOHOL. At 15 C. (59 F) Parts.	ALCOHOL. Boiling. Parts.
Ferri chloridum.....	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
" citras.....	s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
" et ammonii citras	v. s.	v. s.	ns.	ins.
" et ammonii sulpha	3	0.8	ins.	ins.
" et ammonii tartras	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
" et potassii tartras	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
" et quininae citras.	s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
" et strychnnae citras.....	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
" hypophosphis.....	sp.	sp.	ins.	ins.
" lactas.....	40	12	al.ins.	al.ins.
" oxalas.....	sp.	sp.	ins.	ins.
" oxidum hydratum.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" phosphas.....	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
" pyrophosphas.....	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
" sulphas.....	1.8	0.3	ins.	ins.
" sulphus praecipitat	1.8	0.3	ins.	ins.
" valerianas.....	ins.	dec.	v. s.	v. s.
Hydrargyri chloridum corr.....	16	2	3	1.2
" chloridum mite...	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" cyanidum.....	12.8	3	15	6
" iodidum rubrum..	al.ins.	al.ins.	130	15
" iodidum viride....	al.ins.	al.ins.	ins.	ins.
" oxidum flavum....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" oxidum rubrum...	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" subsulphas flav...	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" sulphidum rub....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Hydrargyrum ammoniatum.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Hyoscyaminae sulphas.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Iodoformum.....	ins.	ins.	80	15
Iodum.....	sp.	.....	11	.....
Lithii benzoas.....	4	2.5	12	10
" bromidum.....	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
" carbonas.....	130	130	ins.	ins.
" citras.....	5.5	2.5	12	sp.
" salicylas.....	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Magnesia.....	al.ins.	al.ins.	ins.	ins.
Magnesia ponderosa....	al.ins.	al.ins.	ins.	ins.
Magnesii carbonas.....	al.ins.	al.ins	ins.	ins.
" sulphas.....	0.8	0.15	ins.	ins.
" sulphis.....	20	19	ins.	ins.
Mangani oxidum nigrum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" sulphas.....	0.7	0.8	ins.	ins.
Morphina.....	v. sp.	500	100	36
Morphinae acetas.....	12	1.5	68	14
" hydrochloras.....	24	0.5	63	31
" sulphas.....	24	0.75	702	144
Phosporus.....	ins.	ins.	v. sp.	v. sp.
Physostigminae salicyla	130	30	12	v. s.
Picrotoxinum.....	150	25	10	3
Pilocarpinae hydrochlora	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Piperina.....	al.ins.	al.ins.	30	1
Plumbi acetas.....	1.8	0.5	8	1
" carbonas.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" iodidum.....	2000	200	v. sp.	v. sp.

CHEMICALS. 1 part is sol. in:	WATER. At 15 C. (59 F) Parts	WATER. Boiling. Parts.	ALCOHOL. At 15 C. (59 F) Parts.	ALCOHOL. Boiling. Parts.
Plumbi nitras	2	0.8	al.ins.	al.ins.
" oxidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Potassa	0.5	v. s.	2	v. s.
Potassii acetas	0.4	v. s.	2.5	v. s.
" bicarbonas	3.2	dec.	al.ins.	al.ins.
" bichromas	10	1.5	ins.	ins.
" bitartras	210	15	v. sp.	v. sp.
" bromidum	1.6	1	200	16
" carbonas	1	0.7	ins.	ins.
" chloras	16.5	2	v. sp.	v. sp.
" citras	0.6	v. s.	v. sp.	v. sp.
" cyanidum	2	1	sp.	s. p.
" et sodii tartras	2.5	v. s.	al.ins.	al.ins.
" ferrocyanidum	4	2	ins.	ins.
" hypophosphis	0.6	0.3	7.3	3.6
" iodidum	0.8	0.5	18	6
" nitras	4	0.4	al.ins.	al.ins.
" permanganas	20	3	dec.	dec.
" sulphas	9	4	ins.	ins.
" sulphis	4	5	sp.	sp.
" tartras	0.7	0.5	al.ins.	al.ins.
Quinidinae sulphas	100	7	8	v. s.
Quinina	1600	700	6	2
Quininae bisulphas	10	v. s.	32	v. s.
" hydrobromas	16	1	3	1.01
" hydrochloras	34	1	3	v. s.
" sulphas	740	30	65	3
" valerianas	100	40	5	1
Saccharum	0.5	0.2	175	28
" lactis	7	1	ins.	ins.
Salicinum	28	0.7	30	2
Santoninum	al.ins.	250	40	3
Soda	1.7	0.8	v. s.	v. s.
Sodii acetas	3	1	30	2
" arsenias	4	v. s.	v. sp.	60
" benzoas	1.8	1.3	45	20
" bicarbonas	12	dec.	ins.	ins.
" bicarbonas venalis	12	dec.	ins.	ins.
" bisulphis	4	2	72	49
" boras	16	0.5	ins.	ins.
" bromidum	1.2	0.5	13	11
" carbonas	1.6	0.25	ins.	ins.
" chloras	1.1	0.5	40	43
" chloridum	2.8	2.5	al.ins	al.ins.
" hypophosphis	1	0.12	30	1
" hyposulphis	1.5	0.5	ins.	ins.
" iodidum	0.6	0.3	1.8	1.4
" nitras	1.3	0.6	sp.	40
" phosphas	6	2	ins.	ins.
" pyrophosphas	12	1.1	ins.	ins.
" salicylas	1.5	v. s.	6	v. s.
" santoninas	3	0.5	12	3.4
" sulphas	2.8	0.4	ins.	ins.
" sulphis	4	0.9	sp.	sp.
" sulphocarbolas	5	0.7	132	10
Strychnina	6700	2500	110	12

CHEMICALS. 1 part is sol. in:	WATER. At 15 C. (59 F) Parts	WATER. Boiling. Parts.	ALCOHOL. At 15 C. (59 F) Parts.	ALCOHOL. Boiling. Parts.
Strychninae sulphas....	10	2	60	2
Sulphur lotum.....	ins	ins.	ins.	ins.
" praecipitatum....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" sublimatum.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Thymol.....	1200	900	1	v. s.
Veratrina.....	v. sp.	v. sp.	3	v. s.
Zinci acetas.....	3	1.5	30	3
" bromidum.....	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
" carbonas praecipitatus.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" chloridum.....	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
" iodidum.....	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
" oxidum.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" phosphidum.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" sulphas.....	0.6	0.3	ins.	ins.
" valerianas.....	100	40		

CHAPTER II.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TABLE OF APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Grain.	Scruple.	Drachm.	Ounce.	Pound.
20	1			
60	3	1		
480	24	8	1	
5760	288	96	12	1

The Pound (libra), ℔, contains 12 ounces.
The Ounce (uncia), oz., contains 8 drachms.
The Drachm (drachma), dr., contains 3 scruples.
The Scruple (scrupulum), sc., contains 20 grains.
The Grain (granum), gr.

TABLE OF APOTHECARIES' WINE MEASURE.

Minim.	Fluidrachm.	Fluidounce.	Pint.	Gallon.
60	1			
480	8	1		
7680	128	16	1	
61440	1024	128	8	1

The Gallon (congius), C, contains 8 pints.
The Pint (octarius), O., contains 16 fluidounces.
The Fluidounce (uncia fluida), Fl. oz., contains 8 fluidrachms.
The Fluidrachm (drachma fluida), Fl. dr., contains 60 minims.
The Minim (minimum), M.

TABLES OF METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS.

Milli-gramme.	Centi-gramme.	Deci-gramme.	GRAMME.	Deca-gramme.	Hecto-gramme.	Kilo-gramme.	Myria-gramme.
10	1						
100	10	1					
1000	100	10	1				
10000	1000	100	10	1			
100000	10000	1000	100	10	1		
1000000	100000	10000	1000	100	10	1	
10000000	1000000	100000	10000	1000	100	10	1

The parts of a Gramme (grammarium) are written as follows:

Gramme	1.00
Centigramme	0.01
Decigramme	0.10
Milligramme	0.001
Decagramme	10.00
Hectogramme	100.00
Kilogramme	1000.00
Myriagramme	10000.00

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS OF WEIGHTS.

Grains.		Grammes.	Grains.		Grammes.	Grains.		Grammes.
1	equ.	0.065	⅛	equ.	0.008	1-40	equ.	0.0016
¾	equ.	0.05	1-10	equ.	0.006	1-60	equ.	0.0011
½	equ.	0.032	1-12	equ.	0.005	1-64	equ.	0.001
⅓	equ.	0.02	1-16	equ.	0.004	1-100	equ.	0.0006
¼	equ.	0.016	1-20	equ.	0.003	1-120	equ.	0.0005
1-5	equ.	0.013	1-30	equ.	0.0022			
⅙	equ.	0.01	1-32	equ.	0.002			
5	equ.	0.32	10	equ.	0.65	20	equ.	1.29
60	equ.	4.00	240	equ.	16.00	480	equ.	32.00

TABLE OF METRIC SYSTEM OF MEASURES.

Milliliter.	Centiliter.	Deciliter.	LITER.	Decaliter.	Hectoliter.	Kiloliter.	Myrialiter.
10	1						
100	10	1					
1000	100	10	1				
10000	1000	100	10	1			
100000	10000	1000	100	10	1		
1000000	100000	10000	1000	100	10	1	
10000000	1000000	100000	10000	1000	100	10	1

TABLE OF BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIAL WEIGHT.

Grain. (Troy.)	Ounce. (Avoirdupois.)	Pound. (Avoirdupois.)
437.5	1	
7000	16	1

TABLE OF IMPERIAL MEASURE.

Minim.	Fluidrachm.	Fluidounce.	Pint.	Gallon.
60	1			
480	8	1		
9600	160	20	1	
76800	1280	160	8	1

OLDBERG'S TABLE FOR CONVERTING APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO GRAMS.

TROY WEIGHT	METRIC.	APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.	GRAMS FOR LIQUIDS.		
Grains.	Grams.		Lighter* than Water.	Specific Gravity† of Water.	Heavier‡ than Water.
1-400	.00013	1	.055	.06	.08
1-200	.00033	2	.10	.12	.15
1-128	.0005	3	.16	.18	.24
1-100	.00065	4	.22	.24	.32
1-64	.001	5	.28	.30	.40
1-40	.0015	6	.32	.36	.48
1-30	.002	7	.38	.42	55
1-20	.003	8	.45	.50	.65
1-16	.004	9	.50	.55	.73
1-12	.005	10	.55	.60	.80
1-10	.006	15	.80	.72	.96
1-8	.008	16	.90	1.00	1.32
1-6	.010	20	1.12	1.25	1.60
1-4	.016	25	1.40	1.55	2.00
1-3	.02	30	1.70	1.90	2.50
1-2	.03	35	2.00	2.20	2.90

1	.065	40	2.25	2.50	3.30
2	.13	48	2.70	3.00	4.00
4	.26	60 f. dr. j	2.80	3.12	4.15
3	.20	50	3.40	3.75	5.00
5	.32	72	4.00	4.50	6.00
6	.39	80	4.50	5.00	6.65
8	.52	90	5.10	5.60	7.50
10	.65	96	5.40	6.00	8.00
15	1.00	100	5.60	6.25	8.30
20scr.j.	1.30	120 f. dr. ij	6.75	7.50	10.00
24	1.50	160	9.00	10.00	13.30
26	1.62	180 f. dr. iij	10.10	11.25	15.00
30 dr. ss.	1.95	240 f. oz. ss	13.50	15.00	20.00
40	2.60	f. dr. v	16.90	18.75	25.00
50	3.20	f. drs. vj	20.25	22.50	30.00
60 dr. j	3.90	f. drs. vij	23.60	26.25	35.00
120 drs. ij	7.80	f. oz. j	27.00	30.00	40.00
180	11.65	f. oz. ij	54.00	60.00	80.00
240 os. ss.	15.50	f. oz. iij	81.00	90.00	120.00
300	19.40	f. oz. iv	108.00	120.00	160.00
360	23.30	f. oz v	135.00	150.00	200.00
420	27.20	f. oz. vi	162.00	180.00	240.00
480 oz. j	31.10	f. oz. viij	216.00	240.00	320.00

* Lighter than water are tinctures, spirits, compound spirit of ether, sweet spirit of nitre, fixed and volatile oils.

‡ Same as water are waters, liquids, decoctions, infusions, most fluid extracts, and tinctures made with dil. alcohol.

§ Heavier than water are syrups, glycerin, a few fluid extracts and chloroform.

TAPLE SHOWING NUMBER OF AVERAGE SPOONFULS TO ROUND METRIC VOLUMES.

Teaspoonfuls.	Tablespoonfuls.	Cubic Centimeters.
5		25
10		50
20	5	100
40	10	200
50		250
60	15	300
80	20	400
100	25	500

MEADOW'S POSOLOGICAL TABLE.

Age.	Maximum Dose.		
	One fluid ounce.	Twenty grains.	Sixty grains.
1 month.....	minims 30	gr. 1	grs. 3
3 months.....			grs. 4
6 months.....	minims 40	grs. 2	grs. 6
9 months.....			grs. 7
1 year.....	fl. dr. j	grs. 3	grs. 8
2 years.....	fl. drs. iss	grs. 4	grs. 10
3 years.....	fl. drs. iss	grs. 4	grs. 12
4 years.....	fl. drs. ij	grs. 5	grs. 15
5 years.....	fl. drs. ijss	grs. 6	grs. 18
6 years.....	fl. drs. iij	grs. 7	grs. 20
7 years.....	fl. drs. iijss	grs. 8	grs. 25
8 years.....	fl. oz. ss	grs. 10	grs. 30
10 years.....	fl. drs. ivss	grs. 12	grs. 35
12 years.....	fl. drs. v	grs. 14	grs. 40
13 years.....	fl. drs. vss	grs. 15	
15 years.....	fl. drs. vj	grs. 16	grs. 45
18 years.....	fl. drs. vjss	grs. 17	
20 years.....	fl. drs. vij	grs. 18	grs. 50
20 to 45.....	fl. oz. j	grs. 20	grs. 60
50 years.....	fl. drs. vij	grs. 18	grs. 50
60 to 70 years.	fl. drs. vj	grs. 16	grs. 45
80 to 90 years.	fl. drs. v	grs. 14	grs. 40
100 years.....	fl. oz. ss	grs. 10	grs. 30

EXPLANATION—If the maximum dose of a liquid is 1 fluid ounce, the dose for an infant 1 month old is 30 minims. If the maximum dose be 60 grains of a solid, then the dose for an infant 1 month old will be 3 grains, etc.

COMPARISON OF THERMOMETERS.

(From Gould's New Medical Dictionary).

Fahr.	Cent.	Reau.	Fahr.	Cent.	Reau.
212	100.	80.	76	24.4	19.6
210	98.9	79.1	74	23.3	18.7
208	97.8	78.2	72	22.2	17.8
206	96.7	77.3	70	21.1	16.9
204	95.6	76.4	68	20.	15.
202	94.4	75.6	66	18.9	15.1
200	93.3	74.7	64	17.8	14.2
198	92.2	73.8	62	16.7	13.3
196	91.1	72.9	60	15.6	12.4
194	90.	72.	58	14.4	11.6
192	88.9	71.1	56	13.3	10.7
190	87.8	70.2	54	12.2	9.8
188	86.7	69.3	52	11.1	8.9
186	85.6	68.4	50	10.	8.
184	84.4	67.6	48	8.9	7.1
182	83.3	66.7	46	7.8	6.2
180	82.2	65.8	44	6.7	5.3
178	81.1	64.9	42	5.6	4.4
176	80.	64.	40	4.4	3.6
174	78.9	63.1	38	3.3	2.7
172	77.8	62.2	36	2.2	1.8
170	76.7	61.3	34	1.1	0.9
168	75.6	60.4	32	0.	0.
166	74.4	59.6	30	— 1.1	— 0.9
164	73.3	58.7	28	— 2.2	— 1.8
162	72.2	57.8	26	— 3.3	— 2.7
160	71.1	56.9	24	— 4.4	— 3.6
158	70.	56.	22	— 5.6	— 4.4
156	68.9	55.1	20	— 6.7	— 5.3
154	67.8	54.2	18	— 7.8	— 6.2
152	66.7	53.3	16	— 8.9	— 7.1
150	65.6	52.3	14	—10.	— 8.
148	64.4	51.6	12	—11.1	— 8.9
146	63.3	50.7	10	—12.2	— 9.8
144	62.2	49.8	8	—13.3	—10.7
142	61.1	48.9	6	—14.4	—11.6
140	60.	48.	4	—15.6	—12.4
138	58.9	47.1	2	—16.7	—13.3
136	57.8	46.2	0	—17.8	—14.2
134	56.7	45.3	— 2	—18.9	—15.1
132	55.6	44.4	— 4	—20.	—16.
130	54.4	43.6	— 6	—21.1	—16.9
128	53.3	42.7	— 8	—22.2	—17.8
126	52.2	41.8	—10	—23.3	—18.7
124	51.1	40.9	—12	—24.4	—19.6
122	50.	40.	—14	—25.6	—20.4
120	48.9	39.1	—16	—26.7	—21.3
118	47.8	38.2	—18	—27.8	—22.2
116	46.7	37.3	—20	—28.9	—23.1
114	45.6	36.4	—22	—30.	—24.
112	44.4	35.6	—24	—31.1	—24.9
110	43.3	34.7	—26	—32.2	—25.8
108	42.2	33.8	—28	—33.3	—26.7
106	41.1	32.9	—30	—34.4	—27.6

Fahr.	Cent.	Reau.	Fahr.	Cent.	Reau.
104	40.	32.	—32	—35.6	—28.4
102	38.9	31.1	—34	—36.7	—29.3
100	37.8	30.2	—36	—37.8	—30.2
98	36.7	29.3	—38	—38.9	—31.1
96	35.6	28.4	—40	—40.	—32.
94	34.4	27.6	—42	—41.1	—32.9
92	33.3	26.7	—44	—42.2	—33.8
90	32.2	25.8	—46	—43.3	—34.7
88	31.1	24.9	—48	—44.4	—35.6
86	30.	24.	—50	—45.6	—36.4
84	28.9	23.1	—52	—46.7	—37.3
82	27.8	22.2	—54	—47.8	—38.2
80	26.7	21.3	—56	—48.9	—39.1
78	25.6	20.4			

TABLE OF DOMESTIC MEASURES.

Approximate Measurements.		
	Dessertspoonful...	equals f. dr. 2 (10.0) Gm.)
	Tablespoonful.....	equals f. oz. ½ (20.0 Gm.).
	Wineglassful.....	equals f. oz. 2.
	Cupful.....	equals f. oz. 4.
	Tumblerful.....	equals f. dr. 1. (5.0 Gm.).

CHAPTER III.

SYNONYMS OF DISEASES.

Disease and Synonym.

Addison's—Melasma Addisonii; bronzed skin-disease.
Alcoholism (chronic)—Dipsomania.
Alopecia—Baldness.
Alopecia areata—Area Celci; alopecia circumscripta.
Atrophia pilorum propria—Atrophia of the hair.
Atrophia unguis—Onychatrophia; atrophy of the nails.
Atrophia cutis—Atrophedema; atrophy of the skin.
Angioma—Naevus vasculosus; naevus sanguineus.
Anaemia—Oligaemia; oligocythaemia; spanaemia; hydraemia.
Anaemia, pernicious—Essential anaemia; malignant anaemia; anaematosis; idiopathic fatal anaemia; myelogenic pseudo-leucocythaemia.
Angina pectoris—Neuralgia of the heart; suffocative breast-pang.
Arthritis deformans—Rheumatoid arthritis; chronic rheumatic arthritis; nodular rheumatism, rheumatic gout.
Ascites—Hydro-peritoneum; dropsy of the peritoneum; abdominal dropsy.
Atelectasis—Pulmonary collapse; apneumatosis; carnification of the lung.
Bile-ducts, catarrh of—Inflammation of the bile-ducts.
Bronchitis—Catarrh of the tracheal and bronchial mucous membrane; bronchial catarrh.
Bronchitis (capillary)—Catarrhus senilis; peripneumonia notha; bastard pleurisy; suffocative catarrh.
Bronchitis (plastic)—Bronchial croup; diphtheritic bronchitis; croupous bronchitis; pseudo membranous bronchitis; exudative bronchitis; bronchitis with fibrinous exudation.
Baldness—Alopecia.
Barber's itch—Tinea trichophytina barbae; tinea sycosis; parasitic sycosis, etc.
Calculi, renal—Nephrolithiasis; gravel; renal cold.
Chlorosis—Cachexia virginum; anaemia; green-sickness; chloro-anaemia; spanaemia.

Cholera (Asiatic)—Algide, Epidemic or malignant cholera; Rice disease, etc.
Cholera infantum—Summer complaint; choleriform diarrhoea of children; summer cholera; gastro-intestinal catarrh.
Cholera morbus—Sporadic cholera; European cholera; English cholera; summer cholera; cholera nostras.
Chorea—St. Vitus' dance; St. John's dance; St. Guy's dance.
Colic, intestinal—Enteralgia.
Cerebral congestion—Hyperaemia of the brain.
Coryza—Acute cold in the head; acute nasal catarrh; acute rhinorrhoea; acute rhinitis.
Chronic coryza—Chronic nasal catarrh; rhinitis chronica; foetid coryza; ozaena; chronic rhinorrhoea.
Croup—True croup; croupous laryngitis; membranous croup; laryngitis with fibrinous exudation; plastic or membranous laryngitis; pseudo-membranous laryngitis.
Comedo—Flesh-worms; blackheads.
Callositas—Tylosis; Tyloma; callus; callous; keratoma.
Clavus—Corn.
Cornu cutaneum—Corna humanum; cutaneous horn.
Canities—Grayness of the hair.
Carbunculus—Anthrax; carbuncle.
Chafing—Erythena intertrigo.

Dementia, paralytica—Progressive general paralysis; general cerebral paralysis of the insane; diffused interstitial cerebritis.
Dengue—Dandy fever; breakbone fever; scarlatina rheumatica; neuralgic fever.
Diabetes insipidus—Polyuria; polydipsia; diuresis.
Diabetes mellitus—Glycosuria; melitura.
Diphtheria—Malignant sore-throat; garrotillo; epidemic croup; diphtheritis; cynanche maligna vel contagiosa; angina maligna vel gangraenei; morbus vel strangulatorius.
Duodenitis—Catarrh of the duodenum.
Dysentery—Bloody flux; flux; ulcerative colitis.
Dyspepsia (atonic)—Indigestion.
Dandruff—Seborrhoea; acne sebacea; steatorrhoea; ichthyosis sebacea.
Dissection-wound—Post-mortem pustule.

Encephalitis, (acute)—Acute cerebritis; cerebral abscess; abscess of the brain; inflammatory softening and abscess of the brain.
Endarteritis—Arteritis; atheromatous arteritis; arterial sclerosis; endarteritis de formans; atherosis.
Enteralgia—Neuralgia of the bowels.
Enteritis, (membranous)—Follicular enteritis; croupous enteritis.
Epilepsy—Falling sickness; apoplexia parva.
Erysipelas—The rose; St. Anthony's fire.
Eczema—Tetter.
Elephantiasis—Elephantiasis Arabum; pachydermia; Barbadoes leg; Elephant leg.

Epithelioma—Skin-cancer; epithelial cancer; carcinoma epitheliale.
Equinia—Glanders; farcy.
Febricula—Simple continued fever; simple fever; synocha; ephemeral fever.
Fever, intermittent—Ague; chill fever; fever and ague.
Fever, remittent—Bilious fever; African fever; Hungarian fever; bilious remittent fever; Walcheren fever; jungle fever; lake fever, etc.
Fever, relapsing—Famine fever, typhus recurrens; seven-day fever; five-day fever; bilious typhoid fever; spirillum fever; febris recurrens.
Fever, typhoid—Enteric fever; abdominal typhus; pythogenic fever; autumnal fever; common continued fever; typhoid affection of Louis; ileotyphus.
Fever, typho-malarial—Chickahominy fever; camp fever.
Fever, typhus—Camp fever; ship fever; jail fever; putrid fever; petechial fever; cerebral typhus, etc.
Fever, yellow—Black vomit; yellow jack; typhus icterodes.
Fibroma—Molluscum fibrosum; fibroma molluscum.
Framboesia—Yaws; Endemic verrugas; Pian.

Gall-stones—Hepatic colic (?); biliary calculi; cholelithiasis.
Gastralgia—Gastrodynia.
Gastritis, (acute)—Acute gastric catarrh.
Gastritis, (chronic)—Chronic gastric catarrh.
Gastritis, phlegmonous—Gastritis submucosa; interstitial suppurative gastritis.
Gastritis, toxic—Acute gastritis due to poisons.
Glanders—Farcy; equina.
Glossitis—Acute or chronic inflammation of the tongue.
Goitre, exophthalmic—Basedow's disease; Graves' disease.
Gout—Podagra.

Haematemesis—Vomiting of blood; hemorrhage of the stomach; melaena; gastrorrhagia.
Haemophilia—Bleeder disease; haemotophilia; hemorrhagic diathesis.
Haemoptysis—Pulmonary hemorrhage; bronchial hemorrhage; broncho-pulmonary hemorrhage.
Hay-fever—Rose-cold; autumnal catarrh; hay-asthma; June cold, etc.
Heart, endocarditis (simple)—Plastic endocarditis.
Heart, endocarditis (ulcerative)—Septicaemic endocarditis; malignant endocarditis; diphtheritic endocarditis.
Heart, enlargement of—Dilatation of the heart; hypertrophy of the heart.
Heart, fatty degeneration of—Obesity of the heart; fatty metamorphosis of the heart; Quain's disease; fatty infiltration (or deposition or growth) of the heart.
Herpes, simplex—Fever blisters.
Herpes, zoster—Zona; zoster; shingles.
Heart, hydropericardium—Pericardial dropsy.

Heart, myocarditis—Fibroid degeneration of the heart; abscess of the heart; sclerosis of the heart.
Heart, parenchymatous degeneration—Granular degeneration; cloudy swelling; fatty metamorphysis; albumenoid degeneration.
Heart, acute pericarditis—Inflammation of the pericardium.
Heart, pneumo-pericarditis—Pneumo-pericardium; pneumo-hydro-pericardium.
Hemorrhage, cerebral—Cerebral apoplexy; sanguineous apoplexy.
Hemorrhage, intestinal—Melaena.
Hemorrhage, spinal—Haematorrhachis (if meningeal); haemotomyelus (if into the substance of the cord).
Hydrocephalus, congenital—Cerebral dropsy; dropsy of the brain.
Hydronephrosis—Dropsy of the kidney.
Hydrophobia—Rabies.
Hydrothorax—Dropsy of the pleura; dropsy of the chest.
Hysteria—Suffocation hysteria, etc.
Influenza—Grippe; epidemic bronchitis; epidemic catarrh.
Intestines, cancer of—Carlcinoma of the intestines.
Intestines, obstruction of—Occlusion of the intestines; ileus; intussusception; volvulus; iliac passion, etc.
Ichthyosis—Fish-skin disease.
Itch—Scabies.
Jaundice—Morbus Regius; icterus.
Kidney, amyloid—Waxy kidney; lardaceous kidney.
Kidney, carcinoma of—Cancer of the kidney.
Kidney, echinoccus of the—Hydatid cyst of the kidney.
Kidney, movable—Misplaced kidney; floating kidney; wandering kidney; ectopia renis.
Keloid—Cheloid; keloid of Alibert.
Laryngitis stridulus—Spasm of the larynx; spasm of the glottis; spasmodic croup; suffocative laryngismus; cerebral croup; catarrhal croup; pseudo-croup.
Laryngitis, (acute)—Acute catharral laryngitis; angina epiglottidea; cyanche laryngea; angina laryngea; laryngite muqueuse; acute catarrh of the larynx, etc.
Larygitis, (chronic)—Chronic catarrh of the larynx; throat consumption; laryngeal phthisis; chronic laryngeal congestion.
Larynx, oedema of the—Submucous laryngitis; dropsy of the larynx; oedema of the glottis; oedematous laryngitis.
Lead poisoning—Lead colic; painters' colic; saturnism; plumbism, etc.
Leucocythaemia—Leukaemia.
Leucocythaemia (pseudo)—Hodgkin's disease; lymphatic anaemia; Adenie (Trousseu); Splenic anaemia of cachexia
Liver, abscess of the—Hepatic abscess; local parenchymatous hepatitis; suppurative hepatitis.

Liver, acute yellow atrophy of—Acute parenchymatous hepatitis; malignant jaundice; hemorrhagic icterus; typhoid icterus, etc.
Liver, cancer of the—Carcinoma of the liver.
Liver, congestion of the—Hepatic congestion; nutmeg liver; hyperaemia of the liver.
Liver, echinoccus of the—Hydatid disease; multilocular cyst of the liver; cystic degeneration.
Liver, fatty—Hepar adiposum.
Liver, sclerosis of the—Chronic diffuse inflammation of the liver; chronic interstitial hepatitis; cirrhosis of the liver; gin drinker's liver; drunkard's liver.
Liver, waxy—Lardaceous liver; amyloid liver; albumenoid liver.
Lungs, apoplexy of the—Pneumorrhagia; hemorrhagic infarctus.
Lungs, cancer of the—Carcinoma of the lungs.
Lungs, hydatids of the—Echinococci of the lungs.
Lepra—Leprosy; elephantiasis Graecorum.
Louse, body—Pediculus corporis.
Measles—Rubeola; morbilli.
Meningitis, acute cerebral—Simple meningitis; primary meningitis; leptomeningitis.
Meningitis, cerebral, tubercular—Basilar meningitis; acute hydrocephalus; "water on the brain."
Meningitis, epidemic cerebro-spinal—Epidemic meningitis; Petechial fever; cerebro-spinal fever.
Meningitis, spinal—Leptomeningitis spinalis.
Migraine—Megrim; hemicrania; sick-headache.
Myalgia—Muscular rheumatism (misnomer).
Myelitis of the anterior horns—Infantile spinal paralysis; poliomyelitis anterior acuta; essential paralysis of children; acute or chronic paralysis of adults; acute atrophic spinal paralysis.
Neuralgia—Neural hyperaesthesia.
Neurasthenia—Nervous exhaustion.
Oesophagitis—Catarrh of the oesaphagus.
Oesophagus, dilatation of the—Ectasia of the oesophagus.
Oesophagus, stenosis of the—Stricture of the oesophagus.
Pachymeningitis—Inflammation of the dura mater; haematoma of the dura mater.
Paralysis, agitans—Parkinson's disease; the trembles; shaking palsy.
Paralysis, facial—Mimetic paralysis; Bell's paralysis; histrionic paralysis.
Paralysis, glosso-labio-laryngeal—Paralysis of the bulbar nuclei; progressive atrophic bulbar paralysis; chronic bulbar paralysis; progressive muscular paralysis of the tongue, soft palate and lips.
Paralysis, pseudo-hypertrophic spin—Pseudo—hypertrophic progressive muscular atrophy; Duchenne's paralysis; progressive muscular sclerosis; atrophia musculorum lipomatosa.
Parotiditis (idiopathic)—Parotitis; mumps.

Parotiditis (symptomatic)—Parotid bubo.
Peritonitis—Inflammation of the peritoneum.
Perityphlitis—Ulceration of the caecum; peri-typhilitic abscess.
Pharyngitis—Relaxed sore-throat; cyanche pharyngea; angina simplex; clergymen's sore-throat; pharyngeal catarrh.
Phthisis pulmonalis—Pulmonary consumption; filer's phthisis; chronic catarrhal pneumonia; knife-grinder's rot; fibroid degeneration of the lungs; cheesy pneumonia; pulmonary tuberculosis; chronic pneumonia; tuberculous pneumoni; interstitial pneumonia.
Plague—Pestilentia; pestis.
Pleurisy—Pleuritis.
Pleurisy, chronic variety—Empyema; pyothorax; suppurative pleuritis.
Pneumonia (embolic)—Pneumonia from embolism.
Pneumonia, lobar—Acute pneumonia; lung fever; pneumonic fever; croupous pneumonia; acute athenic pneumonia; fibrinous pneumonia.
Pneumonia, lobular—Broncho-pneumonia; catarrhal pneumonia; bronchitis with collapse of the pulmonary lobules; disseminated pneumonia.
Pneumo-hydrothorax—
Purpura—Morbus maculosis Werlhofii.
Pustule, malignant—Charbon.
Pylephlebitis, suppurative—Pylethrombosis; suppurative inflammation of the portal vein.
Parenchymatous nephritis, acute—Acute Bright's disease; acute albuminuria; acute tubal nephritis; acute desquamative nephritis; acute diffuse nephritis; catarrhal nephritis; croupous nephritis; acute renal dropsy.
Parenchymatous nephritis, chronic—Chronic catarrhal nephritis; large white kidney.
(Chronic diffuse nephritis)—Large white kidney; chronic interstitial nephritis; chronic Bright's disease; chronic croupous nephritis; chronic tubular nephritis; atrophied kidney.
Rheumatism (acute)—Polyarthritis; rheumatica; rheumatic fever; acute rheumatic arthritis.
Rheumatism (chronic)—Chronic rheumatic arthritis.
Rheumatism (gonorrhoeal)—Urethral rheumatism.
Rickets—Rachitis.
Roseola (Rubeola)—Rotheln; German measles; hybrid measles; hybrid scarlatina; rubeola notha.
Rheumatism of the skin—Dermatalgia; dermalgia; neuralgia of the skin.
Ringworm—Tinea trichophytina.
Salivation—Ptyalism.
Scarlatina—Scarlet fever.
Sclerosis, cerebro-spinal—Disseminated sclerosis; multiple or insular sclerosis.
Scorbutus—Scurvy.
Small-pox—Variola.
Splenitis—Inflammation of the spleen.
Stomach, inflammation of—Gastritis.
Stomach, dilatation of the—Gastrectasia.

Stomach, cancer of the—Carcinoma of the stomach.
Stomach, ulcer of the—Gastric ulcer; peptic ulcer; ulcus ex digestione; digestive ulcer.
Stomatitis—Thrush; white mouth; muguet; cancrum oris; water canker; apthae.
Sun-stroke—Insolation; thermic heat; heat fever.
Shingles—Zoster; zona; herpes zoster.
Tabes dorsalis—Posterior chronic leuco-myelitis; posterior spinal sclerosis; progressive locomotor ataxia; gray degeneration of the posterior columns; sclerosis of the posterior columns.
Tabes, dorsalis (spasmodic)—Lateral spinal sclerosis; tetanoid pseudo-paraplegia; spastic spinal paralysis.
Tetanus—Trismus; lock-jaw.
Tetter—Eczema.
Tonsillitis—Quincy; cyanche tonsillaris; amygdalitis.
Trichinosis—Trichinous disease; trichinasis.
Tumors intracranial—Tumors of the brain; cerebral tumors.
Typhilitis—Catarrh of the caecum; typhlo-enteritis; inflammation of the caecum; caecitis.
Tinea trichophytina—Ringworm.
Uraemia—Typhloenteritis.
Urticaria—Hives; nettlerash.
Vaccinia—Cow-pox.
Varicella—Chicken-pox.
Vitiligo—Leucoderma; leucopathia.
Vitiligoidea—Xanthelasma; xanthoma.
Whooping cough—Pertussis.
Worms, intestinal—Helminthiasis.
Writer's cramp—Mogigraphia; chorea scriptorum; Scrivener's palsy.
Xanthoma—Xanthelasma; vitiligoidea.
Yaws—Framboesia; Pian; endemic verrugas.
Zona—Herpes zoster; shingles; zoster.

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Name.	Incubation.	Day of rash.	Rash fades.	Duration.
Measles.....	About 10 days	4th day.	3d or 4th day.	10 days.
Scarlatina....	4 to 10 days.	2d day.	4th or 5th day.	1 to 2 weeks.
Typhus fever.	1 to 12 days.	4th to 7th.	.....	14 to 21 days.
Typhoid fever.	10 to 14 days.	7th to 14th.	.....	21 to 30 days.
Small-pox....	8 to 14 days.	3d or 4th.	8th to 16th day.	2 to 3 weeks.
Chicken-pox..	4 days.	2d or 3d.	3d to 5th.	1 week.
Erysipelas....	3 to 7 days.	2d or 3d.	7th to 8th.	.....
Roseola.....	6 to 10 days.	After 12 to 36 hours' illness.	7th to 8th. From 24 to 48 hours.	.....

TABLE OF INCOMPATIBLES.

Drugs and Their Incompatibles.

Absinthium—Sulphates of iron and zinc; acetates of lead; nitrate of silver; tartar emetic.

Acacia—Alcohol; Goulard's extract; nitric acid; muriated tincture of iron.

Acidum Aceticum—Alkalies; alkaline and earthy carbonates.

Acidum Citricum—Acetates of lead; nitrate and acetate of mercury; alkalies; alkaline sulphurets; mineral acids.

Acidum Arseniosum—Lime-water; hydro-sulphate of potassa; magnesia; astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions; hydrated peroxide of iron.

Acidum Carbolicum—Mineral acids; sulphides, red oxide of mercury; chlorine; metallic salts; saccharate of lime.

Acidum Lacticum—Mineral salts; alkalies.

Acidum Gallicum—Alkaline carbonates; lime-water; iodide or iron; solution of opium; sulphate of copper, tartar emetic; acetate of lead; nitrate of silver, etc.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum—Chlorine; mineral acids; metallic oxides, etc.

Acidum Muriaticum—Alkalies and their carbonates, alkaline earths; metallic oxides; sulphuret of potassium; potassium tartrate; silver and most other metallic salts.

Acidum Nitricum—Salifiable bases; metallic oxides; essential oils, etc.

Acidum Nitro-Muriaticum—Earths; oxides; alkalies; sulphurets, etc.

Acidum Oxalicum—Calcium; magnesium.

Acidum Phosphoricum—Soluble salts of lime; baryta; lead.

Acidum Salicylicum—Alkalies.

Acidum Sulphuricum—Earths; alkalies; their carbonates, sulphurets, etc.

Acidum Sulphurosum—Mineral acids; oxidizing substances.

Acidum Tannicum—Albumen; gelatin; per-salts of iron; alkalies; alkaline earths; carbonates; tartar emetic; vegetable alkaloids; acetate of lead, etc.

Acidum Tartaricum—Alkalies; their carbonates; alkaline earths and carbonates.

Aconitum—Tannin; animal charcoal.

Aethers—Solutions of caustic potash.

Alumen—Alkalies; alkaline carbonates; lime; magnesia; infusion of galls; acetate of lead, etc.

Ammonia—Acids; alum; mineral salts, etc.

Ammoniae Acetas—Strong acids; alkalies; nitrate of silver; corrosive sublimate; alkaline earth, etc.

Ammoniae Carbonas—Acids; soda and caustic potash; alum; magnesia; bitartrate and bisulphate of potassa; calcium chloride; salts of iron; corrosive sublimate; lead salts; zinc sulphate, etc.

Ammoniae Muriras—Sulphuric acid; nitric acid; lead salts; silver salts; potassa; soda; carbonates of soda and potassa; lime, etc.

Angustura—Sulphates of copper and iron; nitrate of silver; tartar emetic; lead acetate; potassa; infusion of galls; corrosive sublimate.

Anthemis—Gelatine solution; salts of iron; nitrate of silver; lead salts; infusions containing gallic acid, and the three last mentioned salts.

Antimonii Sulphuretum—Nitro-muriatic acid; nitric acid.

Antimonii et Potassae Tartras—Alkalies; earths; rhubarb; infusions with gallic acid; lead salts; carbonates of the alkalies and earths; strong acids; hydrosulphurets; lime-water; calcium chloride, etc.

Armoracia—Carbonates of the alkalies; nitrate of silver; vegetable bitters; vegetable astringents; corrosive sublimate, etc.

Argenti Nitras—Fixed alkalies; solutions of the salts of copper and mercury; lime; muriatic acid and salts; arsenious acid and salts; chlorides; sulphurets; astringent vegetable infusions, etc.

Arnica—Sulphates of zinc and iron; acetate of lead; mineral acids, etc.

Assafoetida—Neutral salts; acids.

Aurantii Cortex—Bark infusion; sulphate of iron; lime-water.

Aurem—Eggs; flour; albumen; milk, etc.

Barii Chloridum—Earthy and alkaline carbonates; alum; nitrate of silver, etc.

Benzoinum—Alkalies; acids.

Bistorta—Gelatine; salts of iron, etc.

Belladonna—Tannin; vegetable astringents; caustic alkaline solutions, etc.

Bismuthi Nitras—Vegetable astringents; alkalies, etc.

Bromides—(Including bromides of ammonium, lithium, calcium, potassium and sodium), with acids; acidulous and metallic salts.

Caffein—Iodide of potassium; mercurial salts; tannic acid; which precipitate it from a watery solution.

Calamus—Acetate of lead.

Calcii Chloridi Liquor—Carbonates of soda and potassa; soluble sulphates; carbonate of magnesia, etc.

Calcis Liquor—Mineral acids; muriate of ammonia; acetic acid; tartaric acid; citric acid; phosphoric acid; alkaline carbonates; soap; vegetable astringent; alum; sulphate of iron; sulphate of zinc; sulphate of magnesia; chlorides of mercury; nitrate of silver.

Calcis Carbonas—Alum; muriate of ammonia; acids; acidulous salts.

Camphorae—Earthy and alkaline salts.

Cannabis—Acids; caustic alkalies.

Capsicum—Acetate of lead; nitrate of silver; corrosive sublimate; sulphates of iron, copper and zinc; carbonates of the alkalies.

Cardamomum—Sulphate of iron; acids; corrosive sublimate, etc.
Caryophyllus—Sulphates of zinc and iron; tartar emetic, etc.
Cascarilla—Sulphates of zinc and iron; lime-water; infusions in which there is gallic or tannic acid.
Cassia Fistula—Alcohol.
Castanea Vesca—Mineral acids; alkalies; persalts of iron; antimony salts; lead; silver; vegetable alkaloids form insoluble precipitates.
Catechu—Gelatine; salts of iron; alkalies, etc.
Chlora—Alkalies.
Chloroform—Separates from mixtures when combined with weak spirits or glycerin.
Cimicifuga—Those preparations of it containing gallic or tannic acids, with the salts of iron.
Cinchona—Alkalies; strong acids; sulphates zinc and iron; magnesia; lime; nitrate of silver, etc.
Coccus—Sulphates of zinc and iron; acetate of lead.
Coca—Metallic salts and muriatic acid with the infusion and fluid extract.
Colchicum—Acids (which render the vinous tincture drastic); it is rendered milder in its action by alkalies.
Colocynthis—Sulphate of iron; acetate of lead; fixed alkalies; nitrate of silver, etc.
Colomba—Lime-water; ammonia; mineral acids; nitrate of silver; muriate of iron; isinglass; lead acetate, etc.
Conium—Alkalies; tannin; strong acids, etc.
Contrayerva (tincture of)—Water.
Copaiba—Mineral acids.
Coptis Trifolia—Lead acetate; nitrate of silver.
Creta Preparata—Acidulous salts; acids; muriate of ammonia; alum.
Cuprum Ammoniatum—Potassa; soda; acids; lime-water.
Cupri Sulphas—Ammonia and its carbonate; fixed alkalies; corrosive sublimate; arsenite of potassa; silver nitrate; acetate of lead; vegetable infusions, etc.
Cydonia—Most metallic salts; acids; alcohol.
Digitalis—Infusions of Peruvian bark; acetate of lead; sulphate of iron; tannin; vegetable astringents.
Ergota—Metallic salts; caustic alkalies.
Eucalyptus Globulus—Mineral acids; iron salts; alkalies; salts of zinc; mercury, and lead.
Ferrum Ammoniatum—Fixed alkalies; acids; astringent infusions; lime-water.
Ferri Iodidum—Vegetable astringents; fixed alkalies; lime-water, etc.
Ferro et Potassae Tartras—Mineral acids; alkalies; vegetable astringents.
Ferri Subcarbonas—Acidulous salts; mineral acids, etc.
Ferri Chloridi Tinctura—Lime-water; alkalies and their carbonates; carbonate of lime; mag-

nesia and its carbonate; vegetable astringents; solution of gum.

Ferri Sulphas—Nitric acid; fixed alkalies and the carbonates; nitrates of potassa and silver; lime-water; sodium borate; lead acetate; potassium iodide; vegetable astringents, etc.

Galla—Carbonates of the alkalies; alkalies; sulphates of iron and zinc; lead acetate; corrosive sublimate; tartar emetic; gelatin; vegetable alkaloids, etc.

Gelsemium—Tannin; caustic alkalies.

Gentiana—Sulphate of iron; salts of lead and silver.

Granatum (cortex)—Sulphate of iron, etc.

Grindelia—Mineral salts; caustic alkalies.

Guaiaci Tirctura—Mineral acids; water; spirit of nitric aether; metallic and earthy salts, etc.

Hamamelis Virginica—Alkalies; mineral acids; salts of antimony; per-salts of iron; salts of lead and silver; vegetable alkaloids form insoluble precipitates.

Haematoxylon—Alum; sulphates of iron and copper; lead acetate; tartar emetic.

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum—Muriatic and other acids; protochloride of tin; fixed alkalies.

Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite—Lime; muriate of ammonia; potassium and sodium chlorides; carbonates of the alkalies; nitric acid; iron salts; lead salts; copper and salts; soaps; potassium iodide, etc.

Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum—Alkalies and their carbonates; carbonates of lime; tartar emetic; sulphuret of potassium; iron; soap; salts of iron, lead and copper; albumen; nitrate of silver; gluten; gelatin; vegetable astringents; fixed oils; milk, etc.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum—Mineral acids.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Nigrum—Acetic and mineral acids.

Hydrargyri Iodidum—Sodium chloride; mineral acids.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum—Potassium iodide; sodium chloride; mineral acids.

Hydrargyrum Cum Creta—Acetic and mineral acids; acidulous salts; alum, etc.

Hydrastis—Tannic and organic acids; alkalies.

Hyoscyamus—Nitrate of silver; acetate of lead; tannin; sulphate of iron; vegetable astringents.

Ingluvin—Salts of copper; alkalies; salts of mercury, lead and zinc; gallic acid; tannic acid; alcohol (?); creasote.

Iodine—Starch; magnesia.

Ipecacuanha—Lead acetate; vegetable astringents, etc.

Jaborandi—Per-salts of iron; metallic salts; caustic alkalies.

Kine—Lead acetate; salts of iron; mineral acids; tartar emetic; gelatin, etc.

Krameria—Lead acetate; salts of iron; gelatin; mineral acids, etc.

Lithii Carbonas and Citras—Acids; acidulous and metallic salts.

Lobelia—Caustic alkalies.

Magnesia—Acids; acidulous salts; ammonium muriate; metallic salts.

Magnesiae Carbonas—Acids; acidulous salts; muriate of ammonia; metallic salts; lime-water; bitartrate of potassa.

Magnesiae Sulphas—Lead acetate; ammonia; calcium chloride; lime-water; potassa; soda; potassium and sodium carbonates, etc.

Manganesium—Its preparations, with lead salts; mercury salts; silver salts; caustic alkalies.

Mentha—Lead acetate; nitrate of silver; sulphate of iron, etc.

Morphinae Acetas—Alkaline carbonates; ammonia; vegetable astringents; all articles incompatible with infusion of opium, except lead acetate.

Morphinae Murias—Tannin; acetate of lead; alkaline carbonates; ammonia, etc.

Moschus—Corrosive sublimate; mineral acids; nitrate of silver; sulphate of iron; infusion of bark, etc.

Myrica Cerifera—See Hamamelis Virginica.

Opium—Carbonates of soda and potassa; nitrate of silver; lead acetate; salts of copper, zinc, mercury nd lead; astringent infusions, etc.

Pepsin—See Ingluvin.

Pancreatinum—See Ingluvin.

Phosphorus—Lime-water; commercial turpentine; hydrated magnesia; charcoal.

Physostigma—Vegetable astringents; tannin; caustic alkalies.

Pimenta—Ammonia; alum; salts of iron, copper, silver and zinc; vegetable astringents.

Piper Nigrum—Vegetable astringents.

Plumbi Acetas—Alkalies and their carbonates; sulphuric, tartaric and citric acids; tartrate and bitartrate of potassa; alkaline and metallic sulphates; alum; borax; lime-water; infusion of opium; vegetable astringents; milk; soaps.

Plumbi Iodidum—Sulphuric acid; solution of potassa.

Potassa—Acids and acidulous salts; metallic and earthy salts; ammonia and its salts, etc.

Potassae Acetas—Sulphates of soda and magnesia; tartaric acid; most metallic and earthy salts; mineral acids, etc.

Potassae Arsenitis Liquor—Acids; lime-water; chlorides of iron and calcium; sulphate of magnesia; alum; sulphates of iron and copper; iodide of iron; nitrate of silver; vegetable astringents.

Potassae Bitartras—Very strong acids; ammonia; lime-water; sodium and potassium carbonates; sulphate of magnesia; magnesia, etc.

Potassae Carbonas—Acids; metallic salts; lime-water; sulphate of magnesia; muriate of ammonia; calomel; alum; etc.

Potassae Citras—Salts of lime, lead, and silver; sulphuric and other acids.

Potassai Nitras—Alum; sulphate of magnesia; metallic sulphates; sulphuric acid; muriatic acid (when heated).

Potassae Sulphas—Tartaric acid; lead acetate; nitric acid; muriatic acid; calcium chloride; corrosive sublimate; nitrate of silver, etc.
Potassii Suphuretum—Acids, and most metallic salts.
Potassae Tartras—Most acids; acetate of lead; lime-water; nitrate of silver; calcium chloride.
Potassii Iodidum—Corrosive sublimate; lead acetate; tartaric acid; metallic salts; all acids and acidulous salts; (exception, bitartrate of potassa and chlorate of potash).
Pulsatilla—Tannin; metallic salts; caustic alkalies.
Quassia—Lead acetate; nitrate of silver; etc.
Quercus—See Castanea Vesca.
Quininae Sulphas—Tartaric acid; potassium tartrate; alkalies and their carbonates; lime water; infusions of galls.
Rheum—Lime-water; strong acids; sulphates of zinc and iron; corrosive sublimate; tartar emetic; vegetable astringents.
Rosa Gallica—Sulphates of zinc and iron; lime-water; gelatin.
Rubus—See Hamamelis Virginica.
Salix—Sulphate of iron; lime-water; alkaline carbonates; solution of isinglass.
Sanguinaria—See Pulsatilla.
Salvia—Iron salts.
Sapo—(Also liniments, etc., which contain it) with sulphates of magnesia and lime; calcium chloride; metallic salts; alum; lime-water.
Sarsaparilla—Infusion of galls; lime-water; lead acetate.
Scilla—Alkaline carbonates; lime-water; lead acetate; nitrate of silver, etc.
Senna—Alkaline carbonates; strong acids; tartaric acid; lime-water.
Serpentaria—Lead acetate.
Sodae carbonas—Acids; potassium bitartrate; earthy acidulous and metallic salts; lime-water.
Sodae Phosphas—Magnesia; lime; mineral acids, etc.
Sodae Sulphas—Salts precipitated by sulphuric acid; carbonates of potassa; potassium acetate.
Sodae et Potassae Tartras—Most acids; acidulous salts; lead acetate; nitrate of silver.
Spiritus AEtheris Nitrici—Sulphate of iron; tincture of guancum; earthy and alkaline carbonates.
Stramonium—See Belladonna.
Strychina—American hemp; belladonna; bromides calabar bean; aether; chloroform; chloral; Indian hemp; amyl nitrate; tobacco; opium; woorara.
Tabacum—Iodides; tannin; caustic alkalines.
Tamarindus—Potassium salts; lime-water; alkaline carbonates; tartar emetic.
Taraxacum—Sulphate of iron; corrosive sublimate; lead acetate; nitrate of silver; infusion of galls, etc.
Thea—Iron salts; lime-water; gelatin, etc.

Tormentilla—Solution of isinglass; iron salts; alkalies; etc.
Tragacanth—Copper and iron sulphates; lead acetate; alcohol; etc.
Trimethylamine—Alkalies; mineral acids; metallic salts; vegetable astringents.
Ulmus—Alcoholic tinctures if added in quantity.
Uva Ursi—Salts of iron; gelatin; tartar emetic.
Zincum—(Its preparations.) Alkalies and their carbonates; lead acetate; lime-water; acids; many metallic salts; soluble carbonates; vegetable astringents with the valerianate of zinc; milk; common soap; tannic acid; mucilages.

ANTAGONISTIC ACTION OF MEDICINES.

Medicine and Antagonist.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum—Atropia, although it is slowly diffused.
Aconitum—Ammonia; alcohol; digitalis; turpentine; Aether.
AEther—Oxygen; strychnia; quinine; tetanizing alkaloids.
Ammonium (its preparations)—Aconite; veratrum viride; aconite; digitalis.
Amyl Nitrite—Strychnia; ergot; belladonna; brucia.
Antimonium (its preparations)—Coffee; aether; tea; opium; alcohol.
Arnica—Alcoholic stimulants; opium; camphor; ammonia.
Belladonna—Calabar bean; bromides; tartar emetics; jaborandi; nitrite of amyl; opium; digitalis; conium; gelsemium.
Bromides—Digitalis; belladonna; ergot; stramonium; hyoscyamus.
Caffein—Opium; antimony.
Camphora—Coffee; arterial sedatives; arnica.
Cannabis (Americana and Indica)—Faradism; strychnia.
Chloral—Galvanism; belladonna; strychnia; alcohol; atropia.
Cimicifuga—Stimulants.
Colchicum—Opium; alcoholic stimulants.
Cinchona (its alkaloids)—Iodides; iodine; copper salts; zinc salts; lead salts; mercury salts.
Conium—Brucia; atropia; strychina; nux vomica.
Digitalis—Atropia; aconite; gelsemium; bromides; pulsatilla; lobelia; veratrum viride.
Ergota—Aconite; bromides; veratrum viride; nitrate of amyl; lobelia; tobacco.
Gelsemium—Alcoholic stimulants; ammonia; digitalis; ammonia; belladonna.
Gentiana—Strychnia; opium; alcohol.

Grindelia—See Gentiana.
Iodinum—Digitalis; quinine.
Iodides—See Iodinum.
Jaborandi—Belladonna.
Lobelia—Ammonia; alcohol; belladonna; ergot digitalis; strychnina.
Opium—Arnica; antimony; belladonna; atropia; coffee; colchicum; pulsatilla; tea; sanguinaria; strychnia.
Physostigama—Daturia; atropia; chloral; tetanizing agents.
Phytolacca—AEther; alcohol; digitalis; opium; strychnia.
Potassium (its preparations)—Cold; ergot; belladonna; digitalis.
Pulsatilla—Opium; digitalis; alcohol.
Serpentaria—Ergot; arterial sedatives.
Tabacum—Ammonia; alcoholic stimulants; ergot; digitalis; belladonna.
Trimethylamine—Belladonna; opium; digitalis; stimulants.
Valeriana—Quinine; ergot; digitalis.
Veratrum Album and Viride—Ammonia; alcoholic stimulants; digitalis; opium.

TABLE OF THE PULSE.

Age.	Beats Per Minute. (Carpenter)	By Other Authorities.
In the embryo.....	150	140
At birth	130 to 140	150
During the first year..	130 to 115	120 to 108
During second year....	115 to 100	108 to 90
During third year....	105 to 95	90 to 80
From 7th to 14th year..	90 to 80	80 to 72
From 14th to 21st year.	85 to 75	85 to 80
From 21st to 60th year.	75 to 70	70 to 60
Old age	75 to 80	

FORMULAS AND DOSES OF HYPODERMATIC MEDICATION.

1. R—Acid. hydrocyan. dil., m. vj;
   Aquae destil., dr. j.
   Solve. m. j contains m. 1-10. Dose, m. x-xxx.

2. R—Aconit. rad. tinct., m. vj
   Aquae destil. dr. j
   Solve. m. j contains 1-10. Dose, m. x-xx.

3. R—Ammoniae aq. fort., m. xx
   Aquae destil., dr. ij
   Solve. m. j contains m. 1-6. Dose, m. xxx.

4. R—Apomorphinae, gr. j
   Aquae destil., dr. iiss
   Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-150. Dose, m. v—xx. (A prompt emetic).

5. R—Arseniatis liq. sodii, dr. ss
   Aquae destil., dr. ss
   Solve. m. j eq. m. 1-60. Dose, m. ii-x.

6. R—Atropinae sulphatis, gr. j
   Aquae destil., dr. xv
   Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-900. Dose, m. v-xx.

7. R—Caffeini, gr. x
   Aquae destil., dr. j
   Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-6. Dose, m. v-xx.

8. R—Camphorae, gr. v
   Alcoholis, dr. j
   Solve. Dose, m. vi-xxx.

9. R—Chloral hydratis, dr. j
   Aquae destil., dr. ij
   Solve. m. j contains gr. ½. Dose, m. x-xxx.

10. R—Coneini, gr. ¼
    Spiritus, dr. ss
    Aquae destil., dr. iss
    Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-480. Dose, m. iij-xij. (Must be freshly prepared.)

11. R—Curarae, gr. ¼
Aquae destil., dr. iv
Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-960. Dose, m. v-xv.

12. R—Digitalin, gr. ss
Alcoholis,
Aquae destil., aa dr. ij
Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-480. Dose, m. iv-viij.

13. R—Daturinae, gr. ss
Aquae destil., oz. j
Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-960. Dose, m. iv-x.

14. R—Ergotinae, gr. xv
Alcoholis.
Glycerini, aa dr. ij
Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-20. Dose, m. v-xxx.

15. R—Extracti ergotae fl., q. s.
Filter carefully. Dose, m. x.

16. R—Eserline muriate, gr. j
Aqua destil., oz. j
Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-480. Dose, m. v-x.

17.—Ether sulphuric, m. x-xv

18. R—Hydrarg. chlorid. corros.
Ammonii chloridi, aa gr. iij.
Misce et solve in.
Aquae destil., dr. iss
Dein adde:
Albuminis ovi dr. iss
Aquae destil., dr. v
Filtra et adjice—Aquae destil., q. s. ad dr. x. m. contains gr. 1-200. Dose, m. iij to x.

19. R—Hydrarg. et sod. iodid., gr. iij.
Aquae destil., dr. iiiss
Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-70. Dose, m. x, every other day.

20. R—Morphinae sulphatis, gr. xvj
Acid salicylic., gr. ss
Aquae destil., oz. j
Solve. m. j contains 1-30. Dose. m. iij-x. (Filter).

22. R—Morphinae sulphatis, gr. xxiv
Atropinae sulphatis, gr. j
Olei amygdalae amarae, gtt. j
Aquae fontanae, oz. i j
Solve. m. x contain gr. ¼ of morphine, and gr. 1-96 of atropina. (Didama's solution.)

23. R—Morphinae sulphatis, (Magendies' solution), gtt. v-x.

24. R—Physostigmia (Eserine murlat).

25. R—Physostigmae ext., (Calabar bean), gr. xvj
Aquae destil., oz. j
Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-30. Dose, m. iv-xij

26. R—Pilocarpinae muriatis vel nitratis, gr. iij
Aquae destil., dr. iv
Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-80. Dose, m. x-xx.

27. R—Potassii iodidi, dr. j
Aquae destil., dr. iv
Solve. Dose, m. vi-xx.

28. R—Quininae sulphatis, gr. xv
Acidi sulphurici aromat., q. s. ad solutionem
Aquae destil., q. s. ad dr. iiss
Fiat solutio., m. j contains gr. 1-10. Dose, m. v-xx.

29. R—Quininae bisulphates, dr. i
Acidi borici, gr. ij
Morphinae sulphatis, gr. ¼.
Aquae destil., oz. i
Solve. Not irritating

30. R—Quininae bimuriat carbamadata, (hydrochlorate with urea), gr. xx
Aquae destil., dr. j
Solve. m. j contains gr. ⅓. Dose, m. vi-xxx

31. R—Spiritus (brandy, whiskey), m. xx-lx.

32. R—Strychninae sulphatis, gr. j
Aquae destil., oz. j
Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-480. Dose, m. iv-xv. (Triturate in a mortar until all the crystals disappear, or heat in a test-tube).

DOSES FOR INHALATION.

DRUG.	QUANTITY IN 1 OZ. DISTILLED WATER.
Acidi Carbolici	grs.ij-x
Acid Cresylic	grs. xv-xxx
Acid. Lactici	grs.x-xxx
Acid. Salicyli	grs.xv-xxx
Acid. Sulphuric, dil.	m x-xx
Acid. Tannici	grs.ij-xx
Alumnis	grs.v-xxx
Amonii Chloridi	grs.ii-xii
Ammon Murat.	grs.v-x
Aquae Amygdalae Amarae	Undiluted
Aquae Calcis	Full strength
Aquae Menth. Pip.	dr.j-ij
Argenti Nitrat.	grs.i-x
Arseniatis Liq., Sodii	m v-x
Auri Chloridi	grs.ii
Aquae Destil.	oz.j
Belladonnae Tinct.	m xv-xxx
Bromine	gr.j
Iodide of Potassium	dr.j
	Pour into cone and inhale.
Cannabis Indicae Tinct.	m iij-xv
Cupri Sulph.	gr.i-xv
Ferri Chloridi Tinct.	m x-xx
Hamamelis Tinct.	m xx-xl
Ipecac, Fld. Ext.	m x-xx
Morphinae Acetatis	gr. ss-iss
Morphinae Sulphatis	grs.1-12 to 1-6
Morphinae Muriatis	grs.1-12 to 1-6
Opii Deodorat., Tinct.	m xv-xxx
Potass. Chlorat.	grs. v-xx
Potassii Permanganatis	gr.ii-v
Potass. Liquor	m x-xii
Picis Liquidis Infus. (aquae picis)	dr.ij-viii
Sodii Benzoat.	grs.iii-xv
Sodii Liquor.	m x-xii
Terebinth, Ol.	m v-x
Zinci Sulph	grs.iii-xv

CHAPTER IV.

TABLE OF DOSES AND REMEDIAL AGENTS.

Remedies.	Apoth. Dose and	Metric Dose.
Abstract.		
Aconiti	gr. ss to j	0.06-0.065
Aspidosperm	gr. v to xx	0.333-1.333
Belladonnae	gr. ss to i	0.03-0.065
Cannabis Indicae	gr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Conii	gr. i to ii	0.066-0.133
Digitalis	gr. i to iij	0.066-0.200
Gelsemii	gr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Hyoscyami	gr. ii to v	0.133-0.333
Ignatiae	gr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Ipecacuanhae	gr. iii to xxx	0.200-2.000
Jalapae	gr. vi to x	0.400-0.666
Nucis vomicae	gr. ss to ii	0.030-0.130
Phytolaccae	gr. v to xv	0.333-1.000
Pilocarpi	gr. vi to xxx	0.400-2.000
Podophylli	gr. iv to x	0.266-0.666
Senegae	gr. iv to x	0.266-0.666
Valerinae	gr. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Veratrum viride	gr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Acetum lobeliae	m xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Opii	m v to xvi	0.333-1.066
Sanguinariae	m xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Scillae	m x to xxx	0.666-2.000
Acidum acet. dil.	m 60 to 90	4.000-6.000
Arsenicosum	gr. 1-64 to 1-20	0.001-0.003
Benzoicum	gr. v to xv	0.333-1.000
Boricum	gr. v to x	0.333-0.666
Carbolicum	gr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Gallicum	gr. iii to xv	0.200-1.000
Acidum hydrobromicum (34 per cent.)	gr. x to xv	0.666-1.000
Hydrobromicum dilutum,	m. 40 to dr. ij	2.666-8.000
Hydrochloricum	m. iii to x	0.200-0.666
Hydrochloricum dilutum,	m. x to xxx	0.066-2.000
Hydrocyanicum dilutum	m. i to iv	0.065-0.250
Lacticum	gr. xv to dr. j	1.000-4.000
Nitricum	m. iii to x	0.200-0.666
Nitricum dilitum	m. x to xxx	0.666-2.000
Nitrohydrochloricum	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Nitrohydrochloricum dilutum,	m. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Phosphoricum	m. iii to viii	0.200-0.500
Sulphuricum	m. v to x	0.333-0.666

Phosphoricum dilutum	m. x to xxx	0.666-2.000
Salicylicum	gr. v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Sulphuricum	m. v to x	0.333-0.666
Sulphuricum dilutum	m. v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Sulphuricum aromaticum,	m. v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Sulphurosum	m. 30 to 60	2.000-4.000
Tannicum	gr. iii to xx	0.200-1.300
Tartaricum	gr. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Aconitum (white crystals),	gr. 1-400 to 1-200	0.000167-0.0003
Aconidin	gr. 1-16 to 1-10	0.004-0.006
Aloe	gr. ii to v	0.133-0.333
Aloinum	gr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Alumen	gr. x to xv	0.666-1.000
Ammonii benzoas	gr. x to xx	0.666-1.333
Bromidum	gr. v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Carbonas	gr. iii to x	0.200-0.666
Chloridum	gr. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Iodidum	gr. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Phosphas	gr. v to xx	0.333-1.333
Picras	gr. ¼ to ½	0.016-0.033
Sulphas	gr. iii to xv	0.200-1.000
Valerians	gr. iii to xv	0.200-1.000
Amyl nitris	m. iii to v	0.200-0.333
Amylum iodatum	gr. iii to xxx	0.200-2.000
Antifebrin	gr. ii to xv	0.133-1.000
Antimonii et potassii tartras. (diaphoretic)	gr. 1-20 to 1-12	0.003-0.005
Et potass. tartr., (emetic)	gr. i to ii	0.066-0.133
Oxidum	gr. iss to ii	0.100-0.133
Oxysulphuricum	gr. ss to ii	0.033-0.133
Sulphidum	gr. v to xv	0.300-1.000
Sulphidum purificatum	gr. ¼ to j	0.016-0.065
Sulphuratum	gr. i to x	0.065-0.650
Antypyrine	gr. x to xx	0.666-1.333
Apiol	gr. iii to v	0.200-0.333
Apomorphina hydrochloras,	gr. 1-12 to 1-6	0.005-0.010
Aqua ammoniae	m. v to xxx	0.300-2.000
Amygdalae amarae	dr. ii to iv	8.000-16.000
Camphorae	oz. ss to ii	16.000-64.000
Chlori	dr. i to iv	4.000-16.000
Creasoti	dr. i to iv	4.000-16.000
Laurocerasi	m. vi to xxx	0.400-2.000
Argenti iodidum	gr. ss to 2	0.033-0.133
Nitras	gr 1-6 to 1-3	0.011-0.022
Oxidum	gr. ss to ii	0.033-0.133
Arsenii iodidum	gr 1-64 to 1-10	0.001-0.006
Asafoetida	gr. v to xx	0.333-1.333
Atropina	gr. 1-120 to 1-60	0.0005-0.001
Atropinae sulphas	gr. 1-120 to 1-60	0.0005-0.001
Auri et sodii chloridi,	gr. 1-32 to 1-16	0.002-0.004
Bebeerinae sul.	gr. iii to x	0.200-0.666
Beberina, and its salts	gr. iii to xv	0.200-1.000
Bismuthi citras	gr. iii to xv	0.200-1.000
Bismuth et ammonia citras	gr. i to xv	0.066-1.000
Subcarbonas	gr. vi to xxx	0.400-2.000
Subnitras	gr. v to xxx	0.300-2.000
Tannas	gr. vi to xxx	0.400-2.000
Valerians	gr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Brayera	dr. ii to ℥i	8.000-24.000

Brucina	gr. 1-64 to 1-16	0.001-0.004
Caffeina	gr. i to v	0.066-0.333
Caffeinae citras	gr. i to v	0.066-0.333
Calcii bromidum	gr. v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Carbonas praecipitatus	gr. x to xl	0.650-2.600
Hypophosphis	gr. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Iodidum	gr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Phosphas praecipitatus	gr. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Calx sulphurata	gr. 1-10 to ii	0.006-0.130
Camphora	gr. iii to x	0.200-0.666
Monobromata	gr. ii to x	0.130-0.650
Cannabis Indica	gr. 1-4 to ss	0.016-0.030
Americana	gr. 1-3 to ss	0.020-0.030
Cannella	gr. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Cantharis	gr. ss to ii	0.033-0.133
Capsicum	gr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Carbo animalis	oz. ss to i	15.000-30.000
Ligni	oz. ss to j	15.000-30.000
Castoreum	gr. vi to xv	0.400-1.000
Catechu	gr. xv to xxx	1.000-2.0000
Carbonei bisulphidum	m ii to vi	0.130-0.400
Cerii nitras	gr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Oxalas.	gr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Chinoidinum	gr. iii to xxx	0.200-2.000
Chloral	gr. iii to xx	0.200-1.333
Chloroformum	m i to v	0.066-0.333
Chrysarobinum	gr. 1-10 to ii	0.003-0.130
Cinchona	gr. xv to dr. i	1.000-4.000
Cinchonidina, and its salts,	gr. i to xxx	0.066-2.000
Cinchonina, and salts	gr i to xxx	0.066-2.000
Cinnamomum	gr. vi to xxx	0.400-2.000
Cocaine sol. p. c.	gr. i to iv	
Codeina	gr. ss to ii	0.033-0.133
Confectio sennae	gr. i to ii	0.066-0.133
Conium	gr. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Conina, and salts	gr. 1-64 to 1-32	0.001-0.002
Copaiba	m xv to dr. i	1.000-4.000
Cota	gr. i to ii	0.066-0.133
Cotoina	gr. 1-6 to 1-2	0.011-0.033
Creasotum	m. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Creta preparata.	gr. x to xl	0.650-2.650
Croton chloral	gr. i to v	0.666-0.333
Cubeba	gr. xv to dr. i	1.000-4.000
Cupri acetas	gr. 1-10 to 1-4	0.006-0.016
Sulphas	gr. 1-4 to ss	0.016-0.033
Am	gr. 1-6 to j	0.011-0.066
Cusparia	gr. x to xl	0.650-2.600
Curare	gr. 1-32 to 1-6	0.002-0.011
Curarina	gr. 1-64 to 1-20	0.001-0.003
Cydonium		
Daturine	gr. 1-100 to 1-60	0.00067-0.00134
Decoctum aloes comp.	oz. ss to ii	16.000-64.000
Cetrariae	oz. ii to iv	64.000-120.000
Sarsaparillae compositus	gr ii to iv	64.000-120.000
Digitilinum	gr. 1-64 to 1.32	0.001-0.002
Digitalis	gr. ss to ii	0.033-0.133
Duboisina and salts	gr. 1.128 to 1-60	0.0005-0.001
Dulcamara	gr. xxx to dr. j	2.000-4.000
Elaterinum	gr. 1-20 to 1-10	0.003-0.006

Emetina and salts (emetic)
gr. 1-8 to 1-4 0.008-0.016
And salts (diaphoretic),
gr. 1-120 to 1-30 0.0005-0.002
Emulsio hydrocyanicum....dr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Ergota.....gr. xv. to dr. j 1.000-4.000
Ergotinum.....gr. ii to viii 0.133-0.533
Eserina and salts....gr. 1-64 to 1-20 0.001-0.003
Erythroxylon.....dr. ss to j 2.000-4.000
Eucaymus .....
Ethindene dichloride, dr. iv (inhalation).
Ethyl iodide.....m. xv, inhale.
Ethyl bromide.....m. x to xl 0.650-4.000
Eucalptus.....gr. v to xx 0.300-1.300
Eupatorium.....dr. ss to j 2.000-4.000
Extractum absinthii.....gr. ii to vi 0.133-0.400
Absinthii fluidum....m. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Achillae .....gr. iii to x 0.200-0.666
Achilleae fluidum....m. xv to dr. j 1.000-4.000
Aconiti fol.....gr. 1-4 to ss 0.016-0.032
Aconiti fol. fluidum.....m. i to v 0.066-0.333
Aconiti rad. (U. S. P., 1880),
gr. 1-12 to 1-4 0.005-0.016
Aconiti (rad.) fluidum m ss to liss 0.033-0.166
Aletridis fluidum. ...m xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Alni rub. fluidum ..m. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Aloes aquos..... ...gr. ss to iii 0.033-0.200
Alston const. fluidum ..dr. i to iv 4.000-16.000
Angelicae rad. fluidum,
m xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000
Angosturae fluidum....m xv to xlv 1.000-3.000
Anthemidis.....gr. ii to x 0.133-0.666
Anthemidis fluidum .m xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000
Apocyni andros fluidum,
m viii to 50 0.533-3.333
Apocyni cannab. fluidum,
m viii to xxx 0.533-2.000
Extractum araliae hisp. fl.
m xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000
Araliae racem fluidum,
m. xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000
Araliae spin. fluidum.,
m. xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000
Arecae fluidum. .....m. 45 to 75 3.000-5.000
Arnicae flor. .....gr. iii to viii 0.200-0.533
Arnicae fluidum .....m. v to xv 0.333-1.000
Arnicae radicis .....gr. ii to v 0.133-0.333
Arnicae rad. fluidum m. v to xv 0.333-1.000
Aromat. fluidum m. xxx to dr 2.000-4.000
Ari. tripbylli fluidum. m. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Asari fluidum .m. xv to xxx. 1.000-2.000
Asclep. insar. fluidum.m. xv to xxx. 1.000-2000
Asclep. syr. fluidum..m. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Asclep. tuber. fluidum.m. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Aspidii fluidum.... ..dr to iv 4.000-16.000
Aspidosperm. fluidum m. xv to xlv 1.000-3.000
Aurantii cort. fluidum,
dr. 1-4 to liss 1.000-10.000
Aurantii aurantii amari fl.,
m. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Azedarach fluidum ....m. xv to 75 1.000-2.000
Baptisiae fluidum....m. vii to xxx 0.466-2.000

Belladonnae alcoholicum,	gr. 1-4 to 1-2	0.016-0.030
Belladonnae fol. (Engl.),	gr. 1-6 to 2-3	0.011-0.044
Beladonnae fol. fluidum,	m. iii to vi	0.200-0.400
Belladonnae radicis.	gr. 1-6 to 1-4	0.008-0.016
Belladonnae radicis fluid.	m. i to iii	0.006-0.200
Berber aqui-fol. fluidum,	m. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Berber. vulg. fluidum,	m. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Boldi fluidum	m. iii to xv	0.200-1.000
Brayerae fluidum	dr. ii to iv	8.000-16.000
Bryoniae fluidum	m. xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Buchu fluidum	dr. ss to iiss	2.000-10.000
Calami fluidum	m xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Calend. fluidum	m xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Calumbae	gr. iii to x	0.200-0.666
Calumbae fluidum	m. xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Canellae fluidum	m. xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Cannabis indicae	gr. 1-4 to ss	0.016-0.030
Cannabis American. fluidum,	gr. iii to xv	0.200-1.000
Cannabis indicae fluidum,	m. iii to vi	0.200-0.400
Capsici fluidum	m. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Cardam. comp. fluidum	m. xv to xvi	1.000-3.000
Cardui ben. fluidum	m. xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Carnis	gr. xv to dr. j	1.000-4.000
Cascara sagrad. rad. fluidum,	m. x to xx	0.666-1.333
Cascarillae fluidum.	dr. 3-4 to ii 1-3	3.000-10.000
Castaneae fluidum	dr. 3-4 to iiss	3.000-10.000
Catariae fluidum	dr. 1-4 to i 1-4	1.000-5.000
Catechu liq.	m. viii to xxx	0.533-2.000
Caulophyll fluidum	m. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Chelidonii fluidum	m. xv to xx	1.000-2.000
Chelonis fluidum	m. xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Chimaph. fluidum	dr. 3-4 to i 1-4	3.000-5.000
Chionanthai fluidum	dr. 3-4 to iiss	3.000-10.000
Chirettae fluidum	dr. ss to i 1-4	2.000-5.000
Extractum cimicifugae fl.	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Cinchoniae	gr. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Chinchoniae fluidum	m. xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Cinchoniae fluidum arom,	m. xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Cinchoniae comp. fluidum,	dr. ss to j¼	2.000-5.000
Cocculi fluidum	m. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Colchici fadicis fluidum,	m. ii to iv	0.133-0.266
Colchici radicis	gr. 1-3 to jss	0.022-0.100
Colchici seminis fluidum.	m. ii to viii	0.130-0.500
Collinsoniae fluidum	m. xxx to 60	2.00014.000
Colocynthidis	gr. jss to v	0.100-0.333
Colocynth comp	gr. jss to v	0.100-0.333
Condurango fluidum	m. viii to xxx	0.533-2.000
Conii fluidum	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Conii alcoholicum	gr ss to ij	0.030-0.130

Convalleriae radicis fluid.	m. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Coptidis fluidum	m. xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Cornus fluidum	dr. ss to j	1.000-2.000
Corydalis fluidum	m. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Coto fluidum	m. iij to xv	0.200-1.000
Cubebae fluidum	m. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Cypripedii fluidum	m. xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Damianae fluidum	dr. ss to iiss	2.000-10.000
Delphinae fluidum	m. i to iij	0.066-0.200
Digitalis	gr. 1-6 to ss	0.011-0.033
Digitalis fluidum	m. i to vi	0.066-0.400
Dioscoreae fluidum	m. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Ditae fluidum	dr. i to iv	4.000-16.000
Dulcamarae fluidum	dr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Dracontii fluidum	gr. xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Droserae fluidum	m. v to x	0.333-0.666
Ergotae	gr. iss to viii	0.100-0.533
Ergotae fluidum	m. xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Eryodictyi fluidum	m. xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Erythroxylum fluidum	dr. ss to ii	2.000-4.000
Eucalypti fluidum	m. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Euonymi fluidum	m. xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Eupatorii fluidum	dr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Euphorb. ipec. fluidum,	m. v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Ferri pom.	gr. iij to xv	0.200-1.000
Frangulae fluidum	m. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Frankeniae fluidum	m. viij to xv	0.533-1.000
Gallae fluidum	dr. 3-4 to ij	3.000-8.000
Gelsemii fluidum	m. ij to v	0.130-0.300
Gelsemii	m. ii to viii	0.133-0.533
Gentianae fluidum	m. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Gent. comp. fluidum	m. xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Gent. quin. fluidum	m. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Geranii fluidum	dr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Gei fluidum	m. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Gilleniae fluidum	xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Gossypii radicis fluidum,	dr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Granati radicis fluidum,	dr. 3-4 to ii	3.000-8.000
Grindeliae fluidum	m. xv to lx	1.000-4.000
Guaiaci ligni fluidum	m. xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Guaranae fluidum	m. xv to lx	1.000-4.000
Haematoxyli	gr. viij to xxx	0.533-2.000
Haematoxyli fluidum	m xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Hamamelidis fluidum	m. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Helleb. nigris	gr. ss to iij	0.033-0.200
Helleb. nigris fluidum	m v to xv	0.333-1.000
Heloniae fluidum	m viij to xxx	0.533-2.000
Hepaticae fluidum	m xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Humuli	gr. iii to xv	0.200-1.000
Humuli fluidum	m xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Hydrangeae fluidum	m xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Hydrastis fluidum	dr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Hydrastis	gr. iii to x	0.200-0.666
Hyoscyami fluidum	m v to x	0.300-0.600
Hyoscyami sem. fluidum	m ii to viii	0.133-0.533
Ignatiae	gr. 1-4 to ss	0.016-0.033
Ignatiae fluidum	m. i to vj	0.066-0.400
Iridis fluidum	m v to xx	0.300-1.300

Iridis versic.....	..gr. iii to vi	0.200-0.400
Ipecacuanhae fluidum..	m xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Jaborandi fluidum.....	m x to 60	0.666-4.000
Jalapae (U. S. P., 1870)..	gr. v to x	0.333-0.666
Jalapae alcoholicum....	gr. iii to vi	0.200-0.400
Jalapae fluidum.....	m xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Juglandis.....	gr. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Juglandis fluidum.....	dr. 3-4 to ii	3,000-8.000
Junip. fluidum.....	m xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Kamala fluidum.....	m xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Kino, liquid.....	m xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Krameriae.....	gr. v to xv	0.333-1.000
Krameriae fluidum...	m xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Lactucae.	gr. v to xv	0.333-1.000
Lactucarii fluidum.....	m x to xxx	0.600-2.000
Lappae fluidum.....	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Laricis fluidum.....	dr. ss to ii	2.000-8.000
Leonuri fluidum.....	m xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Leptandrae fluidum.....	dr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Lobeliae fluidum.....	m v to xx	0.300-1.300
Lupulini fluidum.....	dr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Lycopi fluidum.....	m. v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Malti.....	dr. i to liss	4.000-10.000
Manzanitae fluidum....	dr. ss to ii	2.000-8.000
Marrubii fluidum.....	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Matico fluidum.....	dr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Matricariae.....	m viij to xxx	0.533-2.000
Menisperm. fluidum....	m xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Methystice fluidum....	m xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Mezerei fluidum.....	m iii to x	0.200-0.666
Mezerei.....	gr. ss to j	0.033-0.066
Micromeriae.....	m xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Mitcheliae fluidum....	m xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Myricae fluidum.....	m xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Nectandrae.....	dr. i to iv	4.000-16.000
Nucis vomicae fluidum....	m i to iv	0.065-0.250
Extractum nucis vomicae,	gr. 1-8 to 1-2	0.008-0.033
Nuphar. fluidum.....	m. v to xv	0.333-1.000
Nymphaeae fluidum	m. v to xv	0.333-1.000
Oenotherae fluidum....	m. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Opii.....	gr. 1-6 to ss	0.011-0.033
Papaveris	..gr. ss to ii	0.033-0.133
Papaveris fluidum....	m. xv to xlv	1.000-3.000
Pareirae fluidum.....	m. xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Petroselina fluidum	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Phellandrii fluidum....	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Phorandend. fluidum....	dr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Physostigmae.....	gr. 1-16 to 1-6	0.004-0.011
Physostigmae fluidum....	m. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Phytolaccae baccar. fluid,	m. v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Phytolaccae radicis....	gr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Phytolaccae rad. fluidum,	m. v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Pilocarpi fluidum	m. xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Pimentae fluidum....	m. xv to xlv	1.000-3.000
Piper. nigr. fluidum..	m. xv to xlv	1.000-3.000
Piscidiae fluidum.....	m. xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Podophylli.....	gr. iii to x	0.200-0.650
Polygoni fluidum.....	m. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Podophylli fluidum..	m. viij to xxx	0.533-2.000
Polygonati fluidum..	m. to x to xv	0.333-1.000

Populi fluidum.....m. xxx to 60 2.000-4.000
Prinos fluidum.....m. xxx to 60 2.000-4.000
Pruni Virginiae fluidum,
m. xxx to 60 2.000-4.000
Pteleae.....m. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Pulsatillae fluidum.....m. ii to v. 0.133-0.333
Quassiae .....gr. i to v 0.066-0.333
Quassiae fluidum.....m. v to xx 0.300-1.300
Quercus fluidum....m. xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000
Rhamni cath. ft. fluidum,
m. xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000
Rhamni purs. cort. fluidum,
m. xxx to dr. ij 2.000-8.000
Rhei.... ....gr. v to xv 0.333-1.000
Rhei fluidum.....m. xv to xlv 1.000-3.000
Rhus aromatic. fluidum,
m. xv to dr. j 1.000-4.000
Rhus glabr. cort. fluidum,
m. xxx to dr. i 2.000-4.000
Rhus glabr. fruct. fluidum,
m. xxx to dr. j. 2.000-4.000
Rhus toxicod. fluidum,
m. i to vj 0.066-0.400
Ricini fol. fluidum....dr. ii to ij 2.000-8.000
Rosae fluidum.....dr. ss to ij 2.000-8.000
Rubi fluidum. .....dr. ss to j 2.000-4.000
Rumicis fluidum ...m. xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000
Rutae fluidum ....m. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Sabbatiae fluidum..m. xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000
Sabinae fluidum.....m. v to xv 0.333-1.000
Salicis fluidum .....dr. ss to ij 2.000-8.000
Salviae fluidum .....dr. ss to ij 2.000-8.000
Sambuci fluidum .dr. ss to ij 2.000-8.000
Sanguinariae fluidum ...m. ii to v 0.130-0.300
Santali citr. fluidum ...dr. i to ij 4.000-8.000
Santonicae fluidum. m. xv to dr. j 1.000-4.000
Extractum sarsaparillae fl..dr. ss to j 2.000-4.000
Sarsaparillae compositae fl.,
dr. ss to j 2.000-4.000
Sassafras fluidum.....dr. ss to ij 2.000-8.000
Scillae fluidum.....m. i to iij 0.065-0.200
Scillae comp. fluidum..m v to xxx 0.333-2.000
Scoparii fluidum.....dr. ss to j 2.000-4.000
Scutellariae fluidum.....dr. ss to j 2.000-4.000
Senecionis fluidum.....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Senegae fluidum.....m v to xx 0.300-1.300
Sennae fluidum.....dr. i to iv 4.000-16.000
Serpentarie fluidum....m xx to xxx 1.300-2.000
Simarubae fluidum....m xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Solidag. fluidum....m xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000
Spigeliae fluidum.....dr. j to ij 4.000-8.000
Spigeliae et sennae fluidum,
dr. ss to ii 2.000-8.000
Stillingiae fluidum....m xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Stillingiae comp. fluidum,
m xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Stramonii fluidum.....m i to ij 0.065-0.130
Stramonii.....gr. 1-4 to ss 0.016-0.030
Sumbul fluidum.....m. xv to dr. j 1.000-4.000
Taraxaci fluidum.....dr. j to ii 4.000-8.000
Taraxaci.....gr. v to xv 0.333-1.000
Thujae fluidum.....m viij to xv 0.533-1.000

Toxicodendri fluidum	m i to v	0.066-0.333
Trifol. prat. fluidum	dr. j to ii	4.000-8.000
Trillii fluidum	dr. ss to ii	2.000-8.000
Tritici fluidum	dr. i to iv	4.000-16.000
Tussilag. fluidum	m xxx to dr. j	2.000-4.000
Urticae radicis fluidum	m v to xv	0.333-1.000
Ustilag. maid. fluidum	m xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Uvae ursi fluidum	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Vaccin. crassifol. fluidum	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Valerianae fludium	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Valerian	gr. x to xv	0.333-1.000
Veratri viridis fluidum	m i to iii	0.065-0.200
Verbenae	m xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Viburni opuli fluidum	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Viburni (prunifol.) fluidum	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Wahoo	gr. i to v	0.066-0.333
Xanthoxyli fluidum	dr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Zingiberis fluidum	m. x to xx	0.650-1.300
Fel bovis purificat	gr. iii to vi	0.200-0.400
Ferri arsenias	gr. 1-20 to 1-2	0.003-0.033
Fel bovis inspissatum	gr x	0.650
Ferri benzoas	gr. i to v	0.066-0.333
Bromidum	gr. i to v	0.066-0.333
Carbonas sacch	gr. iv to xv	0.267-1.000
Chloridum	gr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Citras	gr v to x	0.333-0.666
Et ammoniae citras	gr. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Et ammoniae sulph	gr. v to x	0.300-0.666
Et ammoniae tartras	gr. v to xv	0.300-1.000
Et cinchonid. citras	gr. v to x	0.300-0.666
Et potas. tartras	gr. xv to 60	1.000-4.000
Ferri et quininae citras	gr. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Et strychninae citras	gr. i to iij	0.065-0.200
Hypophosphis	gr. v to x	0.300-0.650
Iodidum	gr. i to v	0.066-0.333
Iodidum saccharatum	gr. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Lactas	gr. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Oxalis	gr. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Oxidum magnet	gr. v to x	0.333-0.066
Oxidum hydratum	oz. ss to ii	16.000-64.000
Oxidum hydratum cum magnesia,	dr. i to iv	4.000-15.000
Phosphas	gr. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Pyrophosphas	gr. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Subcarbonas	gr. v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Sulphas	gr. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Sulphas exsiccatus	gr. i to ij	0.065-0.130
Valerianas	gr. i to iij	0.065-0.200
Ferrum dialys	m i to xv	0.066-1.000
Reductum	gr. i to v	0.066-0.333
Foeniculum	gr. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Frangula	gr. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Galbanum	gr. x to xxx	0.650-1.300
Galla	gr. x to xx	0.650-1.300
Gamboge	gr. i to iv	0.066-0.267
Guarana	gr. viii to xxx	0.533-2.000
Gelsemium	gr. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Geranium	dr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Glycerinum	dr. i to ij	4.000-8.000
Glycyrrhiza	i to v	4.000-15.000
Gossypii radicis cortex	dr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Granatum	gr. xx to xxx	1.300-2.000

Grindelia.....gr. xv to lx 1.000-4.000
Haematoxylon ....dr. i 4.000
Hamamelis .....gr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Hydrargyri chloridum corros.,
gr. 1-30 to 1-12 0.002-0.005
Chloridum mite ...gr. 1-20 to x 0.003-0.650
Iodid. flav. .....gr. 1-6 to j 0.011-0.066
Iodid. rubr..... gr. 1-50 to 1-10 0.0013-0.006
Subsulp. flav. .....gr. ¼ to ss 0.016-0.033
Cum creta .....gr. iii to viii 0.200-0.533
Cyanidum .....gr. 1-16 to ⅛ 0.004-0.008
Oxidum rubrum . .....gr. 1-16 0.006
Sulphidum rubr. ....gr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Hydrastis .....dr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Hyoscyamus .....gr. v to x 0.300-0.650
Hyoscine .. ..gr. 1-100 to 1-70 0.00067-0.001
Hyoscyamina and salts,
gr. 1-132 to 1-32 0.0005-0.002
Hypnone .....m. v to x 0.033-0.066
Ichthyol .....gr. iii to iv 0.200-0.266
Ignatia .....gr. ss to ii 0.030-0.130
Inula .....gr. xx to lx 1.300-4.000
Iodum..... ....gr.¼ 0.016
Iodoformum .....gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200
Infusum brayera oz. iv to viii 120.000-240.000
Infusum cinchonae.....oz. i to iv 30.000-120.000
Digitalis .....dr. i to iv 4.000-16.000
Pruni virginian.....oz. i to iv 30.000-120.000
Sennae comp .....oz. i to ii 32.000-64.000
Iodol ..gr. 1-8 to 1-2 0.011-0.033
Ipecacuanha (emetic)..gr. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Expectorant.....gr. 1-6 to j 0.011-0.066
Iris.....gr. v to xx 0.300-1.300
Jalapa.....gr. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Kairina..... gr. v to xxx 0.300-2.000
Kamala.....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Kino.....gr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Koumiss (Kumyss).....Food.
Krameria.....gr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Lactucarium.....gr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Lappa..... .....dr. i 4.000
Leptandra.....dr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Limonis succus .oz. i to iv 30.000-120.000
Liquor acidi arseniosi ...m. iii to x 0.200-0.650
Ammonii acetatis ..oz. ss to i 15.000-30.000
Arsenii et hydrarg. iodidi,
m. iii to x 0.200-0.650
Calcis.....oz. ii to iv 60.000-120.000
Ferri acetatis.....m. ii to x 0.130-0.650
Ferri chloridi.....m. ii to x 0.130-0.650
Ferri citratis.....m. ii to x 0.130-0.650
Ferri et quininae citratis,
m. v to xv 0.300-1.000
Ferri nitratis.....m. v to xv 0.300-1.000
Ferri subsulphatis.....m. v to x 0.300-0.650
Iodi comp. .....m. v to x 0.300-0.650
Magnesii citratis..oz. ii to viij 60.000-240.000
Pepsini.....dr. ii to iv 8.000-16.000
Ferri dialys.....m. i to xv 0.066-1.000
Potassae.....m. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Potassii arsenitis.....m. iii to x 0.200-0.650

Potassii citratis.. ....oz. ss to j 15.000-30.000
Sodae.....m. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Sodae chloratae.....m. iii to x 0.200-0.650
Lithii benzoas.....gr. v to xx 0.300-1.300
Bromidum. .....gr. v to xx 0.300-1.300
Carbonas.....gr. ii to x 0.130-0.650
Citras.....gr. v to x 0.300-0.650
Salicylas.....gr. v to xxx 0.300-2.000
Lobelia.....gr. v to xx 0.300-1.300
Lupulinum.....gr. v to x 0.333-0.666
Macis.....gr. v to xx 0.333-1.300
Magnesia.....dr. ss to ii 2.000-8.000
Ponderosa.....dr. ss to ii 2.000-8.000
Magnesii carbonas.....dr. ss to ij 2.000-8.000
Citras granulatus....dr. ii to viii 8.000-32.000
Sulphas.....dr. ii to viii 8.000-32.000
Sulphis.....gr. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Magnolia.....dr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Mangani oxidum nigrum ..gr.v to xxx 0.300-2.000
Sulphas .....gr. ii to x 0.130-0.650
Manganese binox .....gr. ii to iv 0.133-0.266
Manna .....dr. j to viij 4.000-30.000
Marrubium .....dr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Massa copaibae .....gr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Ferri carbonatis .....gr. iii to v 0.200-0.300
Hydrargyri .....gr. iii to x 0.200-0.600
Matico .....dr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Menispermum .....gr. v to xx 0.300-1.300
Moschus .....gr. v to x 0.300-0.650
Muscarina .....gr. 1-3 to 1-2 0.020-0.030
Myrrha .....gr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Mistura ammoniaci ....oz. ss to j 15.000-30.000
Amygdalae .....oz. ss to j 15.000-30.000
Asafoetidae .....oz. ss to j 15.000-30.000
Chloroformi .....oz. ss to j 15.000-30.000
Cretae .....oz. ss to j 15.000-30.000
Ferri comp. .....oz. ss to j 15.000-30.000
Ferri et ammonii acetatis,
oz. ss to j 15.000-30.000
Glycyrrhizae comp....oz. ss to j 15.000-30.000
Magnesiae et asafoetidae..dr.ss to j 2.000-4.000
Potassii citratis .....oz. ss to j 15.000-30.000
Rhei et sodae .....dr. ss to j 2.000-4.000
Morphina .....gr. 1-8 to 1-4 0.008-0.016
Morphinae acetas ....gr. 1-8 to 1-4 0.008-0.016
Hydrochloras .....gr. 1-8 to 1-4 0.008-0.016
Sulphas .....gr. 1-8 to 1-4 0.008-0.016
Naphthalin .....gr. i to viii 0.065-0.500
Nectandra,
Nitroglycerinum (1 per cent. sol.),
m i to ii 0.065-0.130
Nux vomicae .....gr. i to iv 0.065-0.250
Oleoresina aspidii .....dr. ss to j 2.000-4.000
Capsici .....gr. 1-6 to 1-2 0.011-0.033
Cubebae .....m v to xxx 0.300-2.000
Filicis .....m xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000
Lupulini .....m v to x 0.300-0.600
Piperis .....m ss to ij 0.030-0.130
Zingiberis .....m ss to ij 0.030-0.130
Oleum amygdalae expressum,
dr. i to oz. j 4.000-30.000
Copaibae .....m viii to xv 0.533-1.000

Cubebae	m xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Eriger	m v to xv	0.333-1.000
Ethereum	m ii to v	0.130-0.300
Amygdulae amarae	m 1-4 to j	0.016-0.065
Anisi	m ii to v	0.130-0.300
Cajuputi	m ii to x	0.130-0.650
Cari	m ii to v	0.130-0.300
Caryophilli	m ii to v	0.130-0.300
Chenopodii	m iv to x	0.250-0.650
Cinnamomi	m ii to v	0.130-0.300
Oleum coriandri	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Eucalypti	m. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Foeniculi	m. v to x	0.300-0.600
Gaultheriae	m. v to x	0.300-0.600
Hedeomae	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Juniperi	m. v to xv	0.300-1.000
Lavandulae	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Menthae piperitae	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Menthae viridis	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Myrciae	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Morrhuae.	dr. to oz. j	4.000-30.000
Myristicae	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Olivae	dr. to oz. j	4.000-30.000
Pimentae	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Phosphoratum	m. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Ricini	dr. j to oz. j	4.000-30.000
Rosmarini	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Rutae	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Sabinae	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Santali	m. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Sassafras	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Succini	m. v to xv	0.300-1.000
Terebinthinae	m. v to x	0.300-0.650
(Vermifuge)	oz. ss to j	15.000-30.000
Thymi	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Tiglii	m. 1-6 to iss	0.011-0.100
Valerianae	m. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Opium	gr. i to ii	0.065-0.130
Paraldehyde	m. xx to dr. ii	1.300-8.000
Pepo	oz. j to ij	30.000-60.000
Pepsinum saccharatum	gr. v to xxx	0.300-2.000
Pur.	gr. xv to dr. ss	1.000-2.000
Phosphorus	gr. 1-128 to 1-50	0.0005-0.0013
Physostigminae salicylas,	gr. 1-60 to -20	0.001-0.003
Sulphas	gr. 1-128 to 1-64	0.0005-0.001
Phytolacca radix	gr. i to xxx	0.065-2.000
Picrotoxinum	gr. 1-60 to 1-8	0.001-0.008
Pilocarpus	gr. xx to lx	1.300-4.000
Pilocarpinae hydrochloras,	gr. 1-12 to 1-3	0.005-0.020
Pimenta	gr. x to xl	0.650-2.600
Piper	gr. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Pilulae aloes	1 to 3 pills.	
Aloes et asafoetidae	2 to 5 pills.	
Aloes et ferri	1 to 3 pills.	
Aloes et mastiches	1 to 2 pills.	
Aloes et myrrhae	1 to 4 pills.	
Antimonii comp.	1 to 3 pills.	
Asafoetidae	1 to 3 pills.	
Catharticae comp.	1 to 3 pills.	
Ferri comp.	2 to 5 pills.	
Ferri iodidi	1 to 3 pills.	

Pilulae galbani compositae,	1 to 4 pills.	
Opii	1 to 2 pills.	
Phosphori	1 to 3 pills.	
Rhei	2 to 5 pills.	
Rhei comp.	2 to 5 pills.	
Piperinum	gr. i to viij	0.066-0.533
Plumbi acetas	gr. i to v	0.065-0.300
Iodidum	gr. ss to 1-4	0.030-0.016
Nitras	gr. 1-4 to ss	0.016-0.030
Podophyllum	m. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Potassa sulphurata	gr. ii to x	0.130-0.650
Potassii acetas	gr. x to lx	0.650-4.000
Bicarbonas	gr. viii to dr. j	0.533-4.000
Bichromas	gr. 1-6 to ss	0.012-0.030
Bitartras	dr. j to iv	4.000-15.000
Bromidum	gr. viii to dr.	0.533-4.000
Carbonas	gr. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Chloras	gr. viii to xxx	0.533-2.000
Citras	gr. v to xxx	0.300-2.000
Cyanidum	gr. 1-12 to 1-8	0.005-0.008
Et sodii tartras	oz. ss to j	16.000-32.000
Ferrocyanidum	gr. x to xv	0.650-1.000
Hypophosphis	gr. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Iodidum	gr. ii to xv	0.133-1.000
Nitras	gr. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Permanganas	gr. ss to ii	0.030-0.130
Sulphas	dr. j to iv	4.000-15.000
Sulphis	dr. ss to ii	2.000-8.000
Sulphidum	gr. i to x	0.066-0.666
Tartras	dr. j to viij	4.000-30.000
Pulvis antimonialis	gr. iii to x	0.200-0.650
Aromaticus	gr. x to xx	0.650-1.300
Cretae compositus	gr. x to xx	0.650-1.300
Effervescens comp.	1 powder	
Glycyrrhizae compositus	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Ipecacuanhae et opii	gr. v to x	0.300-0.650
Jalapae compositus	gr. xxx to dr. j	2.000-4.000
Morphinae comp.	gr. v to x	0.300-0.650
Rhei compositus	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Pripos	gr. xxx to lx	2.000-4.000
Prunus virginiana	dr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Pulsatilla	gr. ii to iij	0.130-0.200
Pyrethrum	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Quassia	gr. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Quercus alba	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Quinidinae sulphas	gr. v to xxx	0.300-2.000
Quinina	gr. i to dr. j	0.065-4.000
Quininae bisulphas	gr. i to dr. j	0.065-4.000
Hydrobromas	gr. i to dr. j	0.065-4.000
Hydrochloras	gr. i to dr. j	0.065-4.000
Sulphas	gr. i to dr. j	0.065-4.000
Quininae valerians	gr. i to dr. j	0.065-4.000
Quinin. arsen.	gr. 1-6 to j	0.011-0.066
Resina copaibae	gr. v to xv	0.300-1.000
Jalapae	gr. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Podophylli	gr. 1-8 to ss	0.008-0.030
Scammonii	gr. iv to viij	0.250-0.500
Guaiaci	gr. x to xx	0.650-1.300
Resorcin	gr. ii to v	0.133-0.333
Rheum	gr. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Rhus toxicodendron	gr. ss to i	0.030-0.065

Rubus	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Rumex	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Salicinum	gr. viii to xxx	0.533-2.000
Salix	gr. xx to lx	1.300-4.000
Salol	gr. xx to xl	1.300-2.600
Salvia	gr. xx to xxx	1.300-2.000
Sambucus	dr. j to iv	4.000-15.000
Sanguinaria	gr. ii fo v	0 130-0.300
Santonica	gr. viii to dr. j	0.533-4.000
Santoninum	gr. 1-4 to iv	0.016-0.250
Sapo	gr. v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Scammonium	gr. ii to x	0.130-0.650
Senna	gr. viii to dr. j	0.533-4.000
Sodii acetas	gr. v to xl	0.300-2.600
Arsenias	gr. 1-64 to 1-10	0.001-0.006
Benzoas	gr. v to lx	0.300-4.000
Bicarbonas	gr. viii to xxx	0.533-2.000
Bicarbonas venalis	gr. viii to xxx	0.533-2.000
Bisulphis	gr. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Boras	gr. v to xxx	0.300-2.000
Bromidum	gr. xx to lx	1.300-4.000
Carbonas	gr. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Carbonas exsiccatus	gr. ii to x	0.130-0.650
Chloras	gr. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Chloridum	gr. x to oz. ss	0.650-15.000
Hypophosphis	gr. viii to xv	0.533-1.000
Hyposulphis	gr. x to xx	0.650-1.300
Iodidum	gr. xx to xl	1.300-2.600
Nitras	dr. j to viij	4.000-30.000
Phosphas	gr. ii to xv	0.133-1.000
Pyrophosphas	gr. v to xl	0.300-2.600
Salicylas	gr. v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Santoninas	gr. ii to x	0.130-0.650
Sulphas	dr. ss to i	15.000-30.000
Sulphis	gr. xx to lx	1.300-4.000
Spigelia	dr. j to ij	4.000-8.000
Sominal	m xxx to dr. j	2.000-4.000
Stillingia	gr. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Sulphonal	gr. xv to xlv	1.000-3.000
Sulphur lotum	dr. j to iij	4.000-12.000
Sulphur praecipitatum	dr. i to iii	4.000-12.000
Sublimatum	dr. i to iii	4.000-12.000
Sumbul	gr. x to lx	0.650-4.000
Spiritus aetheris	dr. ss to ii	2.000-8.000
Aetheris compositus	dr. ss to ii	2.000-8.000
Aetheris nitrosi	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Ammoniae	m. viii to xxx	0.533-2.000
Ammoniae aromaticus	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Anisi	dr. i to ij	4.000-8.000
Aurantii	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Camphorae	m. viii to xxx	0.533-2.000
Chloroformi	dr. ss to ii	2.000-4.000
Cinnamoni	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Gaultheriae	m. xx to lx	1.300-4.000
Juniperi	dr. ss to	2.000-4.000
Juniperi compositus	dr. ii to iv	8.000-16.000
Lavandulae	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Menthae piperitae	m. x to xl	0.650-2.600
Menthae viridis	m. x to xl	0.650-2.600
Myristicae	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Strychnina	gr. 1-60 to 1.12	0.001-0.005
Strychninae sulphas	gr. 1-60 to 1-12	0.001-0.005

Syrupus acidi hyriodici,
m. xx to xl 1.300-2.600
Allii.....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Althaeae.....dr. i to iv 4.000-16.000
Calcii lactophosphatis..dr. i to iv 4.000-16.000
Calcis.....dr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Ferri bromidi.....dr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Ferri iodidi.....m. xx to lx 1.300-4.000
Ferri, Quininae et strychninae
phosphatum.....dr. j to ii 4.000-8.000
Hypophosphitum.....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Hyphosphitum cum ferro,
dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Ferri oxidi .....dr. i 4.000
Ipecacuanhae .....dr. ss to iv 2.000-16.000
Krameriae .....dr. ss to iv 2.000-16.000
Lactucarii.... .....dr. i to iii 4.000-12.000
Pleis liquidae.....dr. i to iv 4.000-16.000
Pruni virginianae.....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Rhei .....dr. i to iv 4.000-16.000
Rhei aromaticus.....dr. i to iv 4.000-16.000
Rosae.....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Rubi .....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Sarsaparillae compositus..dr. iplv 4.000-16.000
Scillae .....dr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Scillae compositus.....m. x to lx 0.650-4.000
Senegae ....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Sennae.....dr. i to iv 4.000-16.000
Tolutanus.....dr. i to iv 4.000-16.000
Zingiberis ....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Tabacum.....gr. v to vi 0.300-0.400
Tamarindus .....dr. j to viii 4.000-30.000
Tanacetum.....oz. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Terebinthina .....gr. xx to lx 1.300-4.000
Thallina .....gr. iii to xv 0.200-1.000
Theine (hypo.).....gr. 1-6 to j 0.011-0.066
Trimethylamin .....m. xx to lx 1.300-4.000
Trypsin .....dr. iii to vi 12.000-24.000
Thymol .....gr. ss to ii 0.030-0.130
Trional .....gr. xv to xlv 1.000-3.000
Tetronal ....gr. xv to xlv 1.000-3.000
Tinctura aconiti.....m. i to v 0.065-0.300
Aconiti fol.....m. viii to xvi 0.533-1.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's),
m. 2-3 to ii 0.044-0.133
Aloes .....dr. ss to iv 2.000-16.000
Aloes et myrrhae.....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Arnicae florum.....m. x to lx 0.650-4.000
Arnicae radicis.....m. x to xl 0.650-2.600
Asafoetidae .....dr. ss to ii 2.000-8.000
Aurantii amari.....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Belladonnae.....m. v to xxx 0.320-2.000
Benzoini.....dr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Benzoini composita.....dr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Bryoniae.....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Calendulae .....m. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Calumbae.....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Cannabis indicae.....m. v to xxx 0.300-2.000
Cantharidis.....m. iii to xv 0.200-1.000
Capsici... .....dr ss to i 2.000-4.000
Cardamomi.....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Cardamomi composita..dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Catechu composita.....dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000

Chiratae	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Cimicifugae	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Cinchonae	dr. i to iv	4.000-16.000
Cinchonae composita	dr. i to iv	4.000-16.000
Colchici	m. xv to lx	1.000-4.000
Conii	m. xx to lx	1.300-4.000
Croci	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Cubebae	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Digitalis	m. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Ferri acetatis	m. xv to lx	1.000-4.000
Ferri chloridi	m. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Ferri chloridi aetheris,	m. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Ferri pomati	m. xx to dr. i	1.333-4.000
Gallae	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Gelsemii	m. x to xx	0.650-1.300
Gentianae comp.	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Guaiaci	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Guaiaci ammoniata	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Hellebori	m. x to xv	0.666-1.000
Humuli	dr. i to iii	4.000-12.000
Hydrastis	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Hyoscyami	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Ignatiae	m. x to xx	0.650-1.300
Iodi	m. v to xv	0.300-1.000
Ipecacuanhae et opii	m. v to xv	0.300-1.000
Jalapae	dr. ss to ii	2.000-8.000
Kino	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Krameriae	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Lavandulae compositae	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Lobeliae	m. xx to ix	1.300-4.000
Lupulini	dr. ss to ii	2.000-8.000
Matico	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Moschi	dr. ss to ii	2.000-8.000
Myrrhae	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Nucis vomicae	m. x to xx	0.300-1.300
Opii	m. x to xx	0.650-1.300
Opii camphorata	dr. i to iv	4.000-16.000
Opii deodorata	m. x to xx	0.650-1.300
Phytolaccae	m. viii to dr. j	0.533-4.000
Physostigmatis	m. xv to xl	1.000-2.600
Phrethri	m viii to xxx	0.533-2.000
Quassiae	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Rhei	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Rhei aromatica	dr. ss to ii	2.000-8.000
Rhei dulcis	dr. ii to iii	8.000-12.000
Sanguinariae	m. xx to lx	1.300-4.000
Scillae	m. x to xx	0.650-1.300
Serpentariae	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Stramonii fol.	m. viii to xv	0.533-1.000
Stramonii som.	m. vi to xv	0.400-1.000
Sumbul	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Tolutana	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Valerianae	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Valerianae ammoniata	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Veratri viridis	m. iii to viii	0.200-0.500
Zingiberis	m. x to xl	0.650-2.600
Strophanthus	m. iii to v	0.200-0.350
Urethan	gr. xv to lx	1.000-4.000
Valeriana	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Vanilla	gr. v to xxx	0.300-2.000
Veratrina	gr. 1-64 to 1-10	0.001-0.006

Vinum aloes	dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Antimonii (emetic)	m. xxx to lx	2.000-4.000
Colchici radicis	m. x to xx	0.650-1.300
Colchici sem	m. v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Ergotae	dr. i to iv	4.000-16.000
Ferri amarum	dr. j	4.000
Ferri citratis	dr. j	4.000
Ipecacuanhae (expectorant),	m. v to xv	0.333-1.000
(emetic)	dr. iii to vi	12.000-24.000
Opii	m. x to xx	0.650-1.300
Rhei	dr. i to iv	4.000-16.000
Xanthoxylum	dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Zinci acetas	gr. ss to ii	0.030-0.130
Bromidum	gr. ss to ii	0.030-0.130
Iodidum	gr. ss to ii	0.030-0.130
Oxidum	gr. i to x	0.066-0.666
Phosphidum	gr. 1-20 to 1-10	0.003-0.006
Sulphas (emetic)	gr. xv to xxx	1.000-2000
Valerian.	gr. 1-4 to j	0.015-0.065
Zingiber	gr. x to xx	0.650-1.300

TABLE FOR CALCULATION THE PERIOD OF UTERO-GESTATION.

1 Jan.	2 Oct.	1 Feb.	2 Nov.	1 Mar.	2 Dec.	1 Apr.	2 Jan.	1 May	2 Feb.	1 Jun.	2 Mar.
1	8	1	8	1	6	1	6	1	5	1	8
2	9	2	9	2	7	2	7	2	6	2	9
3	10	3	10	3	8	3	8	3	7	3	10
4	11	4	11	4	9	4	9	4	8	4	11
5	12	5	12	5	10	5	10	5	9	5	12
6	13	6	13	6	11	6	11	6	10	6	13
7	14	7	14	7	12	7	12	7	11	7	14
8	15	8	15	8	13	8	13	8	12	8	15
9	16	9	16	9	14	9	14	9	13	9	16
10	17	10	17	10	15	10	15	10	14	10	17
11	18	11	18	11	16	11	16	11	15	11	18
12	19	12	19	12	17	12	17	12	16	12	19
13	20	13	20	13	18	13	18	13	17	13	20
14	21	14	21	14	19	14	19	14	18	14	21
15	22	15	22	15	20	15	20	15	19	15	22
16	23	16	23	16	21	16	21	16	20	16	23
17	24	17	24	17	22	17	22	17	21	17	24
18	25	18	25	18	23	18	23	18	22	18	25
19	26	19	26	19	24	19	24	19	23	19	26
20	27	20	27	20	25	20	25	20	24	20	27
21	28	21	28	21	26	21	26	21	25	21	28
22	29	22	29	22	27	22	27	22	26	22	29
23	30	23	30	23	28	23	28	23	27	23	30
24	31	24	1	24	29	24	29	24	28	24	31
25	1	25	2	25	30	25	30	25	1	25	1
26	2	26	3	26	31	26	31	26	2	26	2
27	3	27	4	27	1	27	1	27	3	27	3
28	4	28	5	28	2	28	2	28	4	28	4
29	5	..	6	29	3	29	3	29	5	29	5
30	6	..	7	30	4	30	4	30	6	30	6
31	7	..	..	31	5	..	..	31	7	..	..
Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.	

1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Jul.	Apr.	Aug.	May	Sep.	Jun.	Oct.	Jul.	Nov.	Aug.	Dec.	Sep.
1	7	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	7
2	8	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	8
3	9	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	9
4	10	4	11	4	11	4	11	4	11	4	10
5	11	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	11
6	12	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	12
7	13	7	14	7	14	7	14	7	14	7	13
8	14	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	14
9	15	9	16	9	16	9	16	9	16	9	15
10	16	10	17	10	17	10	17	10	17	10	16
11	17	11	18	11	18	11	18	11	18	11	17
12	18	12	19	12	19	12	19	12	19	12	18
13	19	13	20	13	20	13	20	13	20	13	19
14	20	14	21	14	21	14	21	14	21	14	20
15	21	15	22	15	22	15	22	15	22	15	21
16	22	16	23	16	23	16	23	16	23	16	22
17	23	17	24	17	24	17	24	17	24	17	23
18	24	18	25	18	25	18	25	18	25	18	24
19	25	19	26	19	26	19	26	19	26	19	25
20	26	20	27	20	27	20	27	20	27	20	26
21	27	21	28	21	28	21	28	21	28	21	27
22	28	22	29	22	29	22	29	22	29	22	28
23	29	23	30	23	30	23	30	23	30	23	29
24	30	24	31	24	31	24	31	24	1	24	30
25	1	25	1	25	2	25	1	25	1	25	1
26	2	26	2	26	3	26	2	26	2	26	2
27	3	27	3	27	4	27	3	27	3	27	3
28	4	28	4	28	5	28	4	28	4	28	4
29	5	29	5	29	6	29	5	29	5	29	5
30	6	30	6	30	7	30	6	30	6	30	6
31	7	31	7	..	..	31	7	..	..	31	7
	May.		Jun.		Jul.		Aug.		Sep.		Oct.

Explanation.—Find in first column the date of menstruation; the figure opposite will indicate the date when confinement may be looked for. The figures at the top of "table" refer to the columns.

POTTER'S TABLE OF THE FORMS OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE

(Compared with Acute Nephritis and with each other).

Clinical Phenomena.	Acute Nephritis.	Acute Bright's Disease. Parench Nephrit.	Chronic Bright's Disease.			
			Chron. Parench. Nephrit. (Large White Kidney.)	Fatty Kidney.	Amyloid or Waxy Kidney.	Chron. Interstit. Nephrit. (Cirrhot. Kidney.)
Quantity.....	Normal or —	—	— or -|-	Normal or —	Normal or -|-	Normal or -|-
Reaction.....	Acid.	Acid.	Acid.	Acid.	Acid.	Acid.
Color.....	Wine Yellow.	Dark smoky.	Brown yellow.	Pale.	Pale.	Clear.
Sp. Gr.....	Normal or —	High.	—	1.015 to 1.030	—, above 1.010	— 1.1010
Urea.....	Normal.	—	—	—	Normal or —	Normal.
Chlorides.....	Normal.	—	—	—	—	Normal.
Albumen..... (p. c.).	1-10 to 1-5	1 to 6	1-2 to 2	1 to 6	1-10 to 1-2 of globulin.	1-10 to 1-2

Casts.....	Hyaline and Epithel.	Blood Epithel. Hyaline.	Granul'r Pyaline. No blood.	Fatty.	Few and hyaline.	Very few.
Sediment.....	Mucus. Blood.	Brown cells. Urates.	Kidney epithel. Blood. Lymph.	Free oil.	Seldom any.	Seldom any.
Macroscopical.						
DROPSY.....	Seldom.	Great, especi'ly of face.	Never absent.	Great.	Trifling.	In last Stage.
URAEMIA.....	.....	Often great.	Not marked.	Rare.	Rare.	Great.
OTHER SYMPTOMS ..	Stiff joints. Sacral pain. Lassitude.	Fever.	Temp. low. No fever. Inflam. of serous membr's. Cardiac hyper.	Face pale, puffy. Cardiac hyper.	Emaciation, sallow face, enlarged liver and spleen, diarrhoea, thirst.	Retinitis. Tense, quick pulse. Hyper. of heart.
PROGNOSIS.....	Favorable.	Recovery, or Ch. parench Nephritis.	Recovery (?) or fatty kidney.	Always fatal.	Depends on constitutional disease present.	Unfavorable, but course perhaps long.

Note.—The signs + and — respectively denotea specific gravity greater than 1.024, or less than 1.018, in the line entitled Sp. Gr.

LANDMARKS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

THE ABDOMEN.

BOUNDARIES.—In Front and at Sides—By lower ribs, transversalis muscle, venter ilii; behind—by vertebral column, psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles; above—by brim of pelvis.

REGIONS AND CONTENTS.—Right Hypochondriac Region—Right lobe of liver, gall-bladder, duodenum, pancreas, hepatic flexure of colon, upper part of right kidney, right suprarenal capsule. Epigastric Region—Middle and pyloric end of stomach, left lobe of liver, lobulus Spigelii, pancreas. Left Hypochondriac Region—Splenic end of stomach, extremity of pancreas, spleen, splenic flexure of colon, upper half of left kidney, left suprarenal capsule. Right Lumbar Region—Ascending colon, part of right kidney, some convolutions of small intestine. Umbilical Region—Transverse colon, part of great omentum, part of mesentary, duodenum (transverse part), some convolutions of small intestine. Right Inguinal Region—Caecum, appendix caeci, ureter. Hypogastric Region—Convolutions of small intestines, bladder if distended, bladder in children, uterus in pregnancy. Left Inguinal Region—Sigmoid flexure of colon, ureter.

LINEA ALBA.—Extends up middle line of body, from apex of ensiform cartilage to symphysis pubis.

POUPART'S LIGAMENT.—Is indicated by a well-marked depression from the symphysis pubis outward to ant. sup. spine of ilium.

LINEAE TRANSVERSAE.—Some three are above umbilicus, none below. First line is about level of umbilicus; second, about 4 inches higher (level of lowest part of tenth rib). Upper part of rectus muscle is divided by these lines into two portions (upper and lower).

CREST OF ILIUM.—Can be felt at lower part of abdomen. It ends in front in the ant. sup. spine of the ilium. When body of patient is erect the spines are just below level of promontory of sacrum. The highest part of the crest is on a level with bifurcation of aorta. The direction of the common iliac and ext. iliac arteries may be discerned by drawing a line from highest point of crest of ilium to the groin.

SPINE OF ILIUM.—Length of lower extremity is measured from here, and is valuable as a landmark in determining nature of injuries to hip and pelvis. Examine position of spine with regard to trochanters.

SPINE OF PUBES.—This guide to the ext. abdominal ring may be found by pushing up skin of scrotum, or by abducting thigh, using the tense tendon of the adductor longus as a guide. It is situated external to the symphysis, about ¼ inch, and lies on outer side of the neck of an inguinal hernia, and on inner side of the neck of a femoral hernia.

ABDOMINAL RINGS.—Just above spine of pubis we find the ext. abdominal ring. Internal ring is midway between spine of ilium and symphysis of pubis; it lies about 2-3 inch above Poupart's ligament.

SPERMATIC CORD.—As it passes through ext. ring it can be felt and its course made out. The vas deferens can be felt at back of cord.

EPIGASTRIC ARTERY.—A line drawn from inner margin of int. ring up to middle of rectus muscle toward chest would indicate the direction of deep epigastric.

Other Surface Markings that should be known are: Tip of sternum, edges of ribs, crest of pubes, position of navel.

THE PERINEUM.

Make out surface markings of the symphysis pubis, rami of pubes and ischium, tuberosity of ischium, position of triangular ligament, great sacro-ischiatic ligaments, apex of coccyx.

ANUS.—A white line at junction of skin and mucous membrane is important, and is readily perceived. The fissure of anus is situated at the bottom of the cutaneous folds of ext. sphincter.

RAPHE OF PERINEUM.—Extends from anus up perineum to scrotum and penis; it is called the "line of safety" in making incisions, etc.

CENTRAL POINT OF PERINEUM.—Bulb of urethra is above it, artery of bulb likewise; perineal muscles meet here.

TRIANGULAR LIGAMENT.—Is attached to back edge of rami of pubes and ischium; the lower border can be felt in this region. One inch below lower part of symphysis pubis, and about ¾ inch higher then the central tendon, the urethra passes.

RECTUM.—Track of membranous part of urethra can be felt through front wall of bowel. Prostate gland is about 1½-2 inches from anus, and can be felt, also its lateral lobes. Finger can appreciate by touch also the following: Apex of trigone of bladder, one of ridges or folds of mucous membrane at lower part of rectum, ischio-rectal fossae.

THE THIGH.

TROCHANTER MAJOR.—Top of trochanter is almost on level with spine of pubes; it is about ¾ inch lower than top of head of femur.The trochanter lies in a natural depression over hip, and can be readily felt.

SARTORIUS.—If patient raises his leg, the direction and margins of this muscle can be easily made out.

COURSE OF FEMORAL ARTERY.—A line from midway between the ant. sup. spine of ilium and the symphsis pubis, to tubercle for adductor magnus on inner side of knee, would indicate its course.

SAPHENOUS OPENING.—Located immediately below inner third of Poupart's ligament, about an inch and a half external to the spine of pubes. The Femoral Ring is about ½ inch higher than the above opening, just under Poupart's ligament.

LYMPHATIC GLANDS IN GROIN.—Inguinal glands lie along line of Poupart's ligament; the femoral, along outer side of saphena vein, and over saphenous opening. These clusters can be felt in thin persons.

NELATON'S LINE.—A piece of string stretched from the ant. sup. spine of ilium in front to the ischial tuberosity behind will pass over the great trochanter, and is termed Nelanton's line.

THE BUTTOCKS.

SURFACE MARKINGS.—Crest of ilium, post. sup. spine of ilium, spines of sacral vertebrae, coccyx, ischial tuberosity, great trochanter, fold of buttock.

CREST OF ILIUM can readily be felt behind, and traced as far as the post. sup. spine.

POSTERIOR SUPERIOR SPINE OF ILIUM is on a level with second sacral spine; it corresponds with the middle of sacro-ilias symphysis.

SACRAL VERTEBRAE may be felt (spines) in middle line of body.
COCCYX is just above anus.

FOLD OF BUTTOCK corresponds with lower margin of gluteus maximus.

GLUTEAL ARTERY.—A line drawn from post. sup. spine of ilium to top of great trochanter (rotated inwards) will show point where artery comes out of pelvis.

PUDIC ARTERY.—A line from outer side of the tuberosity of the ischium to post. sup. spine of ilium will show course; ischiatic artery is close to it.

THE KNEE.

BONY POINTS.—Patella, tuberosities of condyles, tubercle of tibia for attachment of ligamentum, patella, tubercle of outer side of head of tibia, head of fibula, which lies at the outer and back part of tibia, being nearly on a level with the tubercle for attachment of ligamentum patella.

LIGAMENTUM PATELLAE.—This ligament, the tubercle of tibia, and the middle of ankle should be in the same line—that is, a straight one. The synovial membrane of knee-joint is situated behind the upper half of ligament; a synovial bursa and pad of fat lies behind the lower half.

POPLITEAL TENDONS.—The biceps on outer side, extend downward to head of fibula; on inner side we can feel three tendons, viz.: The semitendonosus (near middle of politeal space); semi-membranosus; more internally, the gracilis.

POPLITEAL BURSA.—It is situated in the popliteal space, between the tendon of the inner head of the gastrocnemius and the tendon of the semi-membranosus.

POPLITEAL ARTERY.—A line drawn from midway between the greater trochanter and tuberosity of the ischium to middle of back of knee (the ham) will show course of this artery. The great sciatic nerve also runs here.

PERONEAL NERVE.—Parallel with inner border of tendon of biceps; it can be felt below knee just below head of fibula.

THE LEG AND ANKLE.

BONY POINTS.—Tubercle of tibia, head of fibula, lower fourth of shaft of fibula.

MALLEOLI.—Inner malleolus is more to the front than the external one, it does not descend as low either. The notch in lower margin of this malleolus can be felt. The inner edge of patella, inner ankle and inner side of great toe should be in same verticle plane.

TENDONS BEHIND INNER ANKLE.—The tendon of tibialis anticus and upon it that of flexor longus digitorum can be felt above and behind the malleolus internus; the tendon of the first muscle can also be found close to the inner margin of the tibia.

TENDONS IN FRONT OF ANKLE.—Tendons of tibialis anticus, extensor longus pollicis, extensor longus digitorum and the peroneus tertius.

POPLITEAL ARTERY.—Divides into ant. and post. tibial arteries, at about 1¼ inches below head of fibula, or 1 inch below tubercle of tibia. About three inches below head of fibula, the peroneal comes off from the post. tibial.

ANTERIOR TIBIAL ARTERY.—Lies close to bone, about 1¼ inches below head of fibula; a line, from the front of the head of the fibula to the middle of the front of the ankle, shows its subsequent course. At the point where it crosses the front of the tibia and ankle it can be compressed and felt beating.

POSTERIOR TIBIAL ARTERY.—It commences about 1¼ inches below head of fibula. A line drawn from the middle of the upper part of the calf to hollow behind inner ankle shows subsequent course; it can be felt beating here.

SAPHENA VEINS.—The internal one can be seen over front of inner ankle. The external vein has a course behind the outer ankle and extends up the middle of the calf.

THE FOOT.

BONY POINTS.—From behind, along inner side of foot we can feel the following parts: Tuberosity of os calcis, projection of int. malleolus, sustentaculum tali, tubercle of scaphoid bone (about 1 inch in front of int. malleolus), int. cuneiform bone, projection of first metatarsal bone, sesamoid bones of great toe. Along outer side of foot can be felt: The ext. tuberosity of os calcis, ext. malleolus, peroneal tubercle of os calcis, projection of base of fifth metatarsal bone

LINES OF JOINTS.—Level of ankle joint is ½ inch above end of inner malleolus; the astragalo-scaphoid joint lies behind tubercle of scaphoid bone; a line drawn from the tubercle of the scaphoid to about 1½ inches in front will show joint between the int. cuneiform bone and the metatarsal of great toe; the line of the calcaneo-cuboid joint is midway between the ext. malleolus and the tarsal end of metatarsal bone of little toe; the joint between the fifth metatarsal bone and the cuboid is shown by the projection of the former bone.

DORSAL ARTERY.—Course is from middle of ankle to space between first and second metatarsal bones; guide to it is the outer side of the extensor longus pollicis.

PLANTAR ARTERIES.—A line from hollow behind inner ankle obliquely across the sole almost to base of fifth metatarsal bone would indicate part of the course of the ext. plantar. The int. plantar corresponds with a line from inner side of os calcis to middle of great toe.

THE ARM.

SURFACE MARKINGS.—Clavicle, acromion process and spine of scapula, coracoid process, angle of sternum, ribs, intercostal spaces, nipple, outline of pectoralis major, interval between latter muscle and deltoid, interval between sternal and clavicular origins of pectoralis major muscle.

BONY POINTS OF THE SHOULDER.—Spine of scapula and acromion process can be felt at angle of junction with shoulder.

CORACO-ACROMIAL LIGAMENT.—Can be felt under anterior fibres of deltoid.

AXILLARY ARTERY.—Can feel it beat when arm is raised to a right angle with body; it can be compressed on inner side of coraco-brachialis muscle.

BRACHIAL ARTERY.—The course of this artery can be shown by drawing a line from the deepest part of the axilla (the arm being extended and supinated), at its middle, down the inner side of the biceps to the middle of the bend of the elbow. The median nerve is in relation with the artery, also the musculo-spiral nerve.

BEND OF ELBOW.—Tendon of biceps can be felt here; pulsation of the brachial artery close to its inner side can also be noted.

OLECRANON PROCESS.—Near inner condyle. The ulnar nerve lies in a depression between the olecranon and int. condyle. An important landmark of the elbow is the little "pit" on outer side of this process, immediately below the ext. condyle; the head of radius can be felt in pronation of supination of forearm.

TUBERCLE OF RADIUS.—In extreme pronation, it can be felt on back of forearm

INTEROSSEOUS ARTERIES.—The common interosseous is given off by the ulnar, about 1 inch below head of radius; it divides into ant. and post. interosseous ½ inch lower still.

LYMPHATIC GLAND.—Just above inner condyle, in front of intermuscular septum.

TUBEROSITIES.—Tuberosities of humerus, just beyond acromion process, can be felt through the fibres of deltoid; head of humerus can be felt high up in axilla.

BICIPITAL GROOVE.—May be felt by pressing in front of shoulder, when arm is pendant and supine; its direction is vertically downward.

FOREARM AND WRIST.

RADIUS.—Styloid process can be felt; lower half of radius is accessible to touch.

ULNA.—In supination the margin of ulna can be felt from olecranon to styloid process. Apex of styloid process of ulna is parallel with radio-carpal joint. At back of wrist, head of ulna can be seen and felt; it is in relation with the tendons of ext. carpi ulnaris and extensor minimi digiti. When the forearm is supinated, the styloid process is felt posteriorly, and not the head.

CARPUS.—The tubercle of the scaphoid bone is situated below the styloid process of radius (inner side of extensors of thumb). The level of the radio-carpal joint is between the styloid process and tubercle. The trapezium is lower. Pisiform bone is immediately below ulna on the palm of hand, the cuneiform bone being on the inner side of this. The lowest transverse furrow on palmar aspect of wrist corresponds with upper edge of ant. annular ligament and intercarpal joint. The median nerve runs near the inner border of tendon of palmaris longus muscle.

PULSE.—Can be felt outside of tendon of flexor carpi radicalis. Occasionally the superficialis volae runs by side of radial artery, so, feel pulse in both wrists when in doubt.

TABATIERE ANATOMIQUE.—This deep depression at root of thumb lies between the second and third extensor tendons of thumb; in it can be made out the relief of the superficial radial vein, the radial artery in its passage to back of hand and the metacarpal bone of thumb (upper part).

COURSE OF RADIAL ARTERY.—A line drawn from outer border of tendon of biceps at the bend of elbow to front part of styloid process of radius would indicate the course of this artery.

COURSE OF ULNAR ARTERY.—From middle of bend of elbow to outer side of pisiform bone.

THE HAND.

DIGITAL AND PALMAR FURROWS.—The first furrow of fingers does not correspond with metacarpal joints; the second and third do correspond with their respective joints. The middle of the ant. annular ligament corresponds with the little depression between the ball of thumb and that of little finger. Of furrows in palm of hand, the only one of surgical interest is that which extends transversely across the lower third, from ulnar border to interval between fore and middle fingers. It almost corresponds with the metacarpal joints of fingers; with upper limit of the synovial sheaths of the flexor tendons of fingers, except the little finger; with the divisions of the palmar fascia (into four slips), and the transverse metacarpal ligament, which lies in same plane. The digital arteries divide or bifurcate a trifle below this furrow.

PALMAR ARTERIAL ARCHES.—The thumb, widely separated from the fingers, will indicate a line which corresponds with the line of the superficial arch of these arteries; thence their course is straight between the shafts of the metacarpal bones. The deep palmar arch is 1½ inches nearer wrist than the superficial.

METACARPAL JOINT OF THE THUMB.—Can be felt by tracing the dorsal surface of trapezium upward to prominence which indicates joint at bottom of "tabatiere anatomique."

KNUCKLES AND DIGITAL JOINTS.—First row is formed by ends of metacarpals; second row, by ends of first phalanges, etc.

THE HEAD.

SUPRA-SCAPULAR ARTERY.—Felt immediately above supra-orbital notch.

TEMPORAL ARTERY.—The anterior branch ascends about 1¼ inches behind the ext. angular process of the frontal bone.

OCCIPITAL ARTERY.—About the middle of a line traced from the occipital protub. to the mastoid process it can be felt.

MASTOID PROCESS.—Situated behind the ear, where it can be felt.

OCCIPITAL PROTUBERANCE.—Felt at back of head, together with the sup. curved lines; thickest part of skull.

SUP. LONGITUDINAL SINUS.—A line traced from root of nose over head to occipital protub. will indicate its position.

LATERAL SINUS.—A line drawn from the occipital protub. to front border of mastoid process will correspond with part of this sinus.

MIDDLE MENINGEAL ARTERY.—The trunk of artery extends along the front lower corner of the parietal bone, ½ inch above, and 1½ inches behind the ext. angular process of the frontal bone. It lies 1½ inches above the zygoma.

LEVELS OF BRAIN.—A straight line across the forehead, immediately above the eyes, will correspond with the level of the anterior lobes in front; a line from the ext. angular process of the frontal bone to upper part of meatus auditorius corresponds with the lower level of the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum; the lower level of the posterior lobe corresponds with a line drawn from the meatus auditorius to the occipital protub.

AXIS OF AUDITORY CANAL.—Inward and forward toward the temple, but not directly transverse.

THE FACE.

PULLEY FOR SUP. OBLIQUE MUSCLE.—Can be felt beneath the int. angular process of the frontal bone.

LOWER JAW.—A line traced from the condyle of jaw to the angle indicates the post. margin of the ramus.

ZYGOMA.—It lies in front of ear.

SEVENTH NERVE.—Its branches extend toward the eye, cheek and jaw. It emerges from the stylo-mastoid foramen, and after passing into the parotid gland supplies the facial muscles.

PAROTID DUCT.—The course of this duct can be indicated by drawing a line from the bottom of lobe of ear to midway between the nose and the mouth. It opens into the mouth by a papilla opposite the second upper molar tooth.

TEMPORAL ARTERY.—Can be felt between the root of zygoma and the ear.

FACIAL ARTERY.—At the point of its passage over the body of the jaw, at the anterior edge of the masseter muscle, it can be distinctly felt; also at the corner of the mouth; and by side of the nasal wing, up to inner side of tendo oculi.

FACIAL VEIN.—Course is from inner angle of eye to front border of masseter muscle; it is behind the artery.

MOUTH.—The following parts can be seen and felt: Upper surface of tongue; a median furrow on its under surface; ranine vein on each side of this furrow; fraenum linguae has duct of submaxillary gland on each side; submaxillary gland can be found under the mucous membrane near angle of jaw; sublingual glands are contained in the long ridges of mucous membrane on each side of floor of mouth; behind the symphysis of jaw, the genio-hyoglossi attachment can be felt.

THROAT.—Finger can be passed as far as the bottom of the cricoid cartilage. The following parts can therefore be examined: Epiglottis; pharynx to top of oesophagus; each side of hyoid space; great cornu of hyoid bone; the coronoid process of jaw, can be felt between the teeth and cheek; recess, on inner side of coronoid process,

between it and the tuberosity of the sup. maxilla, where abscesses might burst; hamular process of the sphenoid bone can be felt behind the last molar on inner surface of upper jaw; lower part of pterygoid fossa, and int. pterygoid plate; on outer side of last molar (behind), part of the back of the antrum and the lower part of the ext. pterygoid plate can be felt. On roof of mouth, pulsation of post. palatine artery can be felt; gustatory nerve can be reached by finger close to bone below the last molar tooth.

THE NECK.

EXTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN.—A line drawn from the angle of jaw to middle of clavicle will indicate its course.

ANTERIOR JUGULAR VEIN.—Extends along front border of sterno-mastoid muscle.

PARTS IN CENTRAL LINE.—1. Body of os hyoides, just below inf. maxilla. 2. Whole length of cornua can be outlined. 3. Gap above thyroid cartilage; it corresponds with the ant. thyro-hyoid ligament, and apex of epiglottis.

THYROID CARTILAGE.—Can recognize the following: Lateral lobes (one each side); pulsation of sup. thyroid artery (on upper and front part of gland); below angle of thyroid cartilage there is an interval between it and the cricoid for the crico-thyroid membrane.

CRICOID CARTILAGE.—The projection of this cartilage can be felt; it corresponds to spaces between the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae. The point where the omo-hyoid muscle crosses the common carotid artery can be shown by drawing a line transversely from the cricoid cartilage across the neck.

STERNO-MASTOID MUSCLE.—The common carotid is overlapped by its inner border.

STERNO-CLAVICULAR JOINT.—Parts behind this joint: Commencement of vena innominata; behind this, the common carotid (left side); on the right side we have the division of the arteria innominata; deeper, the apex of the lung. The arteria innominata in children very frequently lies in front of the trachea, dividing a little higher than joint.

SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY.—The outer border of sterno-mastoid corresponds with the outer edge of the scalenus anticus, this being a guide to this artery.

THE CHEST.

PARTS BEHIND FIRST BONE OF STERNUM.—Left vena innominata (crosses sternum just below upper border); primary branches of aorta; trachea divides into two bronchi opposite junction of first and second bones of sternum; oesaphagus. The highest part of aorta, which rests upon the bifurcation of the trachea, is about 1 inch from upper border of the sternum.

ARTERIA INNOMINATA.—A line drawn from the middle of the junction of the first and second bone of the sternum to right sterno-clavicular joint would show its course. Sometimes its pulsation can be felt in the fossa above the sternum.

INTERNAL MAMMARY ARTERY.—Its course is vertically behind the cartilages of the ribs. Its largest perforating branch passes through the second intercostal space.

INTERVAL BELOW CLAVICLE.—It is triangular, and situated between the pectoralis major and deltoid muscles, being a guide to the coracoid process and axillary artery. This space corresponds with the axillary artery.

APEX OF THE HEART.—Pulsates between fifth and sixth ribs, about 2 inches below the nipple, and 1 inch to its sternal side.

HEART.—Its upper border is on a level with the third costal cartilage; lower border extends from half an inch below lower

end of sternum to fifth left space The left boundary, at apex, is located to left of junction of fifth rib with its costal cartilage, and behind, or to left, of a line traced from left nipple downward. The right boundary extends about an inch to right of right edge of sternum. From behind, the base of heart is at level of the spines of sixth and seventh dorsal vertebrae; the apex is at level of ninth rib.

VALVES OF HEART.—Pulmonary valve (in most cases) is at level of third cartilage, or, in part, on left side of sternum, behind second intercostal space; the aortic valve is at level of third cartilage, or third space; it is behind the left two-thirds, or one-half of the sternum; the mitral valve is oblique, and lies behind the third intercostal space, near middle of sternum; the tricuspid valve is also oblique, and lies behind the middle of the sternum, the upper end being at the level of the third intercostal space.

OUTLINE OF LUNGS.—Apex of lungs rises into neck behind sternal end of clavicle and sterno-mastoid about 1½ inches. The lungs converge from the sternal ends of the clavicles. No lung behind sternum (first bone); the margins of the lungs run parallel, from the level of the second costal cartilage to level of the fourth. Lungs diverge below level of fourth costal cartilage.

THE BACK.

SPINES OF VERTEBRAE.—They can be counted by using friction with the fingers, down the backbone, when the tips of spines will redden. The spine of the third dorsal vertebrae is level with the beginning of the spine of the scapula; the spine of the seventh dorsal is level with the inferior angle of the scapula; the spine of the last dorsal is level with the head of last rib.

DIVISION OF THE TRACHEA.—The division of trachea, in front, is level with junction of first and second parts of sternum; it is opposite the spine of the third dorsal vertebra; sometimes the fourth. On a level

with the third intercostal space, a slight dimple in the skin marks the root of scapula; placing the ear on inner side of this dimple will cover the bronchus, particularly the right one. The lower border of trapezius is a guide to the spine of the twelfth dorsal vertebra. Below the last rib, on outer edge of erector spinae, is the place where the kidney is most accessible to pressure.

The lower border of the trapezius muscle is a guide to the spine of the twelfth dorsal vertebra. This muscle, together with the ligamentum nuchae, can be felt in the pit of the neck.

Below last rib, and on outer side of erector spinae, the kidney is most accessible to pressure.

The fourth lumbar spine is about level with the highest part of the ilium. The spines of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebrae can be felt.

The spines of the second dorsal vertebra correspond with the head of the third rib, the third with that of the fourth rib, and so on.

PARTS OPPOSITE THE SPINES OF VERTEBRAE.

Fifth Cervical—Cricoid cartilage; beginning of oesophagus.

Seventh cervical—Apex of lung.

Third dorsal—Apex of lower lobe of lung; aorta reaches spine; angle of bifurcation of trachea.

Fourth dorsal—The arch of aorta ends; upper level of heart.

Eighth dorsal—Lower level of heart; central tendon of diaphragm.

Ninth dorsal—Passage of oesophagus and vena cava through diaphragm; upper edge of spleen.

Tenth dorsal—Lower edge of lung; liver comes to surface posteriorly; stomach (cardiac orifice).

Eleventh dorsal—Renal capsule; lower margin of spleen.

Twelfth dorsal—Passage of aorta through diaphragm; pylorus; lowest part of pleura.

First lumbar—Pelvis of kidney; renal arteries.

Second lumbar—End of cord; pancreas; duodenum; receptaculum chyli.

Third lumbar—Umbilicus; lower margin of kidney.

Fourth lumbar—Division of aorta; highest part of ilium.

DISINFECTANTS. *

FOR THE PERSON.—For hands and general surface of body of attendants, and for convalescents: Sol. chlorinated soda, diluted with 9 parts of water (1-10), or, 2 per cent. sol. of carbolic acid. Bichloride of mercury (1-1000), for hand washing.

FOR CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.—1. Destroy by fire if of little value. 2. Boil in water for at least half hour, and keep infected articles from the general wash. 3. Sol. of bichloride of mercury (dr. j to gal. j water); clorinated lime (oz. j to gal. j); sol. of chlorinated soda, diluted with 9 volumes of water; carbolic acid (2 per cent. sol.). May be used also for the hands and general use, with the exception of the bichloride.

OTHER METHODS OF DISINFECTION.—Outer garments of wool or silk, and similar articles, which would be injured by boiling water or disinfecting solutions, can be treated as follows: 1. By exposure to dry heat (230 degrees F.) for two hours. 2. Fumigation with sulphurous acid gas for at least twelve hours.

FOR EXCRETA.—Four per cent. sol. of chloride of lime, or bichloride of mercury in sol. (1-500). For privy vaults: Bichloride of mercury (1-500), chloride of lime in powder, etc.

FOR THE DEAD.—Envelop body in sheet thoroughly saturated with: 1. Four per cent. sol. chloride of lime. 2. Bichloride of mercury (1-500). 3. Five per cent. sol. carbolic acid.

FOR SICK ROOM AND HOSPITAL WARDS.—Wash all surfaces with: 1. Bichloride of mercury sol. (1-1000). 2. One per cent. sol. of chloride of lime. 3. Two per cent. sol. of carbolic acid. When room is vacated: Fumigate with dioxide of sulphur (12 hours), using 3 pounds of sulphur for every 1000 cubic feet of air-space in room; then wash all surfaces, articles of

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* From Conclusions of the Committee on Disinfectants of the American Public Health Association.

furniture, etc., with any of the disinfectant solutions mentioned, and afterward with water and soap. After all, ventilate thoroughly.

FOR MERCHANDISE.—Free aeration. Fumigate with dioxide of sulphur, etc. Rags used for wiping infectious discharges, etc., should be destroyed at once. Sputa cups, bed-pans, etc., should always contain some disinfecting fluid, or mix with sawdust and burn.

EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

OBSERVE:

I. Quantity Passed Daily. (About 50 fluid ounces.)

Decreased, by warm and dry weather; active cutaneous and pulmonary transpiration; in diseases with profuse and watery evacuations of bowels; in cholera; hemorrhage; latter stages of heart affections; acute inflammation; diseases of the liver, etc.

Increased, by cold and damp weather; morbid conditions, associated with dryness of the skin; suppression of pulmonary and cutaneous transpiration; deficiency or excess of uric acid; presence of sugar or chyle.

II. Color and Transparency.

Pale in color, when quantity is great; when scanty, it is high-colored. May be white, bluish-white and turbid, from chyle, mucus, milk, pus, or from the earthy phosphates in excess; cystic oxide causes it to be yellowish; brown, from bile; deep amber, high-colored, from uric acid in excess; purpurates cause the color to become dark red or purplish; green-grass color, from excess of sulphur; brownish or red-cherry, from red particles of blood; melanic acid causes it to become black, etc. Some substances, such as rhubarb, logwood, beet-root, corn-poppy and madder, cause the color to simulate that of blood.

III. Reaction.

IV. Odor.

When quantity decreases, the odor in-

creases; it is wanting when color is pale and quantity is large. Is altered by various articles of food, as asparagus. In many nervous diseases it is aromatic; ammoniacal in injuries to spinal cord; putrid, from pus, mucus, ichor, lochial and leucorrhoeal discharges, affections of the genito-urinary organs, and putrid fevers. When it contains cystine, it has the odor of violets, or of sweet-brier; it is sweetish in odor and taste in diabetes mellitus.

V. Specific Gravity. (About 1.020.)
Can be obtained by specific gravity bottle, by a urinometer, or Baume's areometer.

VI. Presence or Absence of Sediment, Its Quantity and Character.

VII. Presence or Absence of Albumen.
Tests: Pour perfectly clear urine into a test tube one-fourth its depth; add a drop or two of acetic acid, if not distinctly acid in reaction, then boil over a spirit lamp. If an opacity appears, it is due either to albumen or earthy phosphates. It will disappear, if the latter, on the addition of a few drops of nitric acid; if albumen, it is permanent.
Heller-Morton Test: Take a very small test-tube, 2½ inches in length, one-third inch in calibre. Fill one-third with nitric acid; fold one or more 3 by 3½-inch-diameter filter papers twice, thus making a funnel, and insert its point into the mouth of the test-tube, supporting it by the forefinger holding the tube. Then pour into the funnel about a drachm of the suspected liquid; it will run through quite clear and form a sharp-cut white ring at the junction of the two tubes if albumen be present.
Test for Bile: Pour on a white sheet of writing paper a little of the urine, forming a very thin layer; then with care allow a drop or two of nitric acid fall upon it. If bile be present, green and pink colors will show themselves. Chloroform test: Two drachms of the suspected urine are placed in a test-tube, and 12 to 15 drops of chloroform added; then the mixture is shaken, and if the urine contains bile a fine yellowish color appears. After being allowed to settle, the chloroform settles to the bottom of test-tube, carrying with it the yellow biliary substance.

Picric Acid and Potash Test: Add a fluid drachm of the urine, add 40 minims of a saturated sol. of picric acid, and half a drachm of liquor potassae. The mixture is then boiled, and if sugar be present, a dark, mahogany-red color will appear.

CHAPTER V.

A GENERAL RULE FOR THE MEMORIZING OF DOSES OF THE VARIOUS OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.

1. ACIDS (dilute).—May be prescribed in doses of fl. dr. ss. Exception: Hydrocyanic, the dose of which is m. i-iv.

2. ALKALOIDS.—Dose: With the exception of caffeina, piperina and cinchona, the dose is a small fraction of a grain

3. ABSTRACTS.—Dose: gr. ¼-ss. Exceptions: Abstracts of jalap, podophyllum, senega and valerian, the doses of which are gr. v-x.

4. AQUAE.—Dose: oz. ss. Exception: Aqua ammonia, the dose of which is m. x-xx; aqua chlori, the dose of which is dr. j; aqua creasoti, which has a dosage of dr. j.

5. FIXED OILS.—Dose: dr. ss-oz. j; Exceptions: Oil of phosphorus (dose, m. i-iii); croton oil (dose, m. ss-ij).

6. VOLATILE OILS.—Dose: m. ii-v. Exceptions: Bitter almond (dose, m. ¼-iv); copaiba, erigeron, cubeb, eucalyptus, juniper, sandalwood and amber (dose of each is m. v-xx). Tar and mustard are for ext. use.

7. VINEGARS.—Dose: dr. ss. of each. Exception: Acetum opii (dose, m. x-xx).

8. DECOCTIONS.—Dose: oz. ii-iv.

9. EXTRACTS.—Dose: gr. ¼-ss. This applies to the very potent ones. No general rule can be advanced for the remaining ones. Exception: Physostigma, gr. 1-12—¼.

10. FLUID EXTRACTS.—Dose: m. x. Exceptions: (The poisons), fluid extracts of aconite (m. ss-ij); belladonna (m. i-ij); colchicum root (m. ii-v); colchicum seed (m. ii-x); digitalis (m. i-ij); nux vomica (m. i-v); sanguinaria (m. i-v); squill (m. i-ii); stramonium (m. j); veratrum viride (m. i-iv).

11. INFUSIONS.—Dose: oz. ss-ij. Exceptions: Infusion of digitalis, the dose of which is dr. i-iv.

12. MIXTURES.—Dose: oz. ss-j. Exceptions: Magnesia (dr. ss-j); rhubarb and soda (dr. ss-j).

13. PILLS.—Dose: 1-2 pills.

14. POWDERS.—Dose: gr. ii-x.

15. SPIRITS.—Dose: dr. ss.

16. SYRUPS.—Dose: dr. ss-ij. Exceptions: Syrups of the bromide and of the iodide of iron (m. v-xxx); compound syrup of squill (m. x-xxx).

17. TINCTURES.—Dose: m. v-dr. j; exceptions (the poisons), tinctures of aconite (m. i-v); belladonna (m. viii-xxx); colchicum (m. v-xxx); digitalis (m. v-x); iodine (m.i-x); ipecac and opium (m. v-xv); nux vomica (m. i-x); opium (m. ii-x); deodorized tincture of opium (m. ii-x); tinctures of physostigma (m. v-xv); squill (m. v-xxx); stramonium (m. v-xv); veratrum viride (m. ii-x).

18. TROCHES.—Dose: 1-5.

19. WINES.—Dose: dr. j. Exceptions: Vinum aromaticum (ext. use); colchicum root and opium (dose of each, m. x-xx).

RULES FOR CALCULATING THE DOSES FOR CHILDREN.

DR. COWLING'S RULE.—Divide the patient's next birthday by 24; for example, at three years the dose would be 4-24, equivalent to 1-6 of that of the adult.

DR. YOUNG'S RULE.—Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to get the denominator of the fraction, the numerator being 1. For example, the age being 4 years, 4 plus 12 divided by 4 equals 4, or one-fourth of the adult dose. The full dose is given at the age of 21 years.

DR. LAUDER'S METRIC RULE.—As follows: Multiply the next birthday by 4 and divide the result by 100; or, multiply the full dose by the child's next birthday, then by 4, and remove the decimal point two places to the left. For example, the adult dose being 1 gm., that for a child of 3 years will be 1 times 4 times 4 divided by 100 equals .160 gm.

DOSES FOR CHILDREN, ETC.

(Approximately.)

Dose for child of one month is 1-20 that of an adult.

Dose for child of three months is 1-15 that of an adult.

Dose for child of six months is 1-10 that of an adult.

Dose for child of one year is 1-8 that of an adult.

Dose for child of two years is 1-6 that of an adult.

Dose for child of three years is 1-5 that of an adult.

Dose for child of five years is 3-10 that of an adult.

Dose for child of eight years is 1-2 that of an adult.

Dose for child of ten years is 3-5 that of an adult.

Dose for child of 12 years is 2-3 that of an adult.

Dose for child of fifteen years is 4-5 that of an adult.

Dose for person of twenty to forty-five years is that of an adult.

Dose for person of fifty years is 5-6 that of an adult.

Dose for person 60 years, 4-5; eighty years, 2-3.

FEIGNED DISEASES.

ABDOMINAL TUMORS.—Mode of Simulation:—By padding worn in dress; by pushing abdomen forward while erect; by raising spine when lying down; by rigidity of recti muscles; by permitting constipation for a few days, and thus overloading bowels with faeces, etc. How Detected:—Must make examination of abdomen uncovered; produce relaxation of the muscles; give nauseous and anti-flatulent purgatives.

ABORTION.—Mode of Simulation:—By staining body and clothes with blood. How Detected:—Make vaginal examination; note appearance of mammae, etc.

AMAUROTIC BLINDNESS.—Mode of Simulation: By making applications of extract of belladonna or datura stramonium to eye. How Detected: The effects of the applications made to eye will wear off in a few days. Amaurosis has the pupil dilated.

ABSTINENCE.*—Mode of Simulation:—Most frequently done for purpose of exciting pity or wonder. How Detected:—A very difficult task. Watch person attentively.

APHONIA.—Mode of Simulation:—Not often resorted to. The "true aphonia" results from tumefactions of glottis and fauces; from a relaxed chordae vocales; from tumors which compress trachea; sometimes succeeds apoplexy, etc. How Detected:—By taking person off his or her guard; by the use of anaesthetics; person may be suddenly wakened, etc.

APOPLEXY.—Mode of Simulation:—By falling down, and lying as though dead. How Detected:—Powerful stimulants; sternutatories; electric shocks; actual cautery may be suggested in hearing of impostor; hot water.

ASTHMA.—Mode of Simulation:—Difficulty in breathing; cough and expectoration; palpitation. How Detected:—Use

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* Fast of G. Henry Stratton, New York, 1891. Record, 41 days, 18 hours and some minutes; lost 59 pounds. Attended by Drs. Justin Herold, Schlereth and Sebastian J. Wimmer.

stethoscope, which will detect presence or absence of trouble; watch patient without his knowledge.

BLINDNESS.—(See Amaurotic Blindness above.).

CACHEXIA, EMACIATION AND DEBILITY.—Mode of Simulation:—By using substances to make face appear livid and pale; indulging freely in spirituous liquors, etc.; by foregoing sleep for a time before an examination. How Detected:—Examine and see if pulse is strong; see whether there be loss of appetite, of strength, or swelling of the limbs, etc.; feebleness of the vital powers; give emetics, and then examine vomited matter; inspect stools, etc.

CALCULI IN BLADDER.—Mode of Simulation: By putting pebbles, sand, etc., into urine; young women sometimes introduce pieces of bone, cinders, etc., into the vagina, and even into uretura and bladder to simulate this affection. How Detected: Remove and examine foreign body, by aid of chemistry.

CANCER.—Mode of Simulation: Smooth surface of half of the spleen of an animal has been glued to the skin, leaving on the outside an appearance of an ulcerated surface. How Detected: Notice if there are signs of cachexia; make a very careful examination of the part.

CATELEPSY.—Mode of Simulation: By appearing suddenly motionless, the joints being flexible, and external objects making no impression. How Detected: Powerful stimulants; let a drop of hot water fall upon back; propose use of actual cautery.

CHOREA.—Mode of Simulation: By assuming the convulsive motions which characterize this disease. How Detected: Suddenly awaken person and notice whether the peculiar movements take place; watch person unobserved; by anaesthetics, etc.

CONVULSIONS.—Mode of Simulation: Nervous convulsive movements of the facial muscles and other parts are often feigned. How Detected: We do not find the stiffness of the muscles, nor the resistance and rapidity of action, that belong to the real disease; watch suspected person without his knowledge, etc.

CONTRACTION OF JOINTS AND FINGERS.—How Detected: By anaesthetics. For the fingers, introduce a cord between the fingers and palm of hand, then apply weights so as to expand fingers; anaesthetics, etc.

CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS.—Mode of Simulation: Urticaria or nettle-rash are frequently brought on by articles of diet, such as shell-fish, bitter almonds, etc. Pustular eruptions are the result of ointments of tartar emetic, croton oil, etc. How Detected: By careful watching and examination, etc.

CORNEA, OPAKE.—Mode of Simulation: Produced by applications of acrid powders, strong acids, quick-lime, etc. How Detected: Attentive observation will detect existence of any opacity.

DEAFNESS AND DEAF-DUMBNESS.—Mode of Simulation: Loss of hearing generally takes place gradually, while impostors become deaf suddenly. It is very hard to imitate the gestures and expression of countenance of the deaf and dumb. How Detected: Examine ear; deaf persons do not require loud shouting to be heard, but demand slow and distinct speech. Put person under chloroform or ether, when he will probably declare himself.

DEFORMITY. — Mode of Simulation: Those most frequently simulated are contractions of fingers, elbow, ankle and knee-joints; shortness or distortion of limbs; inversion of feet; curvature of spine; wry-neck. Females have been known to produce serious swellings, abscesses, etc., by introducing numerous needles into the parts. How Detected: Examine part and its articulation naked, then compare with the opposite; to make joint easily movable a tourniquet should be placed above the affected part, and tightened; use chloroform.

DELIRIUM.—Mode of Simulation: By various methods. How Detected: Bodily disease accompanies real delirium. General wandering and incoherency are wanting in the feigned.

DELIVERY.—Mode of Simulation: The external parts are bathed with borrowed

blood, and often the infant of another substituted. Enlargement is produced artificially, etc. How Detected: Examine per vaginam. The following are the results of real delivery: Vagina relaxed; also, tumid and tender; os uteri ditto; lochial discharge, etc.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.—Mode of Simulation: Feigned especially by soldiers and sailors in hot climates. Has been caused by a mixture of vinegar and burnt cork; may be caused by any of the purgative roots. Blood mixed with this (borrowed) has constituted the dysentery; sulphate of iron has been used to cause the stools appear black and unhealthy. How Detected: Make person use a night-chair, and closely watch proceedings; notice whether he borrows blood, or procures it by picking his gums, etc.; inspect linen, etc.

DROPSY.—Mode of Simulation: By wearing pads; a ligature around the lower limbs has caused the anasarcous condition; great distention of the scalp simulating hydrocephalus in children, has been tried by mendicants, who have daily blown air under the scalp through a small opening at the vertex. How Detected: Attentive examination; when a ligature has been used it can always be recognized by the marks left.

DYSPEPSIA.—Mode of Simulation: In the feigned disease, the symptoms are by no means clear; general health is good; some persons can vomit by pressure upon the praecordial region, and they often use this faculty when simulating diseases of the stomach. Are privately supplied with food, which they do not vomit. How Detected: Detection is difficult. Look for some organic disease of the stomach, etc.

DYSPNOEA.—Mode of Simulation: Not often simulated. How Detected: Careful watching, especially when person is asleep.

EAR DISEASES.—Mode of Simulation: Diseases of the ear producing a discharge have been imitated by putting pus, honey, rancid tallow, etc., in ear; have been excited by putting powdered cantharides or other acrid substances into the ext. meatus (otorrhoea). How Detected: By careful examination and watching alone.

EPILEPSY.—Mode of Simulation: Person utters a peculiar cry, struggles, falling down (never hurts himself, though); causes lividity by holding breath; frothing at mouth by use of soap or some saponaceous root in the mouth, etc. How Detected: In the true cases, the person is deadly pale. the muscular rigidity cannot be overcome except with great effort; pupils are dilated, etc. Use same means as are used in feigning apoplexy.

FEVER.—Mode of Simulation: May be feigned or artificially produced. The unhealthy appearance given to the tongue has been produced by covering it with soap, chalk, flour, dust, pipe clay, brick dust, tobacco, whitening from the walls, etc.; redness of the skin has been caused by friction with a hard brush. How detected: Febrile paroxysm due to intoxication, etc., is only ephemeral; should tongue be artificially coated, rinsing the mouth with warm water will clean it. General condition of system does not correspond with truth of the symptoms.

FISTULA IN ANO.—Mode of Simulation: By making an incision near the border of anus, and introducing an acrid tent into it, such as the root of white hellebore. How Detected: Examine parts carefully.

FRACTURES.—Mode of Simulation: Complains of pain in part; if of the skull, he states, perhaps, that he becomes deranged on tasting liquor, etc. How Detected: By carefully examining part.

HAEMATEMESIS.—Mode of Simulation: By using some colored liquid, or by drinking blood of some animal. How Detected: Careful watching of person; cut off supply of fluid.

HAEMOPTYSIS.—Mode of Simulation: Coloring the saliva by means of bullock's blood, blood from gums, etc. How Detected: Blood from lungs is frothy and bright; inspect carefully the mouth and fauces; watch person.

HAEMATURIA—Mode of Simulation: Substances have been taken which have power to redden the urine, such as fruit (prickly-pear, madder, beet-root, etc.); after urine has been voided, blood has been mixed with it, etc. How Detected: By carefully watching person.

HEMORRHOIDS.—Mode of Simulation: By the introduction of bladders of rats or of small fish partly into the rectum; staining of linen by borrowed blood. How Detected: Easy; examine parts.

HEPATITIS.—Mode of Simulation: Complain of pain in right hypochondrium, etc. How Detected: Countenance and general appearance will be at variance with the oral testimony; absence of any enlargement, etc.

HERNIA.—Mode of Simulation: By inflating the cellular tissue of the scrotum with air; some have the power of retaining testes in the groins by the voluntary action of the cremaster muscles, thus causing a swelling, etc. How Detected: Detection is easy.

HYDROCELE.—Mode of Simulation: (See hernia). How Detected: Easy.

HYDROCEPHALUS.—(See Dropsy).

HYDROPHOBIA.—A case is related (MM. Percy and Laurent) where a person feigned this affection, and at first misled the examiners, but who "gave in" finally when threatend with suffocation between two beds. How Detected: Case related suggests course to adopt.

HYSTERIA.—Mode of Simulation: The genuine cases always appear gradually, etc. How Detected: Does not easily resist the application of strong sternutatories to the nostrils. Examine carefully.

INSANITY.—Mode of Simulation: Often feigned by those accused of crime. The part generally is overacted. How Detected: Observe when the insanity was first assumed; expression of the countenance cannot easily be imitated; affection cannot be simulated as long as the real affliction. Person cannot do long without sleep, food, etc.

JAUNDICE.—Mode of Simulation: By coloring the skin with tincture of rhubarb or with an infusion of turmeric; muriatic acid has been adopted to make the stools clay-colored; rhubarb heightens the color of the urine; spirits have been taken largely to produce heat of skin, disordered tongue, etc. How Detected: The coloring matter can be removed by washing the skin; by cutting off supplies of acids, etc.,

the stools and other excretions become healthy. The white of the eye cannot be colored by art.

LAMENESS.—Mode of Simulation: By keeping the limb in a contracted condition and resisting efforts to move it. How Detected: Two persons should take hold of the patient and move rapidly along with him; when they are tired have assistants, and the impostor will soon become fatigued and "give in."

MENSTRUATION.—Mode of Simulation: By staining the body and clothes with borrowed blood. How Detected: By cutting off supply.

MYOPIA.—How Detected: Present to person an open book and apply the leaves close to the nose; if it cannot be properly read when thus placed, or when glasses proper for short-sightedness are used, the disease is feigned.

OPHTHALMIA.—Mode of Simulation: Lime, and acrid and corrosive substances applied to the eye may cause inflammation; rubbing with powdered snuff, corrosive sublimate, alum, salt, etc., have produced this inflammation. How Detected: Progress of healing is rapid under the conditions mentioned; keep patients secluded, etc.

OZAENA.—Mode of Simulation: By putting a piece of sponge impregnated with some offensive juices or oils, mixed with rotten cheese, into the nostrils.

PAINS.—Mode of Simulation: Mendicants often use this means for begging, etc. How Detected: Often difficult. Non-existence of pain cannot be proved. Listen attentively to person's narrative, and examine the part or parts complained of; then cross-examine, etc.

PALPITATION.—Mode of Simulation: Doses of from 10 to 12 grains of white hellebore, and repeated, will occasion general indisposition, and undue action of the heart. How Detected: Examine patient carefully. Cut off supply of drugs.

PALSY, SHAKING.—How Detected: If person be in an ordinary state of vigor it might be suspected. (See chorea.)

PARALYSIS.—Mode of Simulation: Very suspicious when the paralysis is confined to a certain limb—the arm, for example, as such a form is rare. How Detected: Use violent remedies, such as electricity; cold affusion; actual cautery, etc.

PERITONITIS.—Mode of Simulation: Feigned frequently by hysterical women. Great pain over abdomen is complained of, etc. How Detected: Engage patient in conversation; excite her attention; and then make pressure upon abdomen; examine pulse, etc.

PHTHISIS.—Mode of Simulation: Has been simulated especially after recovery from other diseases, when pain, cough and other symptoms are easily assumed; artificial haemoptysis has been induced. How Detected: Make a physical examination of the chest, etc.

PREGNANCY.—Mode of Simulation: Has been feigned to gratify the wishes of the husband or relations or to extort marriage by wearing pads and assuming the longing after particular articles of food; occasionally a woman will be deceived herself, believing herself to be enciente, when the appearance of pregnancy will be caused by flatus and fat which enlarge the abdomen, etc. How Detected: Examine per vaginum; also breasts; absence of areola; presence of a pad, etc.

POLYPUS NASI.—Mode of Simulation: The testicle of a young cock or the kidney of a rabbit has been introduced into the nostril, and retained by means of a sponge fastened to it. How Detected: The means are obvious.

PORRIGO (Scalled Head).—Mode of Simulation: Nitric acid is applied to the head, after protecting the face with fatty substances. The chronic state is simulated by using depilatories of various kinds, thus imitating porrigo decalvans. How Detected: Examine parts carefully.

PROLAPSUS ANI.—Mode of Simulation: A portion of the intestine of an ox, in which a sponge filled with blood and milk is placed. Prolapsus uteri is imitated by a similar fraud. How Detected: By examining parts.

PULSE (WEAKNESS OR DEFECT OF).—Mode of Simulation: By the means of ligatures applied to the corresponding arm. Veratrum viride may cause a slowness of the pulse.

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC.—Mode of Simulation: Gout, sciatica, lumbago are likewise often simulated by members of benefit societies and others wanting to shirk work. Part is generally overacted, the symptoms usually being too acute. How Detected: By careful watching; use anaesthetics; attention to constitutional symptoms, and noting their absence in simulated cases, etc.

SCROFULA.—Mode of Simulation: By exciting ulcers below the angle of jaw. How Detected: Examine the general habit; see whether the ulcers are glandular; also, whether the discharge is of a scrofulous character.

SCURVY.—Mode of Simulation: The teeth are covered with wax, when acid corrosive substances are applied to the gums. How Detected: Examine the general habits of patient; see whether any debilitation exists, etc.

STAMMERING.—How Detected: Is generally ascribed to a fit of apoplexy or severe fever. Examine into patient's previous history, etc.

STRABISMUS.—How Detected: Arouse person suddenly from a sleep, and the eyes will be found all right, as they also are during sleep. Anaesthetics.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHA.—How Detected: By passing a bougie.

SWELLING OF THE LEGS.—Mode of Simulation: By placing ligatures around the thighs. How Detected: By examining the limbs uncovered.

SYNCOPE.—Mode of Simulation: Ligatures are occasionally used to prevent the feeling of the pulse; applying lotions to face to make it pale. How Detected: Use sternutatories; by absence of symptoms of syncope; examine naked arms, and wash face.

TYMPANY.—Mode of Simulation: By swallowing air, so as to distend the stomach and simulate tympany. How Detected: Examine parts.

ULCER OF THE EAR.—Mode of Simulation: Persons have been known to establish a discharge of puriform matter from the ear, by the introduction of a tent imbued with blistering plaster; the foetid smell being imitated by droppings of a mixture of empyreumatic oil, asafoetida and old cheese. How Detected: By careful examination.

ULCERS OF THE LEGS.—Mode of Simulation: By corrosives or irritants. Rubbing sand in wounds about the shin is sometimes resorted to; some have simulated these ulcers by gluing on a piece of spleen or the skin of a frog. How Detected: By careful examination.

URINE, BLOODY.—Mode of Simulation: Blood is sometimes borrowed and mixed with urine; cantharides will cause bloody urine, also various drugs. How Detected: By cutting off the supply of the substance which could cause red color; by making patient pass his water before the physician, and examining vessel before and after.

URINE, INCONTINENCE.—How Detected: Difficult. Give person a full dose of opium, and then introduce the catheter when he is asleep. If urine be present the incontinence is imitated.

VARICOSE VEINS.—Mode of Simulation: By ligatures placed round the limb. How Detected: Examine the limb.

METHODS OF ADMINISTERING MEDICINES.

THROUGH EXTERNAL INTEGUMENT —ENEPIDERMIC.—By this method the medicine is applied directly to the skin without friction. The power of diffusion of any medicine by this mode will depend entirely upon its degree of absorption. The skin may be considered as a colloidal septum, and by placing an acid fluid on one side and an alkaline fluid on the other, we have the conditions most favorable to osmosis. Cutaneous absorption is further obstructed by the sebaceous matter of the skin, and medicinal substances in solution in water are with difficulty absorbed. EPIDERMIC.—Medicines are applied here by friction, thus forcing the substance between the cells of the epidermic layer. Cod-liver oil, fatty substances, mercurial ointments, etc., can be administered in this manner. ENDERMIC.—Here medicines are applied directly to the derma, which has been denuded by a blister. The medicinal agent is generally sprinkled over the raw surface. Morphine, atropia, strychnine and quinine are given in this way. HYPODERMATIC.—(See Hypodermatic Medication.)

THROUGH INTERNAL INTEGUMENT —BRONCHO-PULMONARY MUCOUS MEMBRANE.—By insufflation, finely-divided medicinal agents are applied to the various parts of the respiratory tract. Local applications to the nares, fauces, epiglottis, and the arytæno-epiglottidean folds, of morphine, nitrate of silver, alum, tannin, zinc salts, etc., can be made by this mode. The nasal passages can be medicated by means of the nasal douche, and the following rules are in place here: 1. The fluid should be tepid. 2. Use bland and unirritating applications for the first medication. 3. Do not use applications which are strong enough to excite irritation. Chlorides of sodium, potassium and ammonium, potassium permanganate, carbolic acid, iodine, etc., can be brought into use by means of the nasal douche. Medi-

cines by inhalation are applicable to the treatment of the various diseases of the broncho-pulmonary tract, such as iodine in vapor, iodoform, sal-ammoniac, bromine, etc. Atomization or pulverization are better methods of treating affections of this region. Observe the following: Never use strong inhalants in the beginning of treatment; accustom the mucous membrane beforehand to warm water, tepid solutions of common salt, solutions of chloride of ammonium, etc. GASTRO-INTESTINAL MUCOUS MEMBRANE: This tract is generally used when a systemic effect is desired, the remedy being given either by the mouth or rectum. The following forms of medicines are usually administered by the stomach: Powders, pills, mixtures, extracts, infusions, decoctions, capsules, wafers, lozenges, etc. Suppositories are given by the vagina and rectum; clysters, enemas by the rectum. GENITO-URINARY MUCOUS MEMBRANE: Morphine can be rapidly diffused by using the bladder for securing absorption. Astringent solutions are applied to urethra and vagina by injection; suppositories are also used here.

BY THE SUBCUTANEOUS AREOLAR TISSUE.—(See Hypodermatic Medication.)

BY THE VEINS.—Admissible only in emergencies. (Transfusion), etc.

TEMPERATURE IN ADULT AND CHILD.

TEMPERATURE OF THE BLOOD.—In the adult it is about 98.4 degrees Fahr., or a few tenths more or less. In the hepatic vein it may be 107 degrees. When the temperature falls below 97 degrees, the patient may be said to be in a state of collapse; when it rises above 99½ degrees there is fever; the fever is moderate up to 102 degrees; when above 102 degrees, it is said to be high; when it reaches 106 degrees, death is imminent. HOW TO TAKE THE TEMPERATURE: (1) Under the tongue (bulb of instrument is held by lips around the stem); (2) In the axilla (bulb is placed in armpit, the arm being pressed close to chest); (3) In the rectum (the place to take temperature in unconscious patients and infants). Healthy temperature is subject to fluctuation, being highest in the evening, at from 5 to 8 o'clock, the lowest during the night or early morning, from 2 to 6 o'clock. During fever these fluctuations are manifest, the patient becoming worse toward evening.

CO-RELATIONS OF PULSE AND TEMPERATURE.—A temperature of 98 degrees corresponds with a pulse of 60; 99 degrees, with a pulse of 70; 100 degrees, with a pulse of 80; 101 degrees, with a pulse of 90; 102 degrees, with a pulse of 100; 103 degrees, with a pulse of 110; 104 degrees, with a pulse of 120; 105 degrees, with a pulse of 130; 106 degrees, with a pulse of 140.

EVENING EXACERBATIONS.—Are an increase of the symptoms of a disorder. For example: When fever is present, we will find the temperature high, cheeks deeply flushed, skin hotter and the cerebral disturbance aggravated, etc.

REMISSION.—A temporary diminution of the symptoms of a disease; in the above case, the subsidence of the fever, etc., would be spoken of as a remission. When the symptoms are strongly marked, or when they take place daily at an unusual hour, the disease is remittent.

INTERMITTENT.—When fever or disease drops to the normal during a lull, it is called intermittent.

TEMPERATURE IN THE CHILD.—Temperature of healthy infant 24 hours after birth, 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit.

Temperature of healthy infant 48 hours after birth, 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit.

After that it fluctuates between 98 and 99.5 degrees Fahrenheit.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN.

POINTS TO BE NOTED WHILE CHILD SLEEPS.—Respirations; counting of pulse; condition of the skin (dry or moist); attitude, posture (if natural); general expression (natural or painful); lips (pale or tinted); presence or absence of moaning, starting, grinding of teeth, etc.; observe the eyes, if closed, partly closed or staring; condition of fontanelle (closed or open); if pulsating greatly (distended or retracted); note size and shape of head, etc.

POINTS TO BE NOTED AFTER CHILD IS AROUSED.—Expression of face (fretful or languid, excited or quiet); color and shape of face; eyes (see whether there are dark circles under eyes); presence or absence of snuffling.

RESPIRATIONS IN A CHILD.—Averages 35 to the minute from the age of 2 months to 2 years; 40 to 50 per minute under one year; 18 to the minute from the 2d to the 12th year.

THE PULSE.—Average pulse in adult is 70 or 75 per minute; is more rapid in children, and in infants it averages 110 or 120 to 140. According to Muller, it is as follows: At birth, 130-140; 1st year, 115-130; 2d year, 100-115; 3d year, 90-100; 7th year, 85-90; 14th year, 80-85.

OTHER EXAMINATIONS.—The best time to examine the tongue is while the child is crying; if quiet, press the under lip by the finger, when the tongue will pro-

trude. Look at the joints; note whether they are large, small or swollen. The gums can be examined by putting the child's head between the knees, while the body rests in nurse's lap. Look about the anus for eruptions, and the penis for adhesions or phimosis, etc.

THE THROAT.—Child should be placed in nurse's lap, with the head against the breast. Depress tongue gently with a small spoon or tongue-depressor, or, if necessary, use slight force, when the parts can be thoroughly seen.

AUSCULTATION.—Immediate auscultation is to be preferred, as the use of stethoscope usually frightens child. Always ascultate before percussion. Back of chest best part to examine.

PERCUSSION.—Do not strike too smartly; the gentle stroke being much more satisfactory.

ABDOMEN.—Examine by palpitation with the hand warmed. Useful in detecting enlargements of the spleen, liver and abdominal tumors. Child should be placed on its back, with knees flexed (releases abdominal muscles).

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

Affect middle of face, and lower parts

CARDIAC AND LUNG TROUBLES.—Dark rings under eyes; nostrils are sharp or distended; lips pale or bluish in color.

ABDOMINAL TROUBLES.—Cheeks may be sunken; changed in color; mouth is drawn; the lips are pale or livid; legs are drawn up; child picks at bedclothes.

OTHER POINTS.

Upper part of face is affected in diseases of the brain—knitting of brow, contraction of forehead, and rolling of the eyes.

NOTE I.—In croup, the cry is brassy and metallic, with crowing inspirations. In cerebral affections, it is shrill, sharp and solitary ("cri hydro-cephalique"). In bronchitis and capillary do. the cry is labored and seemingly half-suffocated. It is moaning and wailing in tubercular meningitis and marasmus. Incessant crying denotes either hunger or earache.

In acute illness, squinting of the eyes may denote a reflex irritation, or paralysis or convulsions. Small pupils are found in active congestion, poisoning by opium, etc.

Healthy skin of child should not be flabby; child must always be stripped of its clothing near the fire (avoid draughts).

Healthy infant should sleep at least 18 hours out of every 24.

Dyspepsia and intestinal irritation are indicated by a furred tongue covered with curd. Inflammation of the mouth, stomach, etc., would be suggested by a red, hot and dry tongue. Fever is indicated by a heavy, white fur over tongue. A tongue covered by a yellow fur would point to stomach or liver complaint. A low typhoid condition is indicated by a brown-furred tongue, and the "strawberry tongue" points to scarlet fever.

The stools of a healthy infant vary from a light to a greenish-yellow. Odor, sour; acid reaction. Every 24 hours a healthy child should have three passages during the first few weeks of existence. After that, to the second year of age, two passages will be normal.

Curds in the stools signify indigestion. In intestinal catarrh the passages are lumpy, dark in color, mixed with mucus and scanty. Clay-colored stools denote a sluggish liver. Movements mixed with blood, clots and shreds of mucous membrane indicate intestinal inflammation, typhoid fever, tubercular disease and dysentery. The so-called spinach-stool is common to acute and sub-acute diarrhoea in infants. Oily matter in the passages points to a defective action of liver, pancreas and intestinal glands. Mucus would indicate acute diarrhoea or mucus disease.

The vomiting of nurslings is probably due to the fact that the stomach is less curved than that of the adult. Milk is the only thing ejected. The vomiting of older children is due to indigestion, but sudden vomiting would indicate acute disease (scarlet fever). Reflex vomiting may be caused by meningitis, tumor of the brain, diseases of the lungs (chronic), whooping cough, dentition, worms, etc.

The average weight of a child at birth should be 7 pounds. (Extremes are 4-11 pounds.)

Average length of new-born is about 19 inches. (Extremes are 16-22 inches.)

CHAPTER VI.

CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

CLASS I.—DISORDERS OF THE GLANDS.

1. OF THE SWEAT GLANDS:

HYPERIDROSIS—Increased production of sweat (slight or excessive; local or general). Treatment: (Often rebellious.) Give constitutional remedies, such as ergot, gallic acid, mineral acids, tonics. The external remedies are lotions of sulphate of zinc, tannin and alum, etc., dusting powders.

R—Pulv. acid. salicylici, gr. xx-xl
Pulv. acid. borici, dr. ii
Pulv. amyli, dr. vi.
M. Sig. Use freely and often.

SUDAMEN—(Miliaria crystallina). Non-inflammatory. Treatment: Constitutional remedies. Cooling lotions of vinegar or alcohol or water; dust with starch and lycopodium.

ANIDROSIS—Opposite of hyperidrosis. Diminution of sweat secretion. Treatment: Friction; warm and hot-vapor baths; electricity; constitutional remedies.

BROMIDROSIS—(Osmidrosis). The secretion is offensive. For treatment see hyperidrosis. Diachylon ointment.

CHROMIDROSIS—Rare, and secretion is variously colored. Treatment is invigorating and tonic.

URIDROSIS—Sweat secretion contains elements of urine (urea).

2. OF THE SEBACEOUS GLANDS:

SEBORRHOEA—(Steatorrhoea; acne sebacea; ichthyosis sebacea; dandruff). A functional disease of sebaceous glands. Two varieties: Seborrhoea oleosa and seborrhoea sicca. Treatment: Constitutional and local. Sulphur, ammoniated mercury, salicylic acid and resorcin for local application.

R—Resorcini, dr. iss
Ol. ricini, m. xx
Alcoholis, oz. iv.
M. Sig. Use as a lotion.

COMEDO—Characterized by yellowish or blackish pin-point elevations. This affection is also called black-head or flesh-worm. Treatment: Use watch key or comedo extractor; steam face or apply hot water, etc.

R—Zinci sulphatis,
Potassii sulphureti, aa dr. j.
Aquae rosae, oz. iv.
M. Sig. Apply to part.

(Stellwagon.)

MILIUM—(Grutum; strophulus albidus). Situated in the upper part of corium. Characterized by small, whitish or yellowish, pearly non-inflammatory elevations. Treatment: Incise or prick lesions and evacuate contents. May be necessary to touch base with tincture of iodine, etc.

STEATOMA—(Wen; sebaceous tumor; sebaceous cyst). The treatment consists in removing the mass by an incision.

ASTEATOSIS.

CLASS II.—INFLAMMATIONS.

ERYTHEMA SIMPLEX — Idiopathic Class: Erythema caloricum; erythema solare; erythema traumaticum; erythema venatum. Symptomatic Class: Rashes accompanying certain systemic diseases; those due to disorders of digestive tract; those due to ingestion of certain drugs. Treatment consists in removal of cause.

ERYTHEMA INTERTRIGO — (Chafing). Treatment: Dusting powders; cooling and astringent lotions, etc.

R—Pulv. calaminae,
Pulv. zinci oxidi, aa dr. j
Glycerinae, m. xxx
Alcoholis, dr. ii
Aquae, O ss.
M. Sig. A lotion.

ERYTHEMA MULTIFORME—(a) Erythema papulosum; (b) bullosum; (c) nodosum. Remedies: Quinia, saline laxatives, etc.

URTICARIA—(Hives; nettlerash). Varieties: Hemorrhagica; tuberosa; pigmentosa; bullosa. The following is a good application:

R—Acidi carbolici, dr. i-iii
Acidi borici, dr. iv
Glycerinae, dr. j
Alcoholis, oz. ii
Aquae, oz. xiv,
M.

DERMATITIS — Varieties: Traumatica; calorica; medicamentosa; venenata. For dermatitis traumatica, remove cause; apply soothing ointments and lotions.

The treatment of the caloric variety consists in applications of a saturated sol. of bicarbonate of sodium, or a 2 per cent. sol. of cocaine, etc. In the dermatitis venenata variety (poison ivy, poison oak, poison sumach, etc.) use soothing lotions (astringent), etc., etc.

ERYSIPELAS—Treatment. Stimulants; tincture of chloride of iron and quinia. Locally: A saturated sol. of boric acid; 10-20 per cent. ointment of ichthyol, etc.

FURUNCULUS—(Furuncle; boil). Apply carbolic acid to the central point.

R—Ichthyol, dr. j
Emp. plumbi, dr. ii
Emp. resinae, dr. i.
M. Sig. As a plaster.

(Stellwagon.)

CARBUNCULUS—(Carbuncle; anthrax). Treatment: Calx sulphurata (gr. 1-10 to 1-4), every two or three hours; if much pain, use chloral or morphine. An injec-

tion of a 5 to 10 per cent. sol. carbolic acid in the early part of trouble is efficacious; cover carbuncle with a 25 per cent. ichthyol ointment, etc.

PUSTULA MALIGNA—(Anthrax; malignant pustule). Excise early, or destroy with caustic potash; antiseptic dressings, etc. Stimulants and tonics.

MILIARIA—(Prickly heat; heat rash). Treatment: Remove cause; tonics; cooling (astringent) lotions.

R—Amygdalarum amararum, No. xxx
Aquae destillatae, oz. viii.
M. Sig. A lotion.

(Waring.)

For Children:
R—Hydrarg. chlor. mit., gr. xx
Lycopodii, dr. ii.
M. Sig. Dust parts.

HERPES SIMPLEX—(Fever blisters). Parts upon which it occurs: Face (herpes facialis); lips (herpes labialis); genitals (herpes progenitalis); on the prepuce (herpes praeputialis), etc. Treatment: For herpes facialis, use camphorated cold cream; spirits of camphor, etc. In herpes of the genitals, cleanliness is the first consideration; then use a saturated sol. of boric acid, or a dusting powder of calomel, oxide of zinc, iodoform, etc. The following lotion is good:

R—Zinci oxidi,
Calaminae, aa gr. v
Glycerinae,
Alcoholis, aa m. vj
Aquae, oz. j.
M. Sig. Lotion.

HERPES ZOSTER—(Zoster; zona; shingles). Treatment: Tonics, quinia (large doses); phosphide of zinc (gr. ¼ every 3 hours); dusting powders; oxide of zinc ointment, etc.

DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS—(Pemphigus pruriginosus; hydroa; herpes gestationis; Duhring's disease). Constitutional treatment; externally use protective applications.

PSORIASIS—Constitutional remedies are iron, quinia, nux vomica, arsenic, etc. Locally: Chrysarobin, pyrogallic acid, tar, ammoniated mercury, resorcin, etc.

R—Chrysarobini, dr. j
Acidi salicylici, gr. xx
Aetheris, dr. j
Ol. ricini, m. x
Collodii, dr. vii.
M. Sig. A paint.

(Stellwagon.)

For Children:
R—Acid. chrysophanic., gr. x
Adipis benzoat., oz. j.
M. Sig. Use night and morning.

PITYRIASIS MACULATA ET CIRCINATA—(Pityriasis rosea). Mildly inflammatory. Rarely requires treatment.

DERMATITIS EXFOLIATIVA—(General exfoliative dermatitis; acute general dermatitis; desquamative scarlatiniform erythema; acute general dermatitis, etc) Soothing applications are indicated.

PITYRIASIS RUBRA—Characterized by epidermic exfoliation and inflammation. Treatment: Tonic, with mild local applications, as cold cream, oxide of zinc ointment, etc.

LICHEN—Varieties: Lichen ruber: lichen planus; lichen scrofulosus. Tonics and local treatment.

ECZEMA — Varieties: Erythematosum; papulosum; vesiculosum; madidans; pustulosum; rubrum; squamosum. Treatment: Tonics—Cod-liver oil, nux vomica, quinia, arsenic, iron, etc. Locally—Black-wash and oxide of zinc ointment together; sol. boric acid (15 grains to the ounce); dusting powders, resorcin, etc.

R—Hydrargyri ammoniat., gr. x
Acidi carbolici, gr. v-x
Ungt. zinci oxidi, oz. j.
M. Sig. Ointment.

R—Bromide of gold and arsenic, oz. j (Barclay formula.)
Sig. For children, gtt. ii-v; adults, gtt. v-x three times a day. Very efficient in the chronic variey.

(F. S. Parsons.)

R—Talci venet.,
Zinci oxidi, aa dr. iv
Amyli, oz. j. m.
Sig. Protective to inflamed surface.

R—Calaminae, dr. j
Ungt. zinci oxidi, dr. vii. m.
Sig. Apply to part.
(Stellwagon.)

For Children:

R—Vini opii, dr. j
Liq. plumbi subacetat., m. xxxvi
Aq. rosae, q. s. ad oz. viii. m.
Sig. For itching, etc.
(Smith.)

R—Liq. potass. arsenitis, m. xii
Vini ferri amar.,
Syr. tolu, aa oz. ss
Aq. cinnam., q. s. ad oz. ii. m.
Sig. dr. j t. i. d. for anaemic child of 2 years.

PRURIGO.—Good nourishing food required, and plenty of fresh air and exercise. Tonics, cod-liver oil, etc. Locally, similar to treatment of chronic eczema.

ACNE.—Usually chronic. (Acne punctata, acne papulosa, acne atrophica, acne hypertrophica, acne, cachecticorum, acne pustulosa). Treatment: Constitutional and local.

R—Ext. rhamni pursh. fl. dr. ii-iv
Tinct. nucis vomicae, dr. iii
Elix. calisayae, q. s. ad oz. iii. m.
Sig. dr. j t. i. d.

R—Potassii acetat., dr. iv
Liq. potassae, dr. ii
Liq. ammonii acetat., q. s. ad oz. iii. M.
Sig. dr. j-ii t. i. d. largely diluted. For inflammatory cases in strong persons.

R—Sulphur. praecip., dr. ss-j
Adipis benz.
Lanolin, aa dr. ii. m.
Sig. Ointment.

R—Sulphur. praecip., dr. iss
Aetheris, dr. iv
Alcoholis, oz iiiss. m.
Sig. A lotion where skin is oily.

R—Ichthyol, dr. ss
Lanolin, dr. iv. m.
Sig. Ointment.

ACNE ROSACEA—Regulate diet; iron, etc. Locally:

R—Calcis, oz. ss
Sulph. sublimat., oz. j
Aquae, oz. x. M.
Boil down to oz. vi and filter.
Sig. Apply diluted with 1-10 parts of water.

(Vleminckx's sol.)

R—Mucilag. acaciae, dr. iii
Glycerinae, dr. ii
Sulphur. praecip., dr. iii. m.
Sig. Apply to part.

(Stellwagon.)

SYCOSIS—(Sycosis non-parasitica; folliculitis barbae). Involves hair-follicles, and is chronic. Astringent and stimulating remedies. Diachylon ointment, with gr. x-xxx calomel to the ounce; citrine ointment, etc.

IMPETIGO—

IMPETIGO CONTAGIOSA—

IMPETIGO HERPETIFORMIS—

ECTHYMA—Give good food and tonics. Proper hygiene, etc. Ointment of ammoniated mercury (x-xxx grains to ounce).

PEMPHIGUS—Treatment is constitutional and local. Open the blebs, and anoint parts with a mild preparation.

CLASS III.—HEMORRHAGES.

PURPURA—Varieties: Purpura simplex; purpura rheumatica; purpura hemorrhagica. Treatment is attention to hygiene and diet. Tonics and astringents, etc.

CLASS IV.—HYPERTROPHIES.

1. OF PIGMENT:

LENTIGO—(Freckle). Treat by washing with a solution of lactic acid and water (1-6 parts); an aqueous sol. of bichloride of mercury (gr. ss-iii to oz.).

CHLOASMA—Treatment: Bichloride of mercury sol. (gr. i-iv to oz. of alcohol or water). See lactic acid sol. above.

2. OF EPIDERMAL AND PAPILLARY LAYERS.

KERATOSIS—Treat keratosis pilaris by baths (warm); sapo viridis; alkaline baths good; ointments, etc.

MOLLUSCUM EPITHELIALE—(Epithelioma molluscum; molluscum sebaceum; molluscum contagiosum). The usual seat of disease is the face. The treatment of molluscum epithelialе is to make an incision and evacuate the contents, and then touch the base of cavity with nitrate of silver. Ligate pedunculated growths. Ammoniated mercury ointment has been used locally (gr. xx-xxx to oz.), applied twice daily.

CALLOSITAS—(Tylosis; tyloma; callus; callous; callosity; keratoma). Treatment: Soften parts with hot water, poultices; shave or scrape off the mass; can use a 10-15 per cent. salicylated plaster.

CLAVUS—(Corn). Hot-water soakings. Use following:

℞—Acidi salicyli, gr. xxx
Ext. cannabis Ind., gr. x
Collodii, dr. iv. m.
Sig. Paint corn night and morning for several days.

Treat soft corns by solid stick of nitrate of silver or lactic acid, with one or more parts of water.

CORNU CUTANEUM—(Cornu humanum; cutaneous horn). Located upon face and scalp usually. Treatment: Detach growth and cauterize base by galvanic cautery, caustic potash or chloride of zinc.

VERRUCA—(Wart). Pare off the upper portion of wart and apply repeatedly a saturated alcoholic sol. of salicylic acid;

or excise, or destroy by caustics. For the filiform and digitate varieties, snip off with scissors and touch base with nitrate of silver, or ligate.

VERRUCA NECROGENICA—(Post-mortem wart; anatomical tubercle; tuberculosis verrucosa cutis). Results from contact with decomposed animal matter; usually seated about the knuckles.

NAEVUS PIGMENTOSUS—(Mole). The treatment consists in removing by knife, caustics, or by electrolysis.

XEROSIS.

ICHTHYOSIS—(Fish-skin disease). To keep up a soft and flexible condition of the skin, use frequent baths (simple or alkaline); oils or ointments; sapo viridis, etc.

ONYCHAUXIS—(Hypertrophy of nails).

HYPERTRICHOSIS—(Hirsuties; superfluous hair; hypertrophy of the hair). Treat by electrolysis.

3. OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE:

SCLEREMA NEONATORUM—(Sclerema of the new-born; scleroderma neonatorum).

SCLERODERMA—(Sclerema; scleriasis; dermatosclerosis). Treatment: Tonics, friction and electricity, etc.

MORPHOEA—Treatment: Tonics (for nervous system); massage and friction, etc.

ELEPHANTIASIS—(Elephantiasis Arabum; pachydermia; Barbadoes leg; elephant leg).

ROSACEA—(a) Erythematosa; (b) hypertrophica.

FRAMBOESIA—(Pian; yaws; endemic verrugas).

CLASS V.—ATROPHIES.

1. OF PIGMENT:

ALBINISMUS.

LEUCODERMA.

VITILIGO—(Leucopathia; leucoderma). Involves the pigment of the skin. Treatment: Arsenic (small doses).

R—Liq. potassii arsenitis, dr. j
Tinct. nucis vomicae, dr. iii
Elix. calisayae, q. s. ad oz. iv. m.
Sig. dr. j t. i. d.

CANITIES—(Grayness of the hair). (a) Canities praematura; (b) canities senilis.

2. OF HAIR:

ALOPECIA—(Baldness). Constitutional remedies. Externally, resorcin (dr. i-ii to oz. iv alcohol) with castor oil (m. x-xxx) added.

R—Tinct. cantharidis, dr. iv
Tinct. capsici, oz. j
Ol. ricini, dr. ss-j
Alcoholis q. s. ad oz. iv. m.
Sig. Use as lotion.

ALOPECIA FURFURACEA.

ALOPECIA AREATA—(Area Celsi; alopecia circumscripta). A chronic affection. Arsenic, etc., internally. Externally:

R—Tinct. capsici,
Tinct. cantharidis,
Ol. terebinthinae, aa dr. iiss. m.
Sig. Apply to parts.
(Stellwagon.)

ATROPHIA PILORUM PROPRIA—(Atrophy of the hair).

TRICHOREXIS NODOSA.

3. OF THE NAILS:

ATROPHIA UNGUIS—(Onychatrophia; atrophy of the nails). Treatment: If it depends on such diseases as eczema or psoriasis constitutional and local remedies should be used. In onychomycosis, use bichloride of mercury (gr. i-v to oz. j of water or alcohol); lotion of hyposulphite sodium (dr. j to oz. j water) is good.

4. OF THE CUTIS:

ATROPHIA SENIALIS.

ATROPHIA MACULOSA ET STRIATA.

CLASS VI.—NEW GROWTHS.

1. OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE:

KELOID—(Keloid of Alibert; cheloid).

R—Acidi salicyl., gr. x-xx
Emplast. plumbi,
Emplast. saponis, aa dr. iii
Petrolati, dr. ii. m.
Sig. Apply ointment to part.
(Stellwagon.)

FIBROMA—(Fibroma molluscum; molluscum fibrosum).

NEUROMA.

XANTHOMA—(Xanthelasma; vitaligoidea).

2. OF MUSCULAR TISSUE:

MYOMA—(Myoma cutis; liomyoma cutis; dermatomyoma).

3. OF VESSELS:

ANGIOMA—(Naevus vasculosis; naevus sanguineus). Treatment: In infants, paint parts with collodion or liq. plumbi subacetatis; electrolysis for "port-wine mark."

ANGIOMA PIGMENTOSUM ET ATROPHICUM.

ANGIOMA CAVERNOSUM.

LYMPHANGIOMA.

RHINOSCLEROMA.

LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS—(Lupus Seboceus; seborrhoea congestiva; lupus erythematodos). Treatment: Wash parts with tincture of sapo viridis, and then apply a soothing ointment (cold cream; vaseline).

R—Zinci sulphatis,
Potassii sulphureti, aa dr. ss-ii
Alcoholis, oz. j
Glycerirae, dr. ss
Aquae, oz. iii.
M. Sig. Apply to parts morning and evening.
(Stellwagon.)

LUPUS VULGARIS—(Lupus; lupus exedens; lupus vorax; tuberculosis of the skin). Treatment: Thoroughly bore part with nitrate of silver stick every few days; galvano-cautery, etc.

R—Acid. pyrogallici, dr. ii
Emplast. plumbi, dr. j
Cerat. resinae, dr. v.
M. Sig. Apply for 1 or 2 weeks; poultice parts occasionally and reapply ointment.

R—Acid. arseniosi, gr. xx
Pulv. acaciae, dr. j
Aquae, q. s.
M. Sig. Allow to remain on parts 24 to 48 hours. Painful but thorough.
(Stellwagon.)

SCROFULODERMA—Treat by giving cod-liver oil, iodide of iron, other ferruginous tonics, etc. Calx sulphurata (grain 1-10) every 3 hours. Phosphorus (grain 1-100 to 1-50) t. i. d. Locally, curette, and apply mild stimulating ointments.

SYPHILODERMA—(Syphilis cutanea; dermatosyphilis; syphilis of the skin). (a) Erythematosum. (b) Papulosum. (c) Pustulosum. (d) Tuberculosum. (e) Gummatosum.

LEPRA—(Leprosy; elephantiasis Graecorum. (a) Tuberosa. (b) Maculosa. (c) Anaesthetica.

CARCINOMA.

SARCOMA—(Sarcoma cutis; sarcoma of the skin).

CLASS VII. NEUROSES.

HYPERAESTHESIA—(a) Pruritus. (b) Dermatalgia. Treatment: Lotions of carbolic acid (dr. j-iii to O j); lotions of thymol (gr. xviii-xxxi to O j alcohol and water); resorcin (dr. j-iv); etc., are useful as antipruritic applications.

R—Acidi carbolici, dr. iss
Glycerine, dr. ii
Alcoholis, oz. ii
Aquae, q. s. ad O j
M. Sig. Use as a lotion. For the pruritus.

ANAESTHESIA.

CLASS VIII. PARASITIC AFFECTIONS.

1. VEGETABLE:

TINEA—(Favus). Parasiticides: Carbolic acid (1 part to 3 or more glycerine); bichloride of mercury (gr. i-iv to oz. j alcohol or water); oleate of mercury (10 per cent.);ointments of ammoniated mercury tar and sulphur; sulphurous acid (diluted or pure); etc.

R—Sulphur. praecip., dr. iss
Saponis viridis,
Ol. cadini, aa dr. j
Adipis, oz. ss. M.

TINEA TRICHOPHYTINA—(Ringworm). (a) Circinata; (b) Tonsurans; (c) Sycosis. Treatment: For ringworm of the general surface, solution of sodium hyposulphite (10-15 per cent. sol.); carbolic acid (gr. v-xx to oz. j water or lard); boric acid (saturated sol.); ointments of tar, etc. Ringworm of the scalp is treated by soap and hot water washing; by carbolic acid and boric acid solutions, etc. For the beard, same as for general surface, etc.

R—Hydrarg. oleat. (20 per cent.), dr. iii
Acidi carbolici, dr. j
Lanolin, oz. ss.
M. Sig. For the scalp.
(Stellwagon).

R—Acidi carbolici (Calvert's No. 2),
Ungt. Hydrarg. nitrat.,
Ungt. sulphuris, aa dr. i
M. Sig. For child of 10 years.
(For the scalp).
(Alder Smith).

TINEA VERSICOLOR—(Chromophytosis; pityriasis versicolor). Treatment: In stubborn cases wash with sapo viridis, and use a lotion of sulphite or hyposulphite of sodium (dr. j to oz. j); carbolic acid, etc.

R—Sulphur. praecip., dr. vi
Saponis viridis, dr. x.
M. Sig. Use as a soap.

2. ANIMAL:

SCABIES—Parasite burrows under skin. (The itch.) Treatment: Wash with soap

and water, and apply any of the following preparations:

R—Sulphur. praecip., dr. iv
Balsam. Peruv., dr. iv
Adipis,
Petrolati, aa oz. iss.
M. Sig. For children.

R—Sulphur. praecip., dr. ii
Potass. bicarb., dr. j
Adipis, oz. j.
M. Sig. For children.

R—Sulphur. praecip., oz. j
Balsam. Peruv., oz. ss
B—Naphthol, dr. ii
Adipis,
Petrolati, aa q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. Sig. For adults.

PEDICULOSIS CAPILLITII.

PEDICULOSIS CORPORIS.

PEDICULOSIS PUBIS—(Crab-louse). Apply a lotion of bichloride of mercury (gr. i-iv to oz.); infusion of tobacco; oleate of mercury (10 per cent. to 20 per cent.) ether spray is as good as anything.

TABLE SHOWING THE ERUPTION OF THE TEETH.

MILK TEETH.

(20)

Teeth and Period of Cutting.
Lower central incisors (2)—From 4th to 7th month
Upper incisors (4)—From 8th to 10th month.
Lower lateral incisors (2)—From 12th to 15th month.
Anterior molars (4)—From 12th to 15th month.
Canines (4)—From 18th to 24th month.
Posterior molars—From 20th to 30th month.

PERMANENT TEETH.

(32)

Central incisors (lower jaw) (2)—From 6th to 8th year.
Central incisors (upper jaw) (2)—From 7th to 8th year.
Lateral incisors (4)—From 8th to 9th year.
First bicuspids (4)—From 9th to 10th year.
Canines (4)—From 10th to 11th year.
Second bicuspids (4)—From 12th to 13th year.
These replace the temporary teeth. Those which appear de novo appear thus:
First molars (4)—From 6th to 7th year.
Second molars (4)—From 12th to 13th year.
Third molars (4)—From 17th to 21st year.

RELATIVE* FREQUENCY OF CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

Classification of Diseases.	No. Cases.	Per Ct. Cases.
1. DISORDERS OF SWEAT-GLANDS.		
Hyperidrosis	328	.265
Sudamen	268	.216
Anidrosis	11	.009
Bromidrosis	112	.090
Chromidrosis	7	.005
Uridrosis		
2. DISORDERS OF SEBACEOUS GLANDS.		
Seborrhoea	1812	1.470
(a) oleosa	367	.296
(b) sicca	395	.319
Comedo	1225	.989
Cyst	6	.004
(a) Milium	225	.183
(b) Steotoma	151	.122
Asteatosis	8	.006
3. INFLAMMATIONS.		
Exanthemata	1770	1.430
Erythema simplex	1064	.859
Erythema multiforme	915	.730
(a) papulosum	325	.262
(b) bullosum	37	0.29
(c) nodosum	82	.066
Urticaria	2994	2.470
Pigmentosa	1	.0008
Dermatitis	1720	1.390
(a) traumatica	468	.378
(b) venenata	616	.498
(c) calorica	224	.187
(d) medicamentosa	108	.087
(e) gangraenosa	8	.006
Erysipelas	1026	.829
Furunculus	2129	1.720
Anthrax	252	.203
Phlegmona diffusa	265	.215
Pustula maligna	197	.159
Herpes simplex	2057	1.660
Herpes zoster	1428	1.150
Dermatitis herpetiformis	41	.033
Psoriasis	4131	3.340
Pityriasis maculata circinata	71	.057
Dermatitis exfoliativa	16	.012
Pityriasis rubra	44	.032
Lichen	144	.116
(a) planus	154	.124
(b) ruber	27	.021
Eczema	37661	30.430
(a) erythematous	....	....
(b) papulosum	....	....
(c) vesiculosum	....	....

*As shown from the Statistics (123,746 cases) of the Amer. Dermatological Association for 10 years, 1878-87.

Classification of Diseases.	No. Cases.	Per Ct. Cases.
(d) Maculosum	....	....
(e) Pustulosum	....	....
(f) Rubrum	....	....
Prurigo	34	.027
Acne	9077	7.340
Acne rosacea	398	.321
Sycosis	227	.185
Impetigo	1769	1.430
Impetigo contagiosa	600	.485
Impetigo herpetiformis	10	.000
Ecthyma	726	.587
Pemphigus	183	.148
Ulcers	3021	2.440
4. HEMORRHAGES.		
Purpura	341	.275
(a) simplex	181	.145
(b) haemorrhagica	49	.039
5. HYPERTROPHIES.		
Lentigo	127	.103
Cholasma	560	.452
Keratosis	94	.076
(a) Pilaris	103	.083
(b) Senilis	68	.055
Molluscum epitheliale	172	.139
Callositas	110	.090
Clavus	84	.068
Cornu cutaneum	42	.034
Verruca	1252	1.090
Verruca necrogenica	2	.001
Naevus pigmentosus	88	.064
Xerosis	100	.080
Ichthyosis	309	.249
Onychauxis	70	.056
Hypertrichosis	515	.416
Sclerema neonatorum	....	....
Scleroderma	38	0.030
Porphoea	39	0.031
Elephantiasis	57	0.046
Rosacea	785	0.634
(a) erythematona	381	.308
(b) hypertrophica	58	.047
Framboesia	22	.018
6. ATROPHIES.		
Leucoderma	77	.062
Albinismus	9	.008
Vitiligo	191	.155
Canities	43	....
Alopecia	926	.749
Alopecia furfuracea	830	.670
Alopecia areata	749	.641
Atrophica pilorum propria	23	.019
Trichorexis nodosa	3	.002
Atrophia unguis	19	.015
Atrophia senialis	15	.013
Atrophia masculosa et striata	23	.019
7. NEW GROWTHS.		
Keloid	152	.124
Of connective tissue	1	.0008
Cicatrix	89	.065
Fibroma	93	.075
Neuroma	11	.009

Classifications of Diseases.	No. Cases.	Cases. Per Ct.
Xanthoma	69	.056
Myoma	1	.0008
Angioma	462	.373
Angioma pigmentosum et atrophicum	13	.010
Angioma cavernosum	22	.018
Lymphangioma	16	.012
Mycosis fongoide	1	.0008
Rhinoscleroma	3	.002
Lupus erythematosus	477	.385
Lupus vulgaris	536	.433
Scrofuloderma	663	.536
Syphiloderma	13888	11.220
(a) erythematosum	....	....
(b) papulosum	....	....
(c) pustulosum	....	....
(d) tuberculosum	....	....
(e) gummotosum	....	....
Lepra	24	.020
(a) tuberosa	7	.005
(b) maculosa	4	.003
(c) anaesthetica	6	.004
Carcinoma	1068	.863
Sarcoma	55	.044
8. NEUROSES.		
Hyperaesthesia	4	.003
(a) Pruritus	2716	2.120
(b) Dermatalgia	11	.009
Anaesthesia	22	.018
9. PARASITIC AFFECTIONS.		
Tinea favosa	354	.286
Tinea trichophytina	2289	1.850
(a) circinata	705	.569
(b) tonsurans	675	.545
(c) sycosis	365	.295
Tinea versicolor	1263	1.020
Scabies	3192	2.580
Pediculosis capillitii	2579	2.090
Pediculosis corporis	1704	1.380
Pediculosis pubis	436	.352

DRESSING IN SURGERY.

BICHLORIDE GAUZE.—To Prepare: Cheese cloth is boiled in water (containing washing soda) for two hours. Then wash out soda, which removes grease. The cloth is again boiled for two hours, and then put in a sublimate solution, 1-500, where it remains until ready for use. Before placing on the wound, it is wrung out, and then dipped in a 1-3000 solution and wrung out again.

IODOFORM GAUZE.—Prepared as the bichloride gauze. Iodoform is rubbed thoroughly into the meshes of cloth after it has passed through the 1-3000—bichloride sol., and been wrung out.

PROTECTIVES. — Gutta-percha tissue, Lister's protective, waxed paper, oiled silk. Dip a small piece of protective into 1-20 carbolic sol. before applying to wound.

COTTON.—Borated. bichloride, salicylated and plain absorbent cotton are used.

BANDAGES.—Usually of gauze. Before applying first bandage dip and wring out of 1-3000 sol. (bichloride).

PINS.—Employ safety-pins, which are disinfected by a lotion of carbolic acid (1-20); they are preserved in absolute alcohol.

SPONGES.—Remove sand; wash in lukewarm water; steep for 12 hours in solution of chlorinate of soda (1 part to 5 of water); rinse and dry; keep dry in closed jars, or in 1-20 carbolic acid solution. Should never be used more than once.

SILK.—Boil one-half hour to sterilize; store in carbolic sol. (1-20) or in absolute alcohol, with enough mercury to make a 1-1000 sol.

CATGUT.—Bundles of raw catgut are immersed in oil of juniper berries for a week; remove and place in absolute alcohol (indefinitely). Chromic gut is tanned with chromic acid as follows: Prepare a 1-20 carbolic acid sol.; add sufficient chromic acid to make a solution of 1-5000 of the latter drug. Allow catgut to remain in solution 4-6 hours. Dry and pack in air-tight flasks. Soak for half an hour in 1-20 or 1-1000 carbolic and sublimate solutions respectively before using.

DRAINAGE.—By rubber, glass or bone drainage tubes, or by catgut or horsehair. Best drainage is to leave wound open and then pack with iodoform gauze. In deep cavities, where drainage is required, carry tube to part where fluid is most likely to accumulate. Use horsehair or catgut for the smaller wounds, and bone tubes where "dressing" will remain until wound is healed. Discharge usually ceases in the first 36 hours.

ANTISEPTIC OPERATIONS.

PREPARATIONS.—Shave and wash with hot soapsuds seat of operation; then wash thoroughly with ether or alcohol; next cleanse with bichloride of mercury sol. (1-500), and cover with a bichloride towel soaked in a solution of 1-1000.

OPERATOR AND ASSISTANTS.—Sleeves rolled up; thoroughly scrub hands and arms in soap and water; use nail brush; then use alcohol as a wash for two minutes; finally wash hands (3 minutes) in a bichloride sol. (1-1000).

OPERATION.—Instruments are supposed to have been soaked in a solution of carbolic acid (1-20); they are then placed in a tray containing a solution (1-40) of carbolic acid. The instruments for immediate use are then placed on a bichloride towel handy for use; sponges are first put in a bichloride sol. (1-2000), wrung out and placed in a basin for that purpose. The table, surface of patient's body, the clothing are covered, first, with a rubber cloth (mackintosh), then over this bichloride towels (1-1000), etc. During operation the nurse receives blood-soaked sponges in a basin; they are immediately wrung out again in a 1-2000 bichloride solution. The wound should be as little exposed as possible; bleeding points are secured by artery forceps or haemostats, and ligated with catgut sutures, etc., etc.

ANTISEPTIC DRESSING.—Iodoform is dusted upon outer surface of wound after it has been carefully approximated; then a protective cut for drainage tube is placed in a solution of carbolic acid (1-20) and put over suture line. Over this comes 6 or 10 layers of gauze previously prepared (sol. bichloride 1-3000), or iodoform gauze may be substituted. Superficial dressing follows (8 or 10 layers of dry bichloride

gauze), and finally all of this is covered over and around parts with bichloride or absorbent cotton secured by bandages.

DEPLETION AND CUPPING.

DEPLETION.—Veins usually selected are median cephalic, median basilic, or the ext. jugular. Operator requires roller bandages, antiseptic dressings, one or two basins and a lancet.

PRECAUTIONS.—Operate with antiseptic precautions; be careful not to injure any structure but vein; to avoid infiltration, make incision free; the pulse is the guide to quantity of blood to be abstracted.

OPERATION.—If the arm is the seat of operation, it must be thoroughly cleaned by antiseptic precautions. Encircle by a few turns of roller bandage the arm to block venous circulation, while the patient grasps firmly a roller bandage or other round object, the arm being in a dependent position; the veins soon distend, when the surgeon thrusts the point of his lancet down beneath the vein, cutting outward; when pulse becomes slow and soft remove bandage and wash wound with a bichloride solution; then apply an antiseptic compress, and envelop limb in a roller bandage from fingers to axilla. The ext. jugular vein is bled in apoplexy or inflammations of the brain. In selecting the median basilic vein remember that the brachial artery is in close proximity, etc.

CUPPING (Dry or Wet).—Dry cupping draws blood to the surface. A wet cup abstracts blood from the body. Place two ordinary glasses, mouth downward, upon a clean towel; light a spirit lamp or candle. Pour into one glass one or two teaspoonfuls of alcohol; this is rinsed around and poured into the second glass; any excess of alcohol in the first glass is shaken out, and the glass pressed against the towel for a moment in order to remove any drops adhering to its edges; it is then placed over the spirit lamp or candle, when the thin film remaining is ignited. The glass is then ready for use; by putting it to the surface to be cupped the burning alcohol exhausts the air in the glass, forming a vacuum, which destroys the flame. The mouth of the glass must be close to the body or air will enter; cups should remain on one place for about three minutes

only. Wet cupping is done in the same manner, with the exception that punctures or incisions are made in the skin before applying the cup.

COUNTER-IRRITANTS.

RUBEFACIENTS.—Structural change is not produced by rubefacients, they merely producing a congestion of the skin. (1) Heat: Provide a vessel of water kept at a temperature of 120, and several thicknesses of flannel cloths (two are sufficient). Throw them into hot water; then remove one and place it to the surface of the body, at the same time protecting it to prevent its becoming cool, by covering with waxed paper, etc. Shortly after the second cloth is wrung out to replace the first one, which is again put in the water; keep this up for several hours. In acute inflammation this frequent changing of cloths is necessary. After the necessity for the use of the fomentations ceases protect the part with cotton or flannel. Where the inflammation involves any part of the extremities, it will be well to apply a pressure bandage after the heat and moisture (fomentations). 2. Turpentine Stupes: Turpentine is liberally sprinkled over a thick flannel compress, which previously has been wrung out of hot water. This is then applied to the surface of the body. Do not use "protectives," as the turpentine might vesicate. (3) Capsicum: A spice plaster may be made by the incorporation of capsicum with ginger, cinnamon, honey and cloves. Capsine plasters are obtained in the shops. (4) Ammonia: For a rapid action, place a piece of lint soaked in the stronger water of ammonia upon the surface of the body, and cover with some impervious material, such as waxed paper, etc. Keep this application on only two or three minutes, else a blister will result. Ammonia may be used also as a rubefacient in the form of a liniment. (5) Mustard: (a) May be sprinkled (dry powder) over flannel or other fabric and applied directly to the skin. (b) A tablespoonful may be added to a gallon of water, to be used as a general or local bath. (c) Can be used in the plaster form. (d) With the ordinary flaxseed poultice mix a few teaspoonfuls of mustard seed flour, when a very mild counter-irritant effect will be obtained.

VESICANTS.—(1) Cantharides: When applied in the form of cerate, prepare a piece of adhesive plaster an inch wider in all its dimensions than the size of the blister. A thin layer of the cerate is then spread upon the central portion, the plaster slightly heated and applied to the surface of the body. The skin should be washed before the application. The plaster is allowed to remain on the skin for about six hours, when a poultice replaces it; this latter can be put on at the same time as the vesicant, being placed directly over it. When the blister has formed it should be cut with scissors at its most dependant part, drained of its serum and dressed with boric ointment spread on lint. To counter-irritate the part, the skin of blister is stripped off, leaving the raw surface to be treated with irritating applications, such as savine ointment, etc. Cantharidal collodion is employed as follows: Wash surface to be blistered; then paint (for two or three minutes) in spots the size of the blister desired; treat subsequently as when the cerate is used. (2) Chloroform and Ammonia (rarely used): To raise a blister pour a few drops of chloroform into a watch crystal and apply to surface, when the action is almost immediate. Apply the ammonia as described before (rubefacients), allowing it to remain from 10 to 15 minutes. These blisters are very painful, and difficult to heal.

ISSUES (rarely employed).—The ulcer is commonly formed by caustic-potash.

SETON.—Used for same purposes as the issue. It is formed by thrusting a scalpel directly through a fold of skin, which has previously been pinched up; through this perforation an eyed probe threaded with a skein of silk is carried, etc.

ACTUAL CAUTERY.—Heated irons, glass rods or the Paquelin cautery are employed. A vessel of ice water should be provided before making the application, in which are soaking thick flannel cloths. Heat cautery to a white heat and apply in spots, or draw in streaks along the affected area. Follow this immediately with the cloths wrung out in the ice water by placing them upon the burn, etc.

LEECHING AND TRANSFUSION.

LEECHING.—The Swedish and American varieties are employed. The former draws from three to four drachms and the latter about one drachm. Good leeches must come from pure water, and those which are active are possessed with smooth, glazy skins. The Swedish leech is considered the best. Before applying leech thoroughly shave and wash parts, and if leech will not bite immediately smear the part with a little blood or milk. They are applied to surface of the body from a glass or wide-mouthed jar. To induce them to loosen their hold after a sufficient amount of blood has been drawn, drop snuff or salt upon them. Dress bite with a pledget of iodoform gauze, together with a pressure bandage. Precautions: Never place leech over course of a nerve or artery, nor upon loose cellular tissue (eyelid or scrotum).

TRANFUSION.—Two methods: Immediate or direct. The latter is effected by the Aveling apparatus. (See surgical works.)

THE NOTES on Dressings in Surgery; Antiseptic Operations; Depletion and Cupping; Counter-irritants, etc.; Transfusion are condensed from Martin's Minor Surgery.

HYPODERMATIC MEDICATION. *

PRECAUTIONS.—(1) Avoid large blood vessels and nerves; (2) inject into the muscles when solution is irritating, or apt to cause pain; (3) dress seat of puncture with iodoform collodion, plain collodion or use a bit of adhesive plaster; (4) sterilize syringe, medicament and seat of operation. The syringe can be kept aseptic by washing it in sol. of carbolic acid or saturated sol. of boric acid; the needle should be boiled and then kept in absolute alcohol, or washed repeatedly by drawing through it hot carbolized water.

PARTS SUITABLE FOR INJECTION.—When it is desired to produce a local effect the place of puncture is usually chosen as near as possible to the painful part. For systematic effects the location is unimportant, and if repeated injections are to be made various spots should be selected. The outer surface of the thigh or buttock is a good place to administer the solution, as less pain will be experienced than in most other regions. If the principles of antiseptic surgery are closely adhered to the most irritating solutions may be injected subcutaneously without the danger of the formation of abscesses. Solutions of medicines for hypodermatic use should not be kept, but the drug to be used should be dissolved in boiled water just before its employment.

SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTIONS ARE INDICATED IN THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES: To produce a prompt effect locally, or upon the physiological centres. In this manner they control neuralgia, spastic and other painful derangements generally. Are useful in hemorrhages, intoxications (curare in strychnine poisoning), intermittents, in amblyopia, amaurosis, aneurism, internal hemorrhages, uterine diseases, etc. Injections are also made to bring about local irritation; sodium chloride, alcohol, tincture of iodine, tincture of cantharides, sulphate of copper, nitrate of silver, etc., being employed. The destruction of new growths may be effected in certain cases by the use of this method.

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*See Hypodermatic Formulae.

CHAPTER VII.

EMERGENCIES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

(First Aid).

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

SYLVESTER'S METHOD.—Pull tongue forward, as it tends to close upper part of larynx. Place patient on the back; elevate shoulders with coat, etc., to carry chin away from breastbone. Operator kneels at head of the person, and takes an elbow in each hand, making the inspiratory movement by carrying the arms outward (away from chest), and then upward over head of patient. The expiratory movement is made by returning the arms to their former position by the side of the chest; make pressure upon them whilst in this position, to assist the ribs in the expulsion of air from the lungs. Repeat at the rate of 15 times per minute.

MARSHALL HALL'S METHOD.—Patient is placed on ground or floor face downward, forehead supported on one arm, and a coat, etc., placed to support the chest. Whilst in this position, the weight of body compresses the ribs expelling the air from the chest; this is enhanced by making pressure on the lower ribs. After this, the operator places one hand on the patient's arm near the shoulder, the other being under or in front of the corresponding hip bone, when the body is rolled from face downward to its side and a trifle beyond. This movement is aided by an assistant, who handles the head and arm beneath it. After the body has been thus rolled a little more than half round, the chest becomes relieved from superincumbent weight, causing air to enter the chest. After a few moments rest in this position (inspiration), the patient is returned to the prone position, when pressure is made along the ribs (expiratory act).

LABORDE'S METHOD.—This consists of rhythmical tractions of the tongue, which probably stimulates the respiratory centres in the bulb. The tongue should be grasped by a forceps, pulled forward and allowed to relax. This process is continued until some evidence is given of returning respiration, or until real death is evident. It may be combined with the other methods of artificial respiration.

RULES.—1. Prevent tongue of patient from blocking up the air-passages. It is liable to fall backward and close the upper end of the larynx. Pull it forward, and have it held in that position by a string, elastic band, or a pencil placed across its base and kept in position behind the back teeth, etc. 2. The base of tongue may be cleared of the windpipe by pressing the angles of the jaw forward with both thumbs applied in front of the ear-lobes. 3. Warmth to the body is secured by means of hot bottles, bricks, plates, sand, or even stones. Rub limbs toward the heart to stimulate the circulation. 4. Stimulate the natural respiratory powers by ammonia to nostrils, slapping the chest with cloths wrung out in cold or hot water. 5. Replace patient's wet clothing with such as can be immediately procured from bystanders. 6. Give such stimulants as aromatic spirits of ammonia, brandy, whisky, etc.

CONDITIONS CALLING FOR ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

I. ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM (livida and pallida.) 1. Asphyxia Livida.—Symptoms: Surface of child cyanotic; face dusky and swollen; protrusion of eyeballs; congested conjunctiva; rigidity of muscles; strong and slow pulsation in cord; reflex movements of skin caused by irritation. Treatment.—Sever cord, allowing blood (dr. ii-iii) to flow; remove mucus from mouth and nostrils; put child in a vessel containing hot water; dash cold water over the epigastrium; then take child out of bath, and apply friction over spine, chest, and soles of feet; as a last effort, artificial respiration. 2. Asphyxia Pallida.—Symptoms—Anaemic skin; cold surface; relaxed muscular system; extremities and lower jaw relaxed; reflex movements do not occur when skin is irritated; imperceptible (or scarcely so), pul-

sations in the cord, etc. Treatment.—The anaemic condition requires blood, therefore press blood in cord toward the umbilicus; then tie and sever cord; remove mucus, etc., from air-passages. Subsequent treatment like that for asphyxia livida. (See Dr. Parsons' Article).

II. DROWNING.—Resuscitation should be attempted at once, and on the spot, weather permitting. Remove clothing; place patient's face downward on the ground; raise body of patient by clasping the hands underneath the abdomen; this permits the escape of any water from the air-tubes. The mouth and nostrils should be cleaned. Apply warmth to body; give stimulants (ammonia, whiskey, brandy, etc.); after resuscitation put patient to bed.

III. STRANGULATION.—Anything which compresses the wind-pipe from the outside (cords, ligatures, etc.), must be removed, also any articles of clothing which interfere in any way with the chest movements. Every effort should be made to arterialize the venous blood by stimulating the natural respiratory movements.

IV. ASPHYXIA FROM NOXIOUS GASES, ETC.—(Charcoal fumes; coal gas; exhalations of pits, vats, coal mines, etc.). As soon as person is removed from such atmosphere, allow him plenty of fresh air; sprinkle cold water on face and head; rub strong vinegar about nostrils; give vinegar and water internally, etc. Inhalations of sulphureted hydrogen may be relieved by breathing a small amount of chloride of lime placed in a basin; stimulants. (Artificial Respiration).

V. INSENSIBILITY FROM ETHER, CARBONIC OXIDE, ETC.—Respiratory forgetfulness may occur during first stage of administration of ether. Treatment consists in dashing ether over the epigastrium and removing mucus from the throat, etc. When there is asphyxia from an excess of ether (closure of glottis, etc.) the following symptoms are generally presented: an irregular pulse, blue surface, laryngeal stertor, absence of respiratory movements, etc. Treat by pushing lower jaw forward; drag tongue out of mouth; pour ether over epigastrium; during artificial respiration use

the battery, by placing one pole to the right phrenic nerve in the neck; place the other to sixth intercostal space; close circuit during the inspiratory movement of artificial respiration; tracheotomy. Always give patient more air when there is lividity of the surface, pallor, tonic spasm, infrequent, feeble pulse. When pupil is fixed in dilatation, the danger is augmented. Syncope in chloroform narcosis is treated by forcibly pulling tongue forward, raising the foot of bed or operating table, dashing cold water over chest and face, etc.

VI. CHOKING.—Caused by pressure of something in the throat, gullet, or windpipe. Remove foreign body as soon as possible by passing finger over the base of the tongue as far down as can be reached; use forceps if necessary; provoke vomiting. Foreign bodies (beads, buttons, coin, etc.) which lodge in the trachea are sometimes removed by suddenly striking the patient sharply upon the back; induce coughing, while patient's head and body are inclined downward.

VII. EXPOSURE TO COLD.—Has a benumbing influence on the sensation which leads from drowsiness to profound stupor. When body is stiff, relax tissues by friction with cold water, etc. (Artificial Respiration).

See Effects of Cold.

CONDITIONS CAUSING INSENSIBILITY.

INJURY TO THE BRAIN.

CEREBRAL CONCUSSION.—Symptoms: Patient may be momentarily confused, weak, tremulous, or the insensibility may be profound, with easy, feeble breathing; pulse almost imperceptible; pale countenance; skin cold and clammy, etc. When vomiting occurs in a case of severe concussion, it is looked upon as a good sign. Treatment: When brain is not implicated the cautious administration of stimulants is permissible; put patient to bed; cover warmly; apply warmth to the extremities and armpits; if patient can swallow, the intense depression may be alleviated by

giving small doses of aromatic spirit of ammonia (gtt. xx-xxx); administer a purgative enema; catheter when bladder is distended during continued insensibility of patient; apply cold cloths or evaporating lotions (during reaction) to the shaven scalp; perfect rest of patient and quiet are required; give an unstimulating diet; an occasional laxative, etc.

CEREBRAL COMPRESSION. — Symptoms: Insensibility; pulse slow and labored; breathing ditto (snoring); pupils insensible to light; paralysis of one side of face (?); retention of urine; faeces passed involuntarily. (Symptoms very similar to those of apoplexy.) Treatment: In depressed fracture of the skull, trephine; otherwise treat as a case of apoplexy, which see.

APOPLETIC CONDITIONS.

APOPLEXY—(Active congestion). Symptoms: Patient unconscious; face flushed; pupils insensible to light and of different sizes; slow, hard, full pulse; respiration slow and somewhat irregular; heavy snoring; features generally drawn to one side (paralysis). Treatment: Loosen all clothing about the neck and chest; apply cold to the head; keep head elevated with pillows, etc.; keep shoulders raised; apply hot water with mustard to the feet and legs; place a drop or two of croton oil on the tongue; give a purgative enema if bowels do not open within an hour; use catheter if necessary. Diffusible stimulants may be cautiously administered, particularly when the pulse is double (aqua ammoniae, m. xii-xv in water); the aromatic spirit of ammonia in a camphor mixture or in water (dr. ss-i); carbonate of ammonium (gr. v).

R—Potassii bromidi, oz. j
Aquae, oz. iv.
M. Sig. dr. j t. i. d. (Relieves head symptoms; keep up for 10 days.)

R—Sodii bromidi, oz. j
Ergotae extracti fluidi, oz. iv.
M. Sig. dr. j t. i. d. (Ergot contracts cerebral vessels.)

SUNSTROKE.—Symptoms: Quick pulse (compressible, small, and occasionally intermittent); respirations short, shallow, being interrupted by deep-drawn sighs; lips vivid; patient may clutch violently or spas-

modically at chest; convulsions may occur every 2 to 3 minutes (may be very violent, causing patient to stretch out stiff and rigid for a moment or so); twitching may occur, foreboding a recurrence of convulsions; unconsciousness may last a long time; the skin is dry; the bladder and bowels may evacuate involuntarily; perspiration wanting, etc. Treatment: Carry person to nearest shade; remove outer clothing; if patient can swallow give plenty of water (not ice water); if insensible apply wet cloths to surface of body; if patient becomes comatose, treat as apoplexy. (Rub ice over spine.)

EPILEPTIC STUPOR—(Loss of consciousness and convulsions). Symptoms: When severe the patient becomes quickly pale; utters a peculiar cry; loses consciousness; face becomes congested; violent convulsions follow (last a minute or so), during which the face is deeply congested, pupils dilated, foam on lips, saliva tinged with blood if tongue has been injured; involuntary evacuations from bladder and bowels; after the convulsion is ended (which it generally does with a long-drawn sigh), patient sinks into a deep stupor (simulates apoplexy), etc. Treatment: Prevent patient from injuring himself during the fit; place a handkerchief or piece of wood in his mouth to save tongue; free neck and chest from constrictions; after convulsions, put patient to bed. Nitrite of amyl has been recommended, a few drops to be inhaled; chloroform inhalations may be tried during attack.

R—Morphinae sulphat., gr. 1-4
Atropinae sulphat., gr. 1-60.
M. Sig. For one hypodermatic injection in a few drops of water.
(Brown-Sequard.)

R—Chloralis hydratis, dr. ss
Syrupi simplicis,
Aquae destil., aa dr. ii
M. et ft. haustus. Sig. Take at bedtime, to prevent nocturnal fits.
(Da Costa.)

CONVULSIONS IN YOUNG CHILDREN—(During teething; disorder of digestive organs; worms, etc). Place child in lap of nurse, feet and legs in a pail of hot water, and cold water to the head; examine gums, and lance if necessary. If there is disorder

of the digestive organs, give an emetic (ipecacuanha). If no tumefaction of the gums exists, give an enema of soap-suds. Two grains of calomel may be given to a child a year old; bromide of potassium in large doses (gr. x for child 1 year old); chloral by enema (gr. iii-v); keep child in dark room after the convulsion; light diet, etc. (See Parsons on "Care of Infant, etc," in another chapter.)

ALCOHOLIC STUPOR—(Sometimes resembles apoplexy). First thing to do is to empty stomach (warm water; mustard and water; apomorphine subcutaneously; stomach pump, etc.); cold affusion to head; if pulse is weak and skin cold and clammy, hot coffee should be given without milk or sugar: small doses of aromatic spirit of ammonia in water; frictions and warmth to general surface. For nausea, vomiting and irritable stomach, iced milk diluted with Vichy, lime-water, etc., or for persistent retching and vomiting give liquor potassae arsenitis (gtt. ss) alone or with a few grains of capsicum every half hour or hour; for nervous prostration, anxiety, etc., give nux vomica (gtt. v-xv) fluid extract.

R—Chloral hydratis,
Potassii bromidi, aa oz. iss
Tinct. capsici, oz. ii
Aquae, o. s. ad oz. viii.
M. Sig. dr. i-ii diluted with water or milk every hour or two till sleep is produced.

(Nowlin).

R—Sesqui-carbonate ammoniae, dr. j
Table vinegar, oz. j.
M. Sig. One dose; repeat in half hour if necessary. (Dispels drunkenness).

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Symptoms: Patient in a state of nervous inquietude; constant dread; restless; anticipates some fancied evil, etc. Treatment: First eliminate the poison (emetics or stomach-pump); nutritious diet; yolk of egg, raw oysters, beef tea, etc. To quiet nervous system give morphine hypodermatically; bromide of potassium or chloral for sleeplessness.

R—Pulv. capsici, gr. xx-xxx
Mellis rosae, q. s.
M. Make a bolus. One dose.

(Lyons).

R—Potassii bromidi, dr. j
Infusi digitalis, oz. ss.
M. Sig. One dose; every hour or two till patient sleeps.
(Hammond).

OPIUM NARCOTISM.—(See Opium Poisoning).

SYNCOPIC CONDITIONS.

SYNCOPE (Fainting).—Due to sudden failure of the circulation. Symptoms: Heart action slow or quick, with but little power; sudden pallor of face; loss of consciousness; loss of muscular power, and patient falls. Treatment: Seize the patient and lay him on the ground; head should be on a level with the body; sprinkle cold water on face; carbonate of ammonia for inhalation; give cold water or a stimulant internally.

SHOCK ATTENDING SEVERE INJURY.—Slight shock: Tremors; anxiety; pallor; faintness, etc. Treat by rest in bed; reassuring words; cup of coffee or aromatic spirit of ammonia (dr. ss in water). Severe Shock: Patient is semi-conscious and incoherent; pale, anxious and shrunken countenance; pulse slow, then rapid, compressible, weak and almost imperceptible; temperature sub-normal; surface cold and bedewed with moisturé; nausea and vomiting often present; special senses blunted; respiration sighing and irregular; relaxed muscular system, etc. Treatment: Patient should be put to bed with head low; ammonia occasionally to nostrils; warmth to extremities and pit of stomach; hot bottles along spine; give atropia (gr. 1-160) and brandy (dr. iss) every 30 minutes subcutaneously; if much pain, morphia (gr. ¼). Do not medicate by stomach till reaction takes place, as there is no absorption; when reaction does occur discontinue the use of stimulants.

SHOCK WITH LOSS OF BLOOD.—Symptoms: Lips and face pale; shrunken countenance; skin cold and covered with perspiration; pulse rapid, feeble and fluttering; respiration quiet or long sighing breathing; weak and whispering voice; muscular system relaxed; often unconscious; mutterings, etc. Treatment: Have patient warmly covered; perfect rest

requisite; teaspoonful doses of brandy or whisky punch every few minutes; beef tea and water; apply to pit of stomach flannel cloths wrung out in hot water. If patient cannot swallow give brandy and opium per rectum, or hypodermatically.

HEMORRHAGE FROM WOUNDS.

CAPILLARY BLEEDING.—Treatment: Clear away clots; expose part freely to atmosphere; elevate part; cold or hot (120 degrees to 140 degrees) water compresses; ice applied to part; styptics (liq. ferri subsulphatis—Monsel's sol.), solutions or powders of alum, tannin, gallic acid, persulphate of iron, turpentine, tincture of catechu, etc. Tannin dissolved in alcohol and ether, and mixed with collodion forms a "styptic collodion," useful for sealing the margins of wounds.

VENOUS BLEEDING.—Treatment: Compression of venous trunk below injury; graduated compresses; if hemorrhage is from a limb, bandage it from the toes or fingers to level of wound, etc.

ARTERIAL BLEEDING.—Check hemorrhage by pressure on arterial trunk above the wound; elevate part and also flex it thus bending artery on itself (for the extremities); place finger in the wound; tourniquet; Esmarch's bandage; styptics; actual cautery; douching with hot or cold water; torsion (for small arteries); as a permanent measure apply the ligature.

CONSTITUTIONAL EFFECTS OF HEMORRHAGE.—The pulse is rapid, feeble and fluttering; pulse may be appreciable in large arteries later on; general surface is cold and wet; lips colorless; respiration sighing; nausea; restlessness; darkness before the eyes; roaring in ears; sinking sensations; syncope; convulsions and death. If patient mends, he passes into hemorrhagic fever, etc. Treatment: Put patient flat on his back; raise foot of bed and apply Esmarch's bandage to extremities if bleeding is severe; apply warmth to body by hot bottles, etc.; transfusion (extreme cases); ether (m. xxx), and morphia (gr. 1-4), subcutaneously; injections of brandy and hot water; small doses by mouth of hot coffee or beef tea; stop stimulants as patient recovers; begin with a milk diet; give iron, etc. (See Shock.)

SPECIAL HEMORRHAGES.*

EPISTAXIS.—Treatment: Compression of the facial artery will aid in checking the bleeding; snuff salt and water; vinegar; solution of alum in hot water, etc. Plugging (if naso-palatine artery is lacerated).

R—Tinct. aconiti rad., m. viii
Liq. ammonii acetatis, oz. j.
M. Sig. dr. j every half hour in plethoric cases.
(Thomas.)

R—Liq. ferri persulphatis, oz. j
Aquae destillatae, oz. iii.
M. Sig. Inject into nostril.
(Gerhard.)

HAEMOPHILIA—(Hemorrhagic diathesis). Treatment: Saturate compresses in Monsel's solution and apply; ergot; acetate of lead; strong pressure, etc.

HAEMATEMESIS.—Treatment: Ice; astringents; Monsel's solution (m. iii-vi) internally, etc.

R—Aluminis, dr. iiss
Syrupi krameriae, oz. ii
Aquae destillatae, oz. vi.
M. Sig. Take ¼ of above every half hour.

R—Acidi tannici, gr. xx
Pulveris opii, gr. v
Glycerini, q. s.
Fiat massa, in pil. No. x div.
Sig. One every hour or two.
(Ellis.)

STOMATORRHAGIA.—Hold any astringent solution in mouth.

MELAENA.—Styptic solution of iron per mouth or rectum; apply cold to abdomen.

BLEEDING FROM SOCKET OF AN EXTRACTED TOOTH.—Treatment: Remove all clots of blood; pack socket bit by bit with a strip of dry lint (¼ inch wide); place a compress over this; keep jaws tightly closed for some hours.

HAEMOPTYSIS.—Symptoms: Taste of blood in mouth; irritation; cough; oppression in chest; blood ejected may be coagulated, but is usually frothy and bright-red

*See also Diseases Incident to Childbed.

in color. Treatment: Rest in bed; body placed in sitting posture; cold to chest; lumps of ice for swallowing; vinegar (dr. j) every 15 minutes; Monsel's solution from inhaler; gallic acid (gr. xx) every 10 minutes till relieved; fluid extract of hamamelis (dr. ii) at once, and repeat every half hour, etc.; ice to chest, or over the spine or heart.

R—Cupri sulphat., gr. 1-3
Ferri sulphat., gr. ii
Extracti hyoscyami, gr. j.
M. Sig. For 1 pill; t. i. d.
(Da Costa.)

R—Ferri chloridi, gr. ii-x
Aquae destillatae, oz. j.
M. Inhalation by atomizer.
(Da Costa.)

HAEMATURIA.—Apply cold to the hypogastrium and perineum; wash bladder out with warm water, if distended with clots; inject a solution of alum into bladder (gr. xx-O j water), etc.

R—Acidi gallici, gr. x
Acidi sulphurici diluti, m. x
Aquae destil., oz. j.
M. S'g. For a dose.
(Brinton.)

R—Aluminis, dr. iss
Syrupi simplicis, dr. vi
Infusum rosae acidi, ad oz. viii
Sig. Dr. i-ii as required.
(Fenwick.)

ECCHYMOSIS.—Locally a solution of muriate of ammonia, or tincture gelsemium; tincture arnicae (dr. i; aquae, oz. iv).

WOUNDS.

CONTROL OF ARTERIES DURING HEMORRHAGE.

(1) The Common Carotid (supplies head and face), may be reached by pressing the finger deeply into the neck in a backward and inward direction at the anterior border of the sterno-mastoid muscle.

(2) The Facial Artery (branch of carotid) may be controlled for a short space of time, as it curves from the neck to the face over the lower jaw, about an inch in front of its angle.

(3) The Subclavian Artery (supplies upper extremity) may be compressed by pressing with the thumb downward into the hollow behind the clavicle, where the artery passes over the outer surface of the first rib. Useful in injuries about the shoulder and armpit.

(4) The Axillary Artery—To control bleeding from the upper part of the arm, place the thumb in the armpit and press outward against the humerus.

(5) The Brachial Artery may be compressed by making pressure near the insertion of the coraco-brachialis muscle; it must be exerted from within outward. The course of this artery is down the inner and anterior aspect of the arm; it gets further forward toward the elbow, dividing into the radial and ulnar, about one-half inch below.

(6) The Radial and Ulnar Arteries can be outlined upward along the outer and inner sides of the forearm from the wrist, where their pulsations can be appreciated.

(7) The Palmar Arches—Hemorrhage occuring here can be checked by using graduated compresses and wooden splints over them.

(8) The Femoral Artery extends from the middle of the fold of the groin downward in the direction of a line which would pass along the inner side of the knee-joint. It can be compressed in the upper-third of the thigh by firm pressure directed backward against the femur. In the middle-third of the thigh pressure must be made from within outward against the bone (use the tourniquet).

(9) Popliteal Artery—This artery is situated at the upper part of popliteal space, along the centre of which it descends, and where it can be compressed by deep pressure.

(10) The Anterior Tibial Artery can be controlled in the lower part of its course by making the pressure along the track of a line traced from the inner side of the head of the fibula to midway between the malleoli.

(11) Dorsal Artery of the Foot—This, the continuation of the last-named artery, may be compressed along the outer side of the extensor tendon of the great toe.

(12) The Posterior Tibial Artery (deeply located except at its lower part) may be appreciated at the hollow between the inner ankle and the heel.

CONTUSION OF SCALP.—Symptoms: Swelling (very rapid); pain, etc. Treatment: Ice-bag to head; moderate pressure; stimulating lotions; if haematoma is persistent, aspirate; incise freely for suppuration.

WOUNDS OF SCALP.—Wash parts; shave scalp; disinfect region of wound; remove foreign matter; check hemorrhage; drain (horsehair or catgut) if wound is large; suture or use adhesive plaster strips; dress with iodoform or wet bichloride gauze; bichloride cotton; bandage.

GUN-SHOT WOUNDS.—Symptoms: Hemorrhage; shock; pain (sometimes absent). The secondary effects are inflammation, sloughing, hemorrhage (tetanus, gangrene; blood-poisoning may set in). Treatment: First aid requires attention to shock, pain and hemorrhage, the applying of dressings, etc. Treat shock as elsewhere (opium, rest, stimulants, etc.). Arrest hemorrhage by position, pressure, or tourniquet, etc.

DISSECTING WOUNDS.—Treatment: Encourage bleeding by applying a ligature around the hand or finger above the injury; wash in some germicidal fluid; incise; suck wound or press blood from it; apply freely the lunar stick, carbolic acid, or sulphate of zinc; dust wound with iodoform. After this, if inflammation sets in (infective), freely incise, use nitrate of silver stick, etc. Wrap parts in a soothing poultice. For the pain, chloral (gr. xx-oz. j of water) may be applied locally; extension of lymphangitis may be prevented by making a circular blister around the arm; treat fever, etc., as elsewhere.

FACE WOUNDS.—Treatment: Superficial wounds are closed by means of collodion, iodoform and ether, or adhesive strips. Remove stitches in 24 hours, when they have to be inserted (wounds of cartilages of nose, ear, etc.).

WOUND OF STENO'S DUCT.—Treatment: Pass suture round the duct from the inside of the cheek; this must be posterior to the external opening.

WOUNDS OF NECK—(Penetrating or not). The tongue, lingual, artery, facial artery and the hypoglossal nerve may be

incised in wounds above the hyoid bone. In wounds through the thyro-hyoid membrane, the pharynx is opened. The epiglottis, sup. thyroid artery, lingual artery and sup. laryngeal nerves are liable to be involved. The vocal cords and the recurrent laryngeal nerve are involved in wounds through the cartilages. Wounds below the cartilages may injure the sup. and inf. thyroid arteries, thyroid and ant. jugular veins, trachea and oesaphagus. In cases of "cut-throat" the hemorrhage may be severe, and fatal from incision of the branches of the carotid artery, or the ext. jugular vein. The main artery and vein usually escape injury on account of their deep situation. To check the bleeding, continued pressure should be applied if venous hemorrhage, and torsion or ligature if arterial. Close wound by stitches, etc. Tracheotomy is resorted to when dyspnoea is bad; a tracheal canula could be inserted through the wound. Treat non-penetrating wound as in any other part.

WOUNDS OF THE CHEST.—Treatment of Non-penetrating Wounds: Check bleeding; pass deep sutures to bottom of wound; antiseptic dressing; firm pressure over dressing; bandage around chest. Treatment of Penetrating Wounds (parts liable to be injured; pleura and lung; pericardium and heart; the great vessels): If an intercostal artery is injured, ligate, etc. If lung bleeds, close wound (external), put the patient on the injured side, and apply cold in the shape of an ice-bag. Give internally opium, ergot, gallic acid, etc. The main object in treating these cases is to restrain internal hemorrhage and moderate the subsequent inflammation.

WOUNDS OF ABDOMEN—Contusion Without Rupture of Viscera—Symptoms: Discoloration; swelling; pain; shock. Treatment: Hot fomentations; if rectus muscle is ruptured, treat by position. For haematoma, apply cold. Evacuate abscesses; water and cracked ice internally. Contusion With Laceration of Viscera—Symptoms: Pain; collapse; great shock. If hollow viscera are affected rapid development of peritonitis. If stomach is ruptured the signs are intense pain, tympany over region of liver; haematemesis. If the liver, increased hepatic dullness; pain in right hypochondrium; signs of internal bleeding, vomiting of bilious mat-

ter; clay-colored stools, etc. If the intestines, severe radiating pains; vomiting of stomach contents; then bile, and finally blood; bloody stools; tympanites; peritonitis. If the kidneys, bloody urine; extravasations in loin. Treatment: Opium and rest. Use iodoform tampons to check bleeding from liver and spleen; actual cautery, etc. Ligate torn vessels in peritoneum; unite by sutures tears in stomach and intestines; irrigate peritoneal cavity to remove blood, etc. Non-Penetrating Wounds of Abdomen—In simple variety, cleanse parts; check hemorrhage; pass sutures to bottom of wound; dress antiseptically, etc. Penetrating Wounds of Abdomen—Close wound by sutures passed from within outward, including the peritoneum and thickness of the abdominal wall; dress antiseptically; binder; cracked ice internally; milk; opium if pain and diarrhoea. In the variety with visceral injury, enlarge wound if necessary, and treat viscera injured. Where viscera protrude, cleanse and return, etc.

POISONED WOUNDS—(Bites of tarantulas; stings of scorpions; centipedes; stings of wasps and bees, etc).—Treatment: Apply diluted ammonia; liquor potassae; suction; subdue local inflammation with lead lotion or cold-water dressing; stimulants if necessary, such as brandy; aromatic spirits of ammonia, etc.

RATTLESNAKE, ETC., BITES.—Symptoms: Swelling, which is rapid and extensive; discoloration and disintegration; systemic depression. Treatment: Above the wound a tight ligature should be placed; suck wound to encourage bleeding; excise wound; cauterize with nitrate of silver, liquor potassae, etc.; alcohol to point of intoxication; "intermittent ligature," which implies that ligature should be released for a short period, and tightened again; inject permanganate of potash (10 per cent.) about the wound; ammonia, etc.; hypodermatically for collapse.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Symptoms: (Stage of melancholia and stage of excitement). In a fully developed case: Convulsions; mental disorder; maniacal excitement; patient becomes exhausted; paralysis, etc. Treatment: Cauterize (hot iron, nitric acid; nitrate of silver; caustic potash); suck the wound; morphia; chloroform; etc., for suf-

fering; pilocarpine (gr. 1-6) subcutaneously repeated; hot vapor bath; rest.

MALIGNANT PUSTULE.—Treatment: Excise part freely; cauterize wound with carbolic acid, caustic potash, etc.; wash thoroughly and often with solution (5 per cent.) of potassium permanaganate; stimulants; tonics, etc.

TETANUS.—Cleanse wound thoroughly; make it aseptic; give potassium bromide (gr. dr. ss-j) every two hours; for sleeplessness, choral; for pain, morphia; for the asphyxia, chloroform inhalations, etc.

R—Nicotinae, gr. ss.
Aq. destil., dr. ii.
M. Sig. Subcutaneously (m x-gr. 1-24).
(Erlenmeyer.)

R—Extracti physostigmatis,
Pulv. zingerberis, aa, gr. j.
M. et ft. pilula. Sig. One every hour or two till effects are observed.
(E. Watson.)

RAILROAD AND MACHINERY ACCIDENTS.

FIRST AID TREATMENT.—Persons connected with railroads or machinery are liable to be bruised or crushed. The wounds may be simple, incised, contused or lacerated; limbs may be torn off, hands or feet crushed. etc. The dangers to be feared are hemorrhage, shock (collapse), and the unnecessary suffering in the movement of the patient.

(1) Hemorrhage (See Compression of the various arteries).

(2) (Shock, which see.)

(3) To transport a wounded person, a soft and even bed is made with folded quilts, blankets, pillows, etc., laid upon a shutter-door, wide board, etc., with side pieces attached, and proper covering. Have sufficient help to lift patient properly, and do not let those who do the carrying keep step. (See also Hemorrhage.)

FOREIGN BODIES.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EYE.—(Cinders, sand, dust, chips of metal or stone, broken eye-lashes, etc.). Treatment: A free flow of tears generally washes foreign

body out. Most sure way is to carefully inspect the eyeball; lay a probe, match, etc., along the eyelid, from the root of the nose outward, evert the lid by seizing the lashes (the patient must look downwards), when the conjunctival surface will be exposed. The foreign body is then brushed away with a camel's-hair brush or a pledget of cotton. The irritation may be relieved by instilling a drop of castor or olive oil. In removing broken lashes, the use of forceps may be necessary. The magnet has been used for the removal of metallic substances. (The camel's-hair brush may be dipped in the following solution before using: R—Auri chloridi, gr. j; Aqua, oz., j.)

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EAR.—(Insects, beads, seeds, corn, etc.) Treatment: In the case of insects, fill the ear-canal with warm oil, syringe with warm water; turn the patient on the affected side, pressing at the same time firmly upon the ear. Wax is to be softened by oil and removed by syringing with warm water; not picked out. To remove small bodies, syringe ear gently with warm water twice a day.

FOREIGN BODIES IN AIR-PASSAGES.—As soon as possible a violent blow must be administered on the back; if this has no effect, invert the patient's body by assistants, the physician striking between the shoulders, and moving the body to and fro. If this fails, and suffocative paroxysms occur and continue, tracheotomy or laryngotomy must be immediately performed.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE OESOPHAGUS.—Treatment: Try to extract by forceps, horsehair probang. Frequently fishbones, food, etc., can be felt, if not too far down, and removed by the introduction of the finger or forceps, when the tongue is depressed. If the particle of food, etc., is too low down, give large mouthfuls of half-chewed bread, to be swallowed, with the hope of carrying the foreign body to the stomach. If the body cannot be removed by this means, push it into the stomach with a probang. Tracheotomy is resorted to when suffocation theatens, and is a last resource.

EFFECTS OF HEAT.

BURNS.—First Degree.—There is simple erythema (rubefaction), with slight desquamation. Such action is produced by tincture of iodine, ammonia, mustard, etc., when used as counter-irritants. For slight burns of this degree, treat by applying lead lotion (allays the burning); dust parts with starch or flour, covering with cotton-wool, or use bland unguents (oxide of zinc ointment, palm oil, petrolatum with carbolic acid added, etc.), as exposure to the atmosphere may irritate; alkaline fluids, such as carron oil (equal parts of linseed oil and limewater); strong solution of bicarbonate of soda (oz. ss in a cupful of water), etc. Damp earth is a good remedy when others are not at hand. Second Degree.—This constitutes vesication, the superficial layers of the epiderm. being destroyed. When applied for counter-irritation or stimulating properties, ammonia, acetic acid, cantharides, etc., produce this action. Scalds are treated under this head. Treatment: Care must be taken not to intensify the congestion of the injured parts. In all these burns the clothes must be removed by using scissors along the seams, and not pulling them off. Prevent exposure of burned surface as much as possible during the examination. Blisters should only be opened when they are distended, to relieve tension and prevent further congestive action beneath. Then allow parts to be at perfect rest, and treat as for burns of the first degree. (Do not use flour or starch here, as they become caked and irritate); use antiseptic cotton as a dressing. A new cuticle forms by the end of a week or so, when suppuration must be looked for, etc. Third Degree.—There is destruction of the epiderm and most of the true skin in this degree, which is the most painful form of burn. Usually caused by the application of flame, heated metals, boiling oil, etc. Fourth Degree.—Here the skin and subcutaneous tissue are destroyed, causing contractions and scars. Treatment of third and fourth degree burns: They are treated like burns of the second degree if limited in extent.

Bovinine with aristol, eucalyptol or some antiseptic will produce healthy granulations in a short time in burns of second

and third degrees. But must be redressed every day if Bovinine is used.

The dressing must be removed before they become foul (10 days); wash in bichloride sol. (1-5000); remove slough and re-dress, etc. In very large burns treat by bathing parts; remove loose skin; spread subnitrate of bismuth over surface; layer of lint, etc., as a protective, and held by adhesive strips; apply the bismuth twice a day, etc. Fifth Degree.—Involves deep fascia and muscles. Sixth Degree.—The part is charred or destroyed. Treatment: After shock or collapse, amputation is the only treatment. Primary work consists in protecting the parts, etc. In extensive burns the warm bath may be employed. For vesicles, dressings of lint moistened with carron oil, after they are opened. The pain of burns in the first degree may be relieved by white lead paint.

CONSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF SEVERE . BURNS.—External heat (hot bath), brandy, atropia and morphia, ammonia subcutaneously for shock; draw away urine; for inflammation and reaction, saline cathartics, etc.; dry cups for congested kidneys; also hot fomentations; liquid nourishment (small doses); stimulants; cracked ice for thirst; tonics, etc.

ACID BURNS.—Acids like nitric, sulphuric, hydrochloric, etc., should be treated by washing parts with a strong solution of carbonate of sodium, etc., and proceed as with other burns. If the eyes are burned, use an alkaline solution of the carbonate (gr. x-oz. j of water); olive or castor oil being applied afterwards to protect conjunctiva; stimulants and opium if shock.

SCALDS OF THE THROAT.—Symptoms: Swelling and redness of throat; swallowing is difficult; hoarseness; fever, etc. Treatment: If acids or alkalies are the cause of the injured throat, treat by giving magnesia for the strong acids (chalk, baking-soda, whiting, etc.) as a mouth-wash, etc. If soda, ammonia, potash, etc., is the cause, prescribe acids (vinegar, aromatic sulphuric acid, lemon, etc.), diluted and followed up with white of two or more eggs in water, milk, olive oil, or mucilaginous drinks (gruel, linseed tea, etc.). For the inflammation, apply leeches over larynx; blisters over upper part of chest,

etc., to relieve suffocation. Calomel (gr. j) every hour; when suffocation is threatened, scarify the part; laryngotomy if all else fail.

LIGHTNING STROKE.—Shock, force of circulation reduced, weak pulse, breathing slow and sighing. Treat shock, etc. Stimulants; rest; warmth to body, etc.; friction to surface; treat burns like elsewhere.

BURNS WITH LYE, ETC.—Vinegar, succeeded by olive oil, etc., should be applied.

POWDER BURNS.—Nothing better than dusting bicarbonate of sodium over burned surface; it allays the pain, etc.

EFFECTS OF COLD.

Sudden and continued cold may cause death by cerebral congestion or cerebral anaemia; sudden heating may have a bad effect by producing embolism. Treatment: When the whole surface has been affected, the depression which follows must be cautiously treated; restore warmth by a warm bath, heated blankets, etc.; stimulants (hot coffee or tea, etc.).

CHILBLAIN. — Symptoms: Congestion; swelling; vesication; itching; burning. Treatment: Friction with snow or cold water, to restore circulation; nitrate of silver sol. (1 per cent.); to relieve intense itching use spirit of camphor, turpentine, tincture iodine, etc.; for sloughing, use resin cerate, turpentine, etc., till granulation.

R—Acidi sulphurosi, dr. iii
Glycerini, dr. j
Aquae, dr. j.
M. Sig. Apply to affected part.
(Bartholow.)

R—Acid. carbolici, dr. j
Tinct. iodinii, dr. ij
Acidi tannici, dr. ij
Cerat. simplicis, oz. iv.
M. Sig. Ointment.
(Bartholow.)

FROSTBITE.—Symptoms: Part is cold; bloodless, brittle and of a tallowy white color; sensation lost, etc. Treatment: Treat patient in a room having a low temperature if possible; rub parts with snow or ice-water; continued cold irrigation; massage; remove to a warmer room as

soon as reaction is fairly established; if mortification sets in, keep up use of cold; amputate when line of demarcation is established.

SPRAINS.

Sprains may involve the tendons, muscles, blood-vessels and nerves. A sprain-fracture is where scales of bone to which ligaments are attached are torn away. The symptoms of sprain are pain, swelling, discoloration, and loss of function. Treatment: Allay the pain and inflammation by rest of parts, and evaporating lotions, such as lead, arnica, opium, etc. Immobility is the essential treatment. Splints and slings may be used for the upper joints. Pressure bandages for from two to four days; massage, cold applications, etc.

SPRAINS OF BACK.—Symptoms: Stiffness; pain; disability; may have apparent paresis, and retention of fæces and urine; hæmaturia, etc. Treatment: Put patient in a comfortable position; rest; leeches; hot (moist) applications; counter-irritants; massage; if much pain on motion, apply a plaster bandage, etc.

SPRAINS OF WRIST AND FINGERS.—Treatment: Apply cold and moist cloths; a straight splint should be applied to hand and forearm, and secure with soft bandage or adhesive plaster; keep parts at rest; opium for pain, etc.

SPRAINS OF ANKLE.—Treatment: Put patient to bed; elevate joint on pillows; control acute inflammation by lotions, etc.; if sprain be slight, patient may use limb after it has been put up in an immovable dressing (starch, silicate or gypsum) by using crutches; adhesive plaster may be used to fix the joint; strapping ankle; apply moist heat.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS.

LEUCOCYTHEMIA.

DEFINITION.—Increase in number of the white blood corpuscles, with a simultaneous diminution of the number of red corpuscles.

SYMPTOMS.—(Initiatory). Pain left side; pallor and debility; hemorrhage; sometimes an enlargement in left side (enlarged spleen); enlarged lymphatic glands. Development is insidious; during progress of disease the former symptoms are increased, and the following develop: Hemorrhages usually from nose and intestines; fever (chiefly toward the termination); diarrhoea; profuse perspiration; loss of appetite; sometimes severe gastro-intestinal trouble; palpitation; dysphagia; small abscesses; frequent micturition; jaundice and priapism (?). Examine blood and spleen; chemical composition of blood is abnormal, and the spleen and lymphatic glands are usually enlarged.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From chlorosis, anaemia (benign), pseudo-leucocythemia, haematophilia.

TREATMENT.—Symptomatic: Quinina, iron and ergotin affect the spleen, and may be administered in pill form; phosphorus (gr. 1-50 to 1-30) two or three times a day; transfusion of blood; hypodermatics of ergotine or ergot; the ointment of biniodide of mercury (ung. hydrarg. iodidi rubri) rubbed in the splenic region before a bright fire has given good results; electricity.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(1) R—Ergotin, gr. xl.
Glycerin., m xxx.
Mix carefully and add water to m cxx; gtt. xv-gr. v of ergotin.
Sig. For hypodermatic use.

(2) R—Acidi arseniosi, gr. j.
Pilulae ferri carbonatis, dr. j.
Quininae sulphatis, dr. j.
Misce et divide in pilulas xl.
Sig.—Two pills t. i. d.

—Da Costa.

ADDISON'S DISEASE.

DEFINITION.—A condition characterized by anaemia, great weakness and a peculiar bronze-like discoloration of the skin. Disease is also termed melasma suprarenale.

SYMPTOMS.—Develop gradually. Increasing debility; feeble heart action; anaemic murmurs in the neck and over base of heart; syncope; least exertion causes palpitation; epigastric pain; irritable stomach; retching, nausea and vomiting; constipation; gradual bronzing of face, neck and hands; skin in the groins, axillae, umbilicus, nipples and genitals affected; mucous membrane sometimes discolored; death by gradual asthenia.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From jaundice, pityriasis versicolor, cholasma, staining due to internal use of nitrate of silver, etc.

TREATMENT. — Unpromising. Improve general health, and relieve the active symptoms, and pay attention to hygiene. Plenty of rest, nutritious diet, tonics (cod liver oil, iron, strychninia, quinina, iodides of iron and manganese; calcium chloride, phosphorous, etc.). For nausea and vomiting, minute doses of Fowler's solution, hydrocyanic acid.

MELANAEMIA.

DEFINITION.—A condition of the blood in which small brownish or black masses are present. It is a complication of malarial fevers, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Headache (on account of the lodgment in the capillary vessels of the brain of granules of pigment); gray or grayish-brown appearance of the skin and mucous membranes; vertigo, delirium, stupor, etc., may result from the pigment in the cerebral capillary vessels; haematuria or anuria may exist from a similar lodgment in the kidneys of pigment matter, diarrhoea, ascites and intestinal hemorrhage from ditto in the liver.

TREATMENT.—Check the waste of red globules with iron, quinina, ergot, digitalis; effect the solution and extrusion of pigment by giving sodium pyrophosphate,

which maintains the alkalinity of the blood, effects the hepatic secretion, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(3) R—Quininae sulphatis, dr. j.
Ferri redacti, gr. x.
Ergotin, scr. j.
Digitalis, gr. x.
M. Ft. in chart, no. x.
Sig. One t. i. d., for checking the waste of red corpuscles (?).

(4) R—Sodii pyrophosphat, oz. j.
Ferri pyrophosphat., scr. j.
M. Sig. Dr. j in sufficient water t. i. d. Effects the solution and discharge of pigment.

—Bartholow.

HAEMOPHILIA.

DEFINITION.—A congenital hemorrhagic diathesis; persons so affected are termed "bleeders."

SYMPTOMS.—The hemorrhages are external or interstitial; may be traumatic or spontaneous. Extreme anaemia results from the bleeding, which is almost uncontrolable; death occurs in syncope. Ecchymoses and petechiae may occur; also hallucinations and convulsions.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From purpura.

TREATMENT.—Preventive, such as avoidance of injury; residence in a warm climate; good food, clothes, etc. Arrest hemorrhage by cold or pressure; stop epistaxis (which is the most common form of bleeding) by plugging the nares, and the application of ice; ergotin. A dose of Epsom salts when an attack is coming on is of service in lowering the blood-pressure; internal haemostatics.

SCORBUTUS.

DEFINITION.—A disease of nutrition, attended with a tendency to hemorrhages and bodily prostration, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Onset very gradual. Face is sallow (dirty yellowish hue); eyelids puffy; anaemia; emaciation; languor; debility; soreness and pains in the limbs;

mental depression; tendency to syncope; skin dry and rough; gums swollen and exhale a peculiar odor; teeth tender and loose; breath foul; irregular ecchymotic spots or patches; oedema of feet and legs; tinnitus; vertigo; occasional delirium; unhealthy ulcers form in some cases; hemorrhages from mucous surface; constipation; sometimes temperature is sub-normal; urine deficient and dark, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From purpura.

TREATMENT.—Give anti-scorbutic food (fresh, succulent, soft vegetables); lime water or lemon juice (oz. iv-viij) daily; beef tea; milk; meat as soon as person can masticate; spiritus frumenti (oz. j) every four hours; then tonics (tinct. iron and quinina); wash out mouth frequently with Condy's fluid (concentrated solution of potassium permanganatis), or better, with Hydrozone diluted with water in the proportion of one to six; follow this with mild astringent (solution of alum); enemata for constipation; tinct. chloride of iron and ergot or turpentine for hemorrhages; dress ulcers with hydrozone, full strength, and apply glycozone on absorbent lint.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(5) R—Acidi hydrochlorici, dr. j.
Mellis,
Aquae rosae, aa oz. j.
Misce et fiat linctus.
Sig. Apply to affected gums t. i. d.

(6) R—Potassi nitratis, gr. xx.
Acidi citrici, dr. ss.
Syr. aurantii cort., dr. vj.
Aquae destil., oz vj.
M. Sig. Take the sixth part t. i. d.

PURPURA HAEMORRHAGICA.

DEFINITION.—A disorder in which there are subcutaneous extravasations of blood in various forms; occasionally associated with similar extravasations in the solid organs.

SYMPTOMS.—Various forms of extravasations in the skin; bleeding from mucous surfaces; languor; debility; general pains; pyrexia; anaemia; pulse feeble, quick and compressible; tendency to syncope, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From ecchymosis, scorbutus, flea-bites, typhus fever, black measles, haemophila, progressive pernicious anaemia, leucocythemia, cerebro-spinal meningitis, etc.

TREATMENT.—Improvement of hygiene; nutritious animal and vegetable diet; alcoholic stimulants in moderation; rest in bed; give saline purgative at commencement if patient is plethoric. (See also Classification and Treatment of Diseases of the Skin.) Local means of arresting hemorrhage consist in subsulphate or iron, tannin, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(7) R—Strychninae sulphatis, gr. ss.
Quininae sulphatis, scru. j.
Ferri sulphatis exsic., scru. ij.
M. Fiant pilulae no. xx.
Sig. One t. i. d.

—Napheys.

(8) R—Olei terebinthinae, dr. iij.
Extracti digitalis fluid, dr. j.
Mucilagin. acaciae, oz., ss.
Aquae menthae piperitae, oz. j.
Misce et fiat emulsio.
Sig. Dr. j every three hours. (Hemorrhagic form.)

—Bartholow.

ANAEMIA—OLIGAEMIA.

DEFINITION.—Want of blood; a deficiency of the nutritive constituents (red corpuscles and albumen) of the blood.

SYMPTOMS.—Of the acute: Pallor of the skin and mucous membranes; incapacity for active exercise; heart impulse weak; tendency to convulsions; venous murmurs; respiration increased; syncope; sense of suffocation; eyes sunken; pulse increased; temperature lowered; cold surface and extremeties; thirst; nausea and vomiting, constipation, etc. Of the chronic: General paleness of skin; lassitude; cerulean eye; wasting, cardiac force and circulation lowered; digestion bad; diminished sexual power; amenorrhea or menorrhagia; oedema; neuralgias; depression of spirits; palpitation; rapid pulse, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From pernicious anaemia, leucocythemia, etc.

TREATMENT.—For the acute: Liquid nourishment in small quantities; artificial heat; hypodermatics of brandy (dr. ss-j) or

ether (m. xl); transfusion. For the chronic: Generous diet; stomachics; Burgundy wine; wine of cod-liver oil with peptonate of iron (Stearn's); beef juice and milk; injection of defibrinated blood; moderate exercise, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(9) R—Ferri lactatis, gr. i-ij.
Aquae destil., oz. j.
For one inhalation. Use a fine atomizer t. i. d. (Useful when iron by stomach is not assimilated, etc.)
—Da Costa.

(10) R—Ferri pyrophosphatis, dr. j.
Aquae bullientis, oz. ss.
Misce et adde:
Extracta gentianae fluidi, oz. ss.
Curocoae, oz. iss.
Vinim, q. s. ad., oz. iv.
M. Sig. Dr. j t. i. d.
—Da Costa.

(11) R—Ferri lactatis, gr. xij.
Pepsinae sacch., gr. xxxvj.
Pulv. aromat., gr. vj.
M. et ft. chart. no. xii.
Sig. One t. i. d., for child of two years.
—Powell.

(12) R—Liq. potass. arsenitis, m. xvj.
Vini ferri amar., oz. ij.
M. Sig. Dr. j in water t. i. d., after meals, for child of two years.
—Powell.

CHLOROSIS.

DEFINITION.—An anaemic condition peculiar to girls at the age of puberty.

SYMPTOMS.—Unnatural appetite; dark rings under the eyes; sometimes hysteria and nymphomania; neuralgias; morbid exuberance or depression; dyspepsia; leucorrhoea; blondes are pallid and waxy; brunettes have a muddy grayish complexion, mucous membranes pale and bloodless; palpitation; lassitude; pulse soft and full; flushing of the face, etc. Venous hum in the neck; amaemic bruit at base of heart.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From benign anaemia; leucocythemia, pernicious anaemia.

TREATMENT.—Preparations of iron; lactophosphate of lime; arsenic; strychnina; generous diet; outdoor air; moderate exercise; massage, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(13) R—Tincturae ferri chloridi, oz. j.
Quininae sulphatis, gr. xx.
M. Sig. Gtt. xx ter die, in sweetened water, through a tube.
—S. D. Gross.

(14) R—Ferri vini amari (bitter), oz. vii.
Tinct. nuc. vomicae, dr. iv.
Liq. potass. arsenitis, dr. ij.
M. Sig. Dr. ii in a wineglassful of water after meals.
—T. G. Thomas.

(15) R—Ferri arsenat., gr. ii.
Ext. cinchonae, gr. xii.
M. Ft. in pil. no. xii.
Sig. One after each meal.
—Bartholow.

(16) R—Liq. ferri dializati, oz. i.
Sig. Gtt. xx td.
—Bartholow.

THROMBOSIS AND EMBOLISM.

DEFINITION.—Thrombosis is the formation of a clot of blood within the heart, artery, vein or capillary. May cause partial or complete obstruction. Embolism is the plugging (partial or entire) of a blood vessel by a solid fragment, or embolus.

SYMPTOMS.—Depend on situation of thrombus or embolus, etc. Of thrombosis: Are slow in developing; oedema (painless); painful when near nerves; inflammatory swelling; hemorrhages; limited suppuration occasionally; gangrene. Of embolism: Usually sudden when embolus lodges in an artery of considerable size; sudden shock; unconsciousness (not always); hemiplegia; coma, when cerebral arteries are affected; aphasia; anaemic appearance; temperature low in artery which is obstructed; gangrene; abscesses (metastatic). Sense of suffocation follows obstruction of pulmonary artery; loss of vision, if the central artery of retina, and when the coronary arteries are involved, pain and a feeling of impending dissolution, etc.

TREATMENT.—Rest; liquid nourishment; stimulants (?); carbonate of ammonia (gr. x) in a solution of the acetate (dr. ss) td.; sodium phosphate (dr. i. td.); digitalis; belladonna fomentations locally; then tonics; good diet; change of air; bowels open.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.

PERICARDITIS.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the external serous covering, or pericardium, which may be limited to the parietal or visceral layer.

SYMPTOMS.—First stage: Pain in praecordial region; increased respiration; palpitation; force and frequency of heart increased; expression anxious and suffering; tenderness in praecordial region; oppression (secondary form). Second stage (effusion of liquid): Anxious countenance; pain and soreness not so severe; sudden and fatal syncope may occur; feeble pulse (frequent and irregular); frequency of respiration increased; dyspnoea; orthopnoea may be present; oppression in the praecordial region; husky and feeble voice; sometimes aphonia; cough, dry and spasmodic; cyanosis; venous pulsation; headache; vomiting; insomnia; sometimes attacks of acute mania; coma; chorea; tetanic convulsions.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From endocarditis, hydropericardium, pleurisy, cardiac hypertrophy; pneumonia and pleurodynia.

TREATMENT.—When the first symptoms are recognized, give quinina sulphate (scr. i), with morphine (gr. ss), cinchonism to be maintained for from twenty-four to forty hours; in the stage with effusion, give carbonate of ammonia in solution of the acetate (gr. v) every two hours; in the initial stage, leeches may be applied in robust persons; anodyne fomentations; opium to relieve pain; quinina as antipyretic. In second stage, paint praecordial region with iodine; fly-blisters; diuretics and hydragogue cathartics cautiously; nutrition; alcoholics; tonics; infusion of digitalis oz. ss) every four hours, if heart flags; keep patient quiet· not permitted to leave bed. In the third stage, nutritious diet; tonics; light outdoor exercise, etc.

PRECRIPTIONS.

(17) R—Extracti digitalis, gr. xv.
Aquae petroselinae, oz. vi.
Oxymel. scillae, dr. vi.
M. Sig. Dr. ii every two hours. (Diuretic.)
—Kraus.

(18) R—Olei terebinthinae, oz i.
Vitelli ovi, no. ii.
Aquae menth. pip., oz. xx.
M. Rub over kidneys td. Flannel around the loins.
—Kraus.

(19) —Infusi digitalis, oz. iv.
Potassii acetatis, dr. ii.
Spiritus aether. nit., dr. ii.
Aquae cassiae, oz. iss.
M. Sig. Oz. ss every fourth hour. (with pericardiac effusion).
—Kilgour.

(20) R—Extracti aconiti radicis, fluid, dr. ss.
Vini antimonii, oz. ss.
M. Sig. Gtt x-xv td., where there is great pain.
—Rust.

FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE HEART.

DEFINITION.—A change in the structure of the muscular tissue of the heart; an accumulation of adipose tissue upon the surface of the organ, and between the muscular layers.

SYMPTOMS.—Weakness of the heart's action, which is persistent; irregular, intermittent, infrequent and feeble pulse, which then suddenly becomes slow and irregular; faintness; syncope; Cheyne-Stokes respiration; praecordial distress; palpitation; angina pectoris; exertion causes dyspnoea; oedema of the legs; also of the body; albuminuria; ascites.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From cardiac dilatation.

TREATMENT.—Enrich the blood with iron, manganese and sulphate of strychnine, in combination; wine of cod liver oil, with peponate of iron (Stearn's); nutritious diet; treat symptoms as they occur; good hygiene, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(21) R—Extracti cimicifugae fluidi.
Syrupi acaciae, aa, oz. ss.
Aquae amydalae amarae, oz. iii.
M. Sig. Dr. i every three hours.
—Ellis.

HYPERTROPHY AND DILATATION OF THE HEART.

DEFINITION.—An increase in the size of the organ caused by an addition to its substance or by dilatation of its cavities. Forms: Simple enlargement without alteration of the cavities; concentric hypertrophy, with thickness of the walls; eccentric hypertrophy, with thickness of walls and cavities enlarged.

SYMPTOMS.—Hypertrophy: Congestion (brain and pulmonary circulation especially); exertion aggravates this; vertigo; headache, tinnitus aurium; palpitation with dyspnea; cardiac action irregular; hammer pulse. Physical signs: Increased area of visible impulse; area of cardiac dulness increased downward, to the right or left; apex-beat displaced; first sound at apex intensified, prolonged and booming, etc. Dilatation: Feeble pulse; apex-beat ill-defined; pulse sometimes dicrotic; area of precordial dulness increased; visible area of impulse increased; venous pulsation in neck; asystolism; neighboring organs displaced.

TREATMENT.—Hypertrophy: Tincture aconite (gtt. i-ii) td.; saline purgatives; unstimulating diet; no alcohols; avoid active exercise, etc. Dilatation: Good diet; moderate exercise outdoors; inhalations of oxygen; bitter tonics; morphine (minute doses) hypodermatically; digitalis; dry cupping along the spine for dyspnea; tincture quebracho (dr. i at a time).

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(22) R—Hoffman's anodyne.
Sol. morph. (U. S. P.) aa oz. i.
M. Sig. dr. i p. r. n. for the dyspnea.

(23) R—Ext. quebracho, oz. ss.
Aquae, oz. i.
M. Sig. dr. i every three hours for dyspnea.

(24) R—Pulveris digitalis, gr. v.
Extracti belladonnae, gr. i.
Ferri redacti, scr. ii.
M. For xx pills. Sig. One td. (Dilatation).
—Da Costa.

R—Tr. digitalis, oz. ss.
Sig. gtt. x td. (In cases of dropsy caused by dilatation). (Dilatation).
—Da Costa.

(26) R—Tincturae veratri vir., dr. iss.
Tincturae aconiti rad., dr. ss.
Tincturae zingiberis, dr. v ss.
M. gtt. xv td. two hours after meals, in water.
—Da Costa.

(27) R—Asparagin, gr. x.
Potassii bromidi, dr. ii.
Sacch. alb., dr. iii.
M. S. Ft. in pulv. no. x. Sig. One powder td.
—Matlack.

ENDOCARDITIS.

DEFINITION.—Inflammation of the endocardium.

SYMPTOMS.—Simple form: Obscure; high temperature and chill may occur; distress and pain in region of precordia; heart's action quickened and increased in frequency; palpitation; headache; pulse at first full and excited, then irregular and small; temperature may rise one or two degrees. Symptoms not always marked, or may be absent. Ulcerative: Symptoms typhoid or pyemic in character. Great prostration; chill and fever.

TREATMENT.—Simple: Same as for pericarditis. Ulcerative: Supporting and symptomatic. Ammonium benzoate or salicylic acid as antiseptics, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(28) R—Pulveris opii, gr. ii.
Hydrargyri chlor. mit., gr. xvi.
M. et ft. chartulae no. viii. Sig. One powder td.
—Budd.

(29) R—Tincturae veratri viridis, oz. ss.
Sig. Gtt. v to reduce heart's action.
—Hazard.

VALVULAR LESIONS OF THE HEART.

DEFINITION.—Alterations in the structure of the valves or of the orifices, which render the former incapable of closing the latter. Varieties—Mitral insufficiency, mitral stenosis, aortic insufficiency, aortic stenosis, tricuspid insufficiency, tricuspid stenosis, pulmonary insufficiency, pulmonary stenosis.

MITRAL INSUFFICIENCY (REGURGITATION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Murmur heard with first sound, loudest at the apex, or a little to the left, diffused to the left on a level with the apex, etc. Increased intensity of the second sound, above the third rib, on the left side over the pulmonary valves; pulse irregular in volume, then irregular in time; it may be feeble, full, compressible.

MITRAL STENOSIS (OBSTRUCTION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Prolonged murmur (blubbering) heard just before first sound, to the right or above the apex; presystolic murmur not always present; purring thrill over the apex; pulse feeble, regular; its force not increased by excitement.

AORTIC INSUFFICIENCY (REGURGITATION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS. — Murmur taking place of second sound, or following it; heard at the junction of the sternum and fourth left costal cartilage; pulse receding, jerky ("Corrigan pulse;" "water hammer" pulse); pulse is regular; murmur can occasionally be heard at the sides of the chest and along the spinal column.

AORTIC STENOSIS (OBSTRUCTION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Murmur synchronous with first sound, heard at the second sterno-costal articulation on the right side; is transmitted upward, and heard over the carotids; intensified second sound over the pulmonic valves; aortic second sound feeble or absent; small, compressible, jerking pulse.

TRICUSPID INSUFFICIENCY (REGURGITATION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Murmur with first sound of heart, rarely heard above the third rib, loudest between the fourth and sixth ribs, along the left margin of the sternum, etc.; extensive area of visible cardiac impulse; a venous pulse (jugular) points to tricuspid regurgitation; tricuspid regurgitation occurs often without tricuspid lesions.

TRICUSPID STENOSIS (OBSTRUCTION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—(Exceedingly rare.) A presystolic murmur (blubbering), heard before the first sound of the heart; is localized at the right border of the heart.

PULMONARY INSUFFICIENCY (REGURGITATION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—A diastolic murmur, heard with greatest intensity over the pulmonic valves. (Doubt exists as to its occurrence.)

PULMONARY STENOSIS (OBSTRUCTION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Murmur heard with first sound of heart (systolic); is heard loudest over the second intercostal space, near edge of sternum; an inorganic pulmonic direct murmur frequently occurs.

TREATMENT.*—Symptoms are rarely produced by valvular lesions until enlargement of the heart supervenes. When dilatation predominates over the hypertrophy, serious results as a rule follow. Before the development of cardiac hypertrophy, precautionary measures are all that will be required; exercise, sustain nutrition, improve condition of blood, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(30) R—Pulveris scillae, gr. x.
Pulveris ferri.
Pulveris digitalis (English).
Quininae sulphatis, aa scr. j.
Misce et fiant pilulae no. xx.
Sig. One pill td., in mitral regurgitation with anaemia.
—Bartholow.

(31) R—Potass. acetat., dr. ii.
Tinct. ferri acetat. ether., m. xlv.
Syrupi rheaedos, dr. v.
Aquam, ad. oz. vi.
M. oz. ss. td. (For the dropsy).
—Rosenstein.

(33) R—Potassii iodidi, gr. xxx.
Chloral hydratis, dr. i.
Gum julep, oz. iv.
M. Sig. As required, every two hours. (For cardiac dyspnoea).
—Prof. See.

*See Hypertrophy and Dilatation of the Heart.

(34) R—Zinci sulphat., gr. i to iii.
Camphorae, gr. i.
Ext. hyoscyami, gr. ii.
M. Ft. in pil. Sig. Take td., in mitral disease.

—Barlow.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

DEFINITION.—A functional disturbance of the heart, in which the rapidity of movement is increased, with more or less irregularity of rhythm.

SYMPTOMS.—Tumultuous and rapid beating of the heart; vertigo; faintness; flashes of light; cold sweating; pulse full and strong; face pale or flushed; face expressive of anxiety; speech difficult or arrested.

TREATMENT.—Prophylaxis; tea, coffee, alcoholics interdicted; correct errors of digestion; hygiene; general health kept up; for relief of the paroxysm, give morphine hypodermatically; nitrite of amyl, when surface is pale; inhalation of ether; to quiet heart, apply cold to precordial region; chloral (if no cardiac disease), for quieting.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(35) R—Pulveris digitalis.
Pulveris ferri.
Quininae sulphatis, aa dr. ss.
Fiat massa in pilulas xxx div.
Sig. One pill td. (In palpitation due to anaemia and chlorosis).

—Gerhard.

(36) R—Potassii bromidi, dr. vss.
Tinct. digitalis, dr. ii ss.
Infusi cascarillae, oz. iv.
M. Sig. dr. ii td.

—Da Costa.

(37) R—Tinct. digitalis, m. x to xx.
Tinct. columbae, dr. i.
Aquae camphorae, dr. x.
M. One dose, twice daily, in nervous palpitation.

—Paris.

(38) R—Amyl nitrit., dr. i.
Sig. Inhale gtt. ii to iii, for pale surface, etc.

DISEASES OF THE PERITONEUM.

PERITONITIS.

DEFINITION.—Inflammation of the peritoneum. May be acute or chronic, local or general, primary or secondary.

SYMPTOMS.—Chills or rigor; fever, severe local or general pain; tenderness on pressure; rigidity of abdominal muscles; tympanitis. If from perforation, intense pain; pain extends over abdomen; prostration. There is intense cutting pains in all forms; breathing short; thighs flexed on pelvis; shoulders raised; percussion note over abdomen is tympanitic; tongue red and slightly furred; anorexia; constipation; paralysis of sphincter ani; strangury; vesical irritation; urine scanty and high-colored; hiccough; pulse small, hard, cordy; pulse 160-200 and temperature sub-normal when collapse approaches; cyanosis; face pinched; voice husky; delirium, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From myalgia of the abdominal muscles, hysteria, cramp, colic, sporadic cholera, enteralgia, enteritis, neuralgic affections of abdomen, passage of gall-stones, dermalgia of the abdominal integument.

TREATMENT.—For pain, opium; ten to twenty leeches (in robust subjects), over the abdomen; after leeches, ice-bag to abdomen; when abdomen swells, apply warm fomentations; morphine hypodermatically; antipyretic doses of quinina; liquid diet; when effusion occurs, warm applications; mustard plasters; fly-blisters; iodine and oil (gr. vii-x to the oz.), stimulants; carbonate of ammonium (gr. x in the sol. of the acetate), every four hours; turpentine enemata for tympanitis; in peritonitis from perforation, rest, opium, ice, avoidance of food and drink; aspiration. For chronic peritonitis, the treatment is palliative and symptomatic; tonics; hygiene.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(39) R—Tinct. opii., m. xvi.
Syr. zingiber, oz. i.
Aquae q. s. ad. oz. ii.
M. Sig. dr. i every two hours for child of five years.

—Powell.

(40) R—Ungt. hydrarg.
Vaselini, aa oz. ss.
M. Sig. Rub into skin over abdomen night and morning, after the hot applications are removed.

—Powell.

(41) R—Tinct. aconit. fol., dr. iv.
Ext. veratri viridi., dr. j.
M. Sig. gtt. xii every two hours where opium is inadmissible.

—Ellis.

(42) R—Antimonii et potass. tartrat., gr. i.
Tinct. opii., dr. i.
Aquae camphorae, oz. viii.
M. Sig. oz. ss every two hours. (With nervous excitement).

—Graves.

ASCITES.

DEFINITION.—A collection of serous fluid within the peritoneal cavity.

SYMPTOMS.—Onset obscure. Increased fulness of the abdomen; umbilicus protrudes if effusion is great; heart action and respiration embarrassed; urine diminished; constipation; impaired appetite; genitals and lower extremities edematous.

TREATMENT.—Depends upon the cause. "Dry diet," or skimmed milk; hydragogue cathartics (elaterium, gr. ¼ at short intervals; or comp. jalap powder, dr. i-ii in early morning); diuretics uncertain; jaborandi; Turkish or Russian baths; tapping; tonics—quinina, Stearn's cod-liver oil with peptonate of iron; iron, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(43) R—Magnesiae sulph., oz. i.
Ext. sennae fluid., dr. i.
M. Sig. Every other day, for ascites with general dropsy.

(44) R—Elaterii, gr. ii.
Ext. gentiani, gr. xx.
M. Div. in pil. No. iv. Sig. One every four hours.

—Napheys.

(45) R—Oxmellis scillae, oz. i ss.
Potassii bitart., oz. iii.
M. Sig. oz. ss (as diuretic) in various forms of dropsy.

—Graves.

(46) R—Strychninae sulphatis, gr. 1-16.
Ferri citratis, gr. iii.
M. et. ft. pil. no. i. Sig. One td. (Where diuretics do not act, this nerve tonic will cause them to respond efficiently).
—N. S. Davis.

(47) R—Ferri et potass. tart., dr. iss.
Syr. scillae, oz. i.
Potass. acet., dr. iss.
Spts. aether. nit., oz. ss.
Liq. ammon. acet., q. s. ad. oz. iii.
M. Sig. dr. i every three hours, for child of five years.
—Powell.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

JAUNDICE.

DEFINITION.—A yellowish discoloration of the skin and several of the secretions with the coloring of the bile. Varieties; Obstructive (hepatogenous), non-obstructive (haematogenous).

SYMPTOMS.—Conjunctiva first affected; urine contains bile-pigments (Gmelin's test); skin of face sallow (fawn-color), then yellow; color extends to chest, arms, abdomen, lower limbs; mucous membrane of mouth stained; bile-pigments appear in blood; red-corpuscles of blood diminished in number; urine acid in reaction, and contains quantities of urates; stools grayish or slate-colored; often very foetid; constipation; headache; drowsiness; appetite poor; nausea, etc. In some cases muscular soreness; pulse usually slow; itching of skin; taste bitter; sometimes the vision is yellow (xanthelasma).

TREATMENT.—Laxatives and diuretics; calomel; Kissengen or Vichy water with meals. The main point is to treat the several conditions of which jaundice may be a symptom.*

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(48) R—Ammon. chlor., dr. iss.
Elix. simp. oz. iii.
M. Sig. dr. i in water td. after meals. (For child of five years.)
—Powell.

(49) R—Sodii phosphatis, oz. ss.
Divide in partes vi. Sig. One before meals, to be continued for some time.
—Bartholow.

*See Catarrh of Bile-Ducts; Gall-Stones, etc.

(50) R—Fellis bovini pur., dr. i.
Manganesii sulph. exsic., scr. ii.
Resinae podophylli, gr. v.
M. et. ft. pil. no. xx. Sig. One td.
(Catarrhal jaundice.)
—Da Costa.

(52) R—Sodii phosphates, oz. iss.
Sodii salicylat., dr. iii.
Aquae destil., ad oz. viii.
M. Sig. oz. ss in half-glass of water after meals.

HEPATIC CONGESTION.

DEFINITION.—An abnormal increase in the amount of blood in the organ.

SYMPTOMS.—Begins with general malaise; aching in back and limbs; increased temperature at night; headache; coated, yellowish tongue; anorexia; nausea; uneasiness, tension, tenderness over hypochondrium; slight jaundice; urine contains some pigment, and urates; in severe cases, vomiting of bile, etc.; gastro-intestinal disturbances; hepatic dulness, universally enlarged, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From catarrh of the bile-ducts with jaundice.

TREATMENT.—In cases due to pulmonary or cardiac obstruction, treat the primary. If this affection is due to climatic or malarial causes, prescribe a full dose of quinina (gr. xv-scr. i) with morphine (gr.ss $\frac{1}{4}$-$\frac{1}{2}$); mild saline laxative (citrate of magnesia or Saratoga waters); lemonade; diluents; fomentations; turpentine stupes; leeches to the anus; digitalis. If due to errors of diet, liquors, etc., give an emetic, laxative and enjoin rest. Diet restricted to milk.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(53) R—Hydrarg. Chlorid. mit., gr. iii.
Pulveris opii, gr. ii.
Bismuth. subnit., scr. iiss.
M. Ft. in pulv. no. vi. Sig. One every three hours.
—Wm. Pepper.

(54) R—Quininae sulph., scr. ii.
Ferri sulphat. exsic., scr. i.
Acidi arseniosi, gr. i.
M. Ft. in pil. no. xx. One td.
—Bartholow.

SCLEROSIS OF THE LIVER.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the liver with an increase of the interstitial connective tissue.

SYMPTOMS. — Development insidious, heaviness and dragging in the right side; congestion, pain and tenderness on pressure; size of liver increased; acute pain and fever due to local peritonitis, jaundice (?), gastro-intestinal trouble; appetite bad; nausea and vomiting; bowels relaxed or constipated; tympanitis; black tarry stools; ascites; oedema of feet, ankles and genitals; may be hypertrophic sclerosis; spleen enlarged occasionally; on right side of abdomen the veins are visible; haematemesis; melaena; gastric ulcers (?); urine scanty and high colored; skin dry; emaciation, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From fatty liver, waxy liver, pylephlebitis, cancer of the liver, hydatid cysts, cancer or tubercle of the peritoneum.

TREATMENT.—Arrest progress of disease; avoid alcoholics; treat dyspeptic symptoms.* The following remedies improve the nutrition of the liver, especially in small amounts: silver, gold, arsenic, copper, mercury, phosphorous. If irritability of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, give Fowler's solution (gtt. ii), with tinct. opii (gtt. ii-v) td.; sodium phosphate (scr. i-dr. i) td.; bathe skin; improve the general health.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(55) R—Acidi muriatici, oz. iii.
Acidi nitrici, oz. ii.
Aquae, oz. v.
M. Sig. (Nitro-muriatic acid bath). To prepare, add oz. iii of above mixture to each gallon water. Improves the skin.
—R. Martin.

(56) R—Extracti taraxaci, gr. xxxvi.
Extracti aloes, gr. xii.
Extracti acetici colchici.
Pulveris ipecacuanhae, aa gr. vi.
M. Ft. in pil. no. xii. Sig. Two pills every night.
—R. Martin.

*See Dyspepsia, etc.

ABSCESS OF THE LIVER.

SYMPTOMS.—(May be masked.) Chills, pain in limbs and back; dry skin; headache; tongue coated; vomiting of bilious matter; jaundice (?); bile pigment in urine; heart active and arterial tension increased; feeling of constriction. If pus forms, rigors, fever, sweats; gastric irritability; constipation; vomiting; diarrhea or dysentery (?). If abscess tends to enlarge, the symptoms increase, etc. Fluctuation can occasionally be felt, surrounded by a ring of inflammatory infiltration.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From echinococcus of the liver, dropsy of the gall-bladder, from cancer, abscess of the abdominal wall, cancer of the stomach, hydrothorax, empyema etc.

TREATMENT.—Quinine (gr. xx) at intervals; for pain, opium; turpentine stupes; aspiration for pus, free incision, etc.; generous diet, alcoholic stimulants, bovinine and supporting measures.

ACUTE PARENCHYMATOUS HEPATITIS.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation involving the hepatic cells, with characteristic symptoms. (Also called acute yellow atrophy of the liver.)

SYMPTOMS.—Gastro-intestinal catarrh, coated tongue, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, tenderness of the epigastrium, slight jaundice, slight fever. After these mild symptoms have lasted a week or more severer symptoms appear; jaundice decided, pulse 140 (may fall suddenly to 78-80), insomnia, headache, which is intense; fever irregular (may go up to 107), temperature may remain low, tongue dry and brownish, gums ditto; sordes, breath bad, nausea, vomiting (coffee ground), severe epigastric pain, hepatic tenderness, spleen increases in size, liver diminishes, constipation is followed by tarry stools, ecchymosis, urine changed, noisy delirium, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From yellow fever, puerperal fever, gastro-duodenal catarrh.

TREATMENT.—Treat symptoms, chloral and bromides for cerebral disturbance; alcoholic stimulants, purgatives, mineral acids.

AMYLOID LIVER.

DEFINITION.—A degeneration of the organ, caused by the deposit of an albumenoid material.

SYMPTOMS. — Symptomatology that of the disease causing the trouble; liver enlarged; spleen ditto; sometimes jaundice; appetite impaired; gastro-intestinal irritation; liquid stools; urine pale, low specific gravity; anemia; pallor; shortness of breath; emaciation, ascites (?).

TREATMENT.—Prophylaxis; Arrest causative suppuration early; antisyphilitic treatment if syphilis is suspected; no mercurials; diet: eggs, milk, fish, etc.; hygienic influences.

CARCINOMA OF THE LIVER.

SYNONYM.—Cancer of the liver.

SYMPTOMS.—Usually obscure, disease fatal. Flatulence; constipation; pain in right hypochondrium; disorders of digestion; jaundice (?); ascites (?); hemorrhoids; diarrhea (watery) follows the constipation; feet and hands cold; weakness; sometimes peritonitis; skin harsh, dry; expression worn; complexion fawn-colored.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From abscess, ecchinococcus, waxy liver, fatty liver, etc.

TREATMENT.—Palliative, symptomatic, stimulants, diet, tapping (ascites).

CATARRH OF THE BILE-DUCTS.

DEFINITION.—Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bile-ducts.

SYMPTOMS.—Constipation; tongue coated; pain in right hypochondrium; sense of dragging; anorexia; nausea; fever; headache; malaise; jaundice; surface cold and dry; heart weak; pulse slow; urine brownish; stools light-colored and pasty; flatulence; itching of the skin; xanthopsia; enlarged liver; tender gall-bladder.

TREATMENT.—Calomel (gr. 1-12 to 1-6) rubbed with sugar every three hours; Saratoga, Clysmic, or Carlsbad waters; ice water; phosphate of sodium (dr. 1 td.), in chronic cases; opium for pain; regulation of diet; counter-irritation, etc.

BILIARY CALCULUS.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain in right hypochondrium; pain radiates to shoulders, umbilicus, etc.; nausea; may be chills; fever; sweats; pain boring, burning, lancinating; surface cold, etc.

TREATMENT.—Morphine for the severe pain; warm baths; hot fomentations; leeches; prophylaxis; diet regulated; no malt liquors; exercise; phosphate of sodium (dr. 1 td.) in water before meals, it effects solution of calculi; Clysmic water prevents formation of calculi; chloroform, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(57) R—Hydrat. succinate of iron, oz. iss.
Aquae destil., oz. viss.
M. Sig. dr. i after meals; prevents formation of calculi.
—Buckler.

(58) R—Olei terbinthinae, dr. iij.
Aetheris sulphuris, dr. ij.
M. Sig. dr. ss. morning and evening.
—Durand.

(59) R—Chloroformi, dr. iiss.
Alcoholis dil. oz. iiss.
Syr. acaciae, oz. viij.
M. Sig. Small wine glassful td. (Hepatic colic).
—Bouchut.

(60) R—Ammonii muriatis.
Ext. taraxaci, aa oz. ss.
Aquae, oz. vj.
M. Sig. dr. ij td.
—Rogers.

SYPHILITIC HEPATITIS.

SYMPTOMS.—Obscure in mild cases. Jaundice; ecchymosis; temperature subnormal; ascites; emaciation; hemorrhage from bowels and umbilicus; enlarged liver; enlarged spleen.

DIAGNOSIS.—Early age; enlarged liver; jaundice; ascites; history of hereditary syphilis.

TREATMENT.—Mercury; tonics; iodide of potassium, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(61) R—Hydrarg. cum cretae.
Sacch. lact., aa gr. xij.
Ft. chart. no. xij.
M. S. One powder night and morning.
—Powell.

(62) R—Ungt. iodini comp., dr. ss.
Vaseline, dr. iij.
M. S. Rub over splenic region night and morning, for enlargement.

(63) R—Hydrarg. bichlor., gr. ¼ to ½.
Potass. iodid., gr. xvj to xxxij.
Sys. sarsap. com., oz. ss.
Aquae q. s. ad. oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j. night and morning.
—Powell.

(64) R—Hydrarg. chlor. mit., gr. j.
Sacch. lact., gr. viij.
Pulv. aromat., gr. iv.
M. Ft. chart. no. viii. S. A powder night and morning.
—Powell.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

STOMATITIS.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the buccal mucous membrane.

SYMPTOMS.—Simple (catarrhal) form: Affected parts swollen; small bright-red patches on inside of cheek, or at angles of mouth; surface dry, then bathed in secretions; patches coalesce; pain; soreness; superficial erosions and ulcerations; bad breath; impaired taste; tongue furred; flatulence; disordered bowels. Follicular form: Mucous follicles obstructed and enlarged into little raised spots, which are red; small red-bordered ulcers result, when the follicles burst; soreness of parts. Aphthous form: Whitish or yellowish-white spots on the inside of cheek and lips; also on the gums, tongue and fauces; spots are vesicular; salivation; difficult deglutition, speech, etc., on account of pain; offensive breath; rupture of vesicles. Ulcerative form: Commences on lower gums; gums bleed readily, and are swollen, movement or irritation increases pain; patches of membraneous-looking deposit; irregular

ulcers are the result of separation of the patches; ulcers raised and shallow; glands usually enlarged. Parasitic (thrush, muguet) form: Pain and soreness; patches of diffused redness, may coalesce or extend; hot and dry mouth; diminished saliva. Gangrenous form: (Cancrum oris, water canker, noma)—Usually on the inside of the left cheek a dark-violet spot appears, surmounted by a vesicle; bloody serum in vesicle; tissue softening; offensive odor; erosion of the jaws; teeth loosen, etc. Mercurial form: Tumefied and red gums; gums bleed readily; salivation; metallic taste; along margins of teeth are superficial grayish sloughs and ulcerations; teeth loosen and fall out; gangrene, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From diphtheria, syphilitic patches, malignant ulcers.

TREATMENT.—Attention to diet and hygiene. Simple form: Castor oil; rhubarb with magnesia; lime-water and milk; prevent local irritation. Wash out the mouth frequently with one part hydrozone six parts of water, and administer glycozone internally after each meal, in order to subdue the inflammatory condition of the stomach. Follicular form: Wash with potassium chlorate wash; demulcent washes; for fetor, liq. potassae permanganatis (dr. ss or more to oz. iv-vj water); alum; nitrate of silver. Aphthous and parasitic forms: Solution of quininae sulphate (gr. ij-x to oz. j water); boracic acid sol. (gr. j-v to oz. j water); sulphite of soda sol. (dr. j-oz. j); water and vinegar; salicylic acid and quinina internally; for the gastric irritability, carbolic acid and bismuth; potassium chlorate. Ulcerative form: To cleanse sores, etc., apply pure carbolic acid, nitrate of silver, or sulphate of copper crystal; treat cause of trouble; potassium chlorate, etc. Mercurial form: Potassium iodide (no mercury); weak sol. of tr. myrrh and water, or potassium chlorate. Gangrenous form: Fresh air; supporting treatment; stimulants; full doses of quinina; belladonna, early; destroy sloughing tissue by chromic acid, Vienna paste, chloride of zinc, etc.; antiseptic mouthwashes; poultices; liq. potassae permanganatis (dr. j-oz. v water) locally.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(65) R—Sodii bitartrat., dr. ij.
Myrrh. pulv., dr. j.
Aquae, oz. vj.
M. S. Mouth-wash or gargle in aphthae.

(66) R—Tr. myrrh, dr. ss.
Aquae, oz. ij.
M. S. Mouth-wash in thrush, muguet.

(67) R—Alum or powd. myrrh, dr. j.
Aquae, oz. vj.
M. S. Dissolve or macerate and add of brandy two oz. For the mouth in salivation.

(68) R—Burnt alum.
Powd. sugar, starch, or gum-arabic, equal parts.
M. S. Apply to ulcerated patches in aphthae.
—Carpenter.

(69) R—Liq. plumbi subacet., dr. j.
Aquae, oz. viij.
M. S. Wash mouth every two hours in mercurial stomatitis.
S. D. Gross.

(70) R—Potass. chlorat., gr. x.
Listerine, dr. ij.
Aquae q. s. ad. oz. j.
M. S. Mouth-wash for children in the catarrhal form.
—Powell.

(71) R—Potass. chlorat., gr. xlviij.
Acid. muriat. dil., dr. i.
Syrupi, oz. ss.
Aquae q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j diluted every two hours for child of three years.
—Starr.

(72) R—Potass. chlorat., gr. lxxx.
Acid. carbol., gr. ij.
Glycerinae, oz. j.
Aquae q. s. ad. oz. viij.
M. S. Apply to ulcers twice daily, and use as a mouth-wash in ulcerative stomatitis.
—Starr.

(73) R—Hydrarg. bichlor., gr. j.
Potassii iodidi, dr. i.
Syr. ferri pyrophosphat., oz. iv.
M. S. dr. ¼ to ½ td. in syphilitic form. (For infants).
—J. E. Garretson.

(74) R—Sodii salicylat.
Sodii borat., aa gr. x.
Acid. carbol., gr. j.
Glycerinae, dr. ij.
Aquae rosae, q. s. ad. oz. j.
M. S. Locally, for children in thrush.
—Starr.

GLOSSITIS.—An inflammation of the tongue.

SYMPTOMS.—Superficial variety: Affects mucous membrane. Redness; swelling; desquamation on dorsum and margins of tongue; taste impaired, sometimes lost; saliva increased; pain. Papilliform variety: Limited to large basal papillæ; papillæ enlarged and hyperæmic; smarting and heat on eating. Deep-seated variety: Affects body of tongue, which is furred; mucous membrane disintegrates and becomes detached; interstitial exudation and infiltration; patches of suppuration; tongue enlarged (endangers life); mastication difficult; voice muffled; face cyanosed and puffy; teeth-marks on tongue; fever; restlessness; anxiety; delirium; low mutterings.

TREATMENT.—Superficial variety: Attention to diet; clean parts with sodium biborate or potassium chlorate. Papilliform variety: Remove cause; treat local applications, etc. Deep-seated variety: Leeches at angle of jaw; free scarification; fomentations; hot-water to be held in mouth; ice; sometimes necessary to feed through a flexible tube; supporting alimentation; alcoholics for depression; quinina sulphat (gr. xv-xx) at onset; morphine; in threatened asphyxia, deep incisions; tracheotomy in extreme cases. Wash the tongue with hydrozone one part, water four parts, in addition to internal treatment.

RETRO-PHARYNGEAL ABSCESS.

DEFINITION.—An accumulation of pus in the sub-mucous connective tissue posterior to the pharyngeal wall.

SYMPTOMS.—Abscess very acute in its course. Chill and high fever; restlessness; insomnia; difficulty of swallowing and breathing; convulsions in infants; dyspnoea; neck swollen; fluctuation under angle of jaw; swelling occupies middle of the pharnyx pressing the uvula and soft palate forward, etc.

TREATMENT.—Evacuate the pus early. When the abscess has been opened, pus should be destroyed by spraying the

pharynx with a mixture of hydrozone one part, water three parts; tonic, stimulants; nutritious food. Make light pressure on the tumor every now and then, to assist in the evacuation of the pus.

OESOPHAGITIS.

DEFINITION.—Inflammation of the esophagus.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain in swallowing; regurgitation of food; glairy, tenacious mucous rises in the pharynx; thirst; fever.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From chronic and follicular catarrh.

TREATMENT.—That of the corresponding affections of the mucous membrane of the mouth. Liquid (mucilaginous) diet; ice to suck; nutrient enemata; fomentations; opium for pain; saline laxatives. One tumblerful of ozonized water administered as a drink three times every day will keep the esophagus in a healthy condition. One teaspoonful of glycozone after each meal will accomplish a cure.

STENOSIS OF THE OESOPHAGUS.

DEFINITION.—A narrowing of the esophagus, which may be spasmodic. Congenital or acquired.

SYMPTOMS.—Dysphagia; regurgitation; spasm of glottis; peculiar cough; dyspnea (sudden); toneless voice; thirst; hunger; emaciation; delirium (final).

TREATMENT.—Depends on cause.

DILATATION OF THE OESOPHAGUS.

DEFINITION.—An enlargement of the esophagus, either uniform or in sac-like pockets.

SYMPTOMS.—Dysphagia; regurgitation; vomiting; emaciation; hunger; thirst; a bulging below the cricoid cartilage, etc.

TREATMENT.—Depends on cause, which treat; attention to diet; liquid food; nutrient enemata, etc.

ACUTE GASTRITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. (The duodenum is frequently involved).

SYMPTOMS.—Impaired appetite; food disgusts patient; restlessness at night; headache (supra-orbital); vertigo; chills or rigors; epigastric pain or oppression; anorexia; dysphagia (?); aphonia; thirst; craving for acid drinks; distressing nausea; persistent vomiting; tongue red, small and irritable; bad taste; foul breath; fetid eructations; prostration; collapse; hiccough, diarrhea or constipation; jaundice when duodenitis co-exists. In infants the attack follows a change of diet; in older children, it comes on after an indigestible meal. The fever ranges from 100-102 F., in children; tongue coated with yellowish-white fur; pulse 110-120.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From remittent fever, typhoid fever (in their first week), the vertigo from that of cerebral hyperemia.

TREATMENT.—Abstinence and quiet. Nutrient enemata, especially of Borinne (grave cases); if due to irritants in stomach, free emesis; large draughts of warm water, ipecac, mustard, etc.; Vichy, Congress waters; saline laxative; opium hypodermatically, milk and lime-water for vomiting; brandy (small doses) for prostration; champagne; glycozone (dr. j to glassful of water); poultices; counter-irritants over abdomen, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(75) R—Acid. hydrocyan. dil. dr. j.
Aquae laurocerasi, oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j every two or three hours.
—Bartholow.

(76) R—Liq. calcis.
Aq. cinnam., aa oz. iss.
S. Dr. j td., dissolve in water fifteen minutes.
—Starr.

(77) R—Argenti nitrat., gr. v.
Pulv. opii, gr. iiss.
M. Ft. in pil. no. xx.
S. One td.
—Hartshorne.

(78) R—Ext. hyoscyam., scr ij.
Argent. nitrat., gr. vj.
Bismuth. subnit., gr. xxx.
M. Div. in pil. xxxix. S. One morning and evening.

—Millet.

CHRONIC GASTRITIS.

SYMPTOMS.—Dyspepsia; epigastric neuralgic pains; painful distention after eating; pyrosis; eructations; palpitation; heart displaced by distended stomach; pulse intermittent; second heart-sound accentuated; vomiting; offensive; appetite diminished;certain foods excite disgust; increased flow of saliva; tongue pointed and red at tip and edges; follicular pharyngitis; jaundice; constipation or diarrhea; emaciation; melancholia, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From gastric ulcer, dyspepsia, cancer of stomach.

TREATMENT.—Treat cause; regulate diet, avoid starchy; saccharine or fatty food; empty stomach; skim milk (oz. iv every three hours day and night); seidlitz powder; Saratoga, Friedrichshalle waters; counter-irritation; Fowler's solution (gtt. i-ij td.) before meals; mineral acids to correct acidity; alkalies for acid deficiency; charcoal for eructations; tr. nuc. vomica; one tumblerful of ozonized water, made of one ounce of hydrozone, two quarts of water, administered as a drink three times a day; glycozone, two teaspoonfuls before each meal.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(79) R—Infus. rhei, oz. ss.
Tr. gentian., m. xxx.
Sod. bicarb., gr. x.
Spirit. chloroform., m. x.
Aq. menth. pip., ad oz. j.
M. S. To be taken before meals. (Chronic form with flatulence).

—Carpenter.

(80) R—Bismuth. subnit., gr. x-xxx.
Sod. bicarb., gr. x.
M. Ft. in pulv. no. i. S. For acidity; after meals.

—Da Costa.

℞—Ol. succin. rectific., oz. ss.
Mist. acaciae, oz. iiss.
M. S. dr. j td. after meals. (With pyrosis.)
—Da Costa.

℞—Tr. veratri vir., gtt. xv.
Liq. morph. sulphat. (Magendie), gtt. xxv.
Acid. carbolici, gtt. iv.
Aq. menth. pip., oz. j.
M. S. dr. j every three hours. (Acute gastritis.)
—J. M. White.

TOXIC GASTRITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute inflammation of the stomach due to the ingestion of irritant and corrosive poisons.

SYMPTOMS.—Sudden nausea; uncontrollable vomiting, shreds of mucous membrane are thrown up; intense burning pain in stomach, purging; anxiety; depression; pulse weak and rapid; respiration slow and shallow; skin cold and bathed in clammy sweat, features retracted; thirst; burning pain in œsophagus, and fauces, etc.

TREATMENT.—Encourage vomiting; demulcent drinks, lime water, soda, soap, etc. When the toxic has been evacuated or neutralized, local inflammation of the stomach will be promptly relieved by the use of glyozone. If trouble is due to an acid; if due to a caustic, vinegar, dilute acetic acid, etc.; if due to arsenic, give dialized or hydrated sesquioxide of iron; for antimony, the vegetable astringents, green tea, etc.; for phosphorus, magnesia, turpentine, etc.; for carbolic acid, saccharated lime; to evacuate and irrigate the stomach, use stomach pump; morphine, for pain and collapse; ice; ice bag to epigastrium; cold milk as food; nutrient injections of defibrinated blood, etc.

ATONIC DYSPEPSIA.

DEFINITION.—A form of indigestion due to a depressed condition of the stomach.

SYMPTOMS.—Sense of weight and distress during process of digestion; obstruc-

ted sort of feeling behind the sternum or higher up in the esophagus; eructations; pyrosis; dyspnea; flatulent colic; intestinal disturbance; constipation; poor appetite; slight thirst; tongue pale, flabby and enlarged; teeth marks on tongue; mucous membrane of mouth pale; tonsils enlarged; voice husky; depression; pulse weak, compressible; distended abdomen, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From chronic catarrh (gastric).

TREATMENT.—Milk cure; regulate diet; food in small amounts; pepsin and bismuth; pills of carbonate of iron; Stearn's cod liver oil, with peptonate of iron; bitters; arsenic (small doses); acid wine at dinner; for the depression a change of scene is often required. Glycozone after each meal will aid materially.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(83) R—Sod. bicarb., dr. iij.
Ac. hydrochlor. dil., gtt. xlviij.
Tr. valerian., oz. j.
Syr. zingerber., oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j td. in water. (Torpor of digestion with nervous trouble).
—Carpenter.

(84) R—Sodii bisulphitis, oz. j.
S. gtt. xv-dr. j td., dissolved in water. (Antifermentative).
—Carpenter.

(85) R—Liq. bismuth. et ammon. citrat., oz. j.
Infus. quassiae, oz. viij.
M. S. Oz. j td. (In pyrosis with pain).
—Carpenter.

(86) R—Bismuth. subnit., dr. iss.
Pepsinae, dr. iss.
Strych. sulph., gr. j.
Tr. cardam. co., q. s. ad. oz. iv.
M. S. dr. j td., in water. (Hepatic disturbance).

(87) R—Sodii sulphitis, dr. j.
Tr. nuc. vom., dr. v.
Aquae, oz. iv.
M. S. dr. j td., after meals. (Dyspepsia with flatulence).
I. Burney Yeo.

(88) R—Ammon. sesquicarb., dr. j.
Potass. bicarb., dr. iss.
Inf. chirettae, ad oz. vj.
M. oz. ss td. (For loss of appetite).
—M. Charteris.

(89) R—Pulv. rhei, dr. j.
Sod. bicarb., dr. iss.
Ol. menth. vir., gtt. iv.
Aquae, oz. iv.
M. S. cc. ss. before meals. (For the constipation).

(90) R—Argenti nitratis, gr. ss.
Ext. hyoscyami, gr. ij-iv.
M. Et ft. pil. no. i. S. One every night. In obstinate cases with hypochondriasis).

(91) R—Pulv. capsici, gr. iss.
Pil. rhei co., gr. v.
Pulv. ipecac. rad., gr. ss.
M. Et ft. pil. no. ij. S. One daily before dinner. (Atonic dyspepsia of hard drinkers).

GASTRALGIA.

DEFINITION.—A painful condition of the stomach without fever.

SYMPTOMS.—Severe paroxysmal epigastric pain. This pain radiates downward, upward, and backward; pressure diminishes pain; dyspeptic symptoms; prostration (severe cases); pulse small, intermittent, rapid; cold surface and sweat; disturbed heart action; eructation of gas; sometimes vomiting; a marked feature is the intensity of pain; etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From gastritis, myalgia of abdominal muscles, intercostal neuralgia, hepatalgia, neuralgia of the solar plexus, ulcer of the stomach, cancer.

TREATMENT.—Morphine during paroxysm; alcoholic stimulants; glycozone; bismuth (ser. j-iv, j td.); Fowler's solution (gtt. j and opium (gtt. ij of tr.); sinapisms; fomentations; embrocations; oxide or nitrate of silver between attacks; quinina or salicylic acid (intermittent form); if pain is due to indigestible food, warm water to induce vomiting; apomorphine hypodermatically; irrigation; supporting remedies; lactate of iron; Stearn's wine of cod-liver oil and peptonate of iron; mineral acids with tr. nux vomica; Fowler's sol. (long continued); regulate diet; milk cure at first; etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(92) R—Atropinae sulph., gr. j.
Zinci sulphat., oz. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. j.
M. S. gtt. iii-v td. (Also for the pain of gastric ulcer).
—Bartholow.

(93) R—Argenti oxidi, gr. v.
Ext. hyoscyami, gr. v.
M. ft. pil. no. x. S. One td. before meals.
—Bartholow.

ULCER OF THE STOMACH.

DEFINITION.—A solution of the continuity of the mucous membrane of the stomach, or all of the coats. A sharply-defined margin surrounds the ulcer.

SYMPTOMS.—None in very acute cases. Disease usually chronic. Boring and gnawing pain; pain increased by food; tenderness on pressure; irregular attacks of gastralgia; indigestion; vomiting; gastritis; impaired nutrition; constipaton (obstinate); vomiting of blood, etc. Prostration follows perforation; peritonitis; death within two or three days.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — Anemia, perforation, tuberculosis, etc.

TREATMENT.—Alleviate the symptoms (ozonized water between meals, two teaspoonfuls of glycozone before meals); nourish patient; milk diet (oz. iv every three hours with lime-water); bovinine (gtt. xxv in milk every four hours); rectal alimentation; Fowler's solution (gtt.j td.); glycozone; bismuth (gr. xv); opium for pain (see also prescription No. 92 and 93); treat hemorrhage by recumbency, absolute rest, ice to epigastrium, ice to swallow, solution perchloride of iron, ergotin (subcutaneously), fl. ext. ergot (dr. j), etc.; if perforation take place, absolute rest for stomach, morphine hypodermatically.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(94) R—Acid. gallic., dr. j.
Div. in pil. no. xij. S. One every hour at first, etc. (For hemorrhage).
—Carpenter.

(95) R—Ergotin. 1 part.
Aquae, 10 parts.
M. S. gtt. xv, hypodermatically several times a day. (Hemorrhage).

(96) R—Argent. nitrat., gr. v.
Opii, gr. iiss.
M. et div. in pil. no. xx. S. One td. (Relieves pain and promotes cicatrization).
—Carpenter.

(97) R—Bismuth. subnit.,
Magnes. carb., aa gr. xv.
Liq. morph. hydrochlorat., m. xv.
Aquae ad oz. j.
M. S. To relieve pain, irritability. Keeps bowels regular.
—Carpenter.

(98) R—Creasoti, m. iv.
Aquae destil., oz. vj.
M. S. oz. ss. doses, in ch. gastric ulcer.
—Niemeyer.

(99) R—Potass. iodid., gr. j.
Potass. bicarb., gr. xv.
Tr. aurantii, dr. ss.
Inf. calumbae, dr. viiss.
M. S. For one dose an hour after eating. (Flatulent dyspepsia of gastric ulcer.)
—W. Brinton.

(100) R—Potass. iodid., dr. j.
Tr. cinchon., oz. j.
M. S. gtt. x-xx several times a day to check the vomiting.
—Lebert.

CARCINOMA OF THE STOMACH.

DEFINITION.—Cancer of the stomach. Varieties: Simple scirrhus or fibroid); epithelioma (gelatinous) or colloid form. It takes place in about 60 per cent. of the cases at the pylorus; in 20 per cent. at the lesser curvature; in 10 per cent. at the cardia. Majority of cases occur at the age of 50

SYMPTOMS.—May be absent. Dyspepsia; epigastric pain; regurgitation of an acrid, acid liquid; poor appetite; vomiting (most frequent when pylorus is the seat of disease); vomit consists at first of glairy mucus in the morning, then of food, mucus, and in advanced cases, brownish-black masses of decomposed blood; hematemesis; salivation; tongue red at tip and pointed; cancerous cachexia; feeble heart; small, weak, and rapid

pulse; fatigue; skin dry and harsh thin); edema of ankles; palpation may detect a tumor; cervical glands enlarged; pain in epigastric region increased on pressure and food (burning or lancinating).

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From chronic gastritis, chronic gastric ulcer.

TREATMENT.—Palliative. Opium for pain; milk-diet; buttermilk and beef-juice; rectal alimentation; Fowler's solution (gtt. i-ij td.); codeia (gr. j doses), etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(101) R—Bismuth. subnit., dr. ij.
Morph. sulphat., gr. j.
M. Ft. pulv. no. vj S. One td. in milk.
(For pain and vomiting.)
—Bartholow.

(102 R—Bismuth. subnit., dr. ij.
Acid. hydrocyan. dil., dr. ss.
Mucil. acaciae.
Aquae menth. pip., aa. oz. ij.
M. S. oz. ss. td. (When morphine is inadmissible.)
—Bartholow.

(103) R—Liq. potass. arsenit., dr. ss.
Mucilag. acaciae, dr. viiss.
Aquae cinnamomi., oz. j.
M. S. dr. j td. (Also uterine).
—Washington Atlee.

(104) R—Ferri arseniat., gr. iij.
Lupuliniae, dr. j.
M. et. ft. massa et div. in pil xivij.
S. One pill night and morning.
—Biett.

DILATATION OF THE STOMACH.

DEFINITION.—An enlargement of the stomach usually due or induced by obstruction at the pyloric orifice.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain; persistent vomiting at intervals; regurgitation; eructations; impaired nutrition; bowels torpid; feces dry; muscular cramps. If the symptoms are due to cancer, they are usually masked by that disease; other symptoms are those of chronic gastritis, or dyspepsia.

TREATMENT.—"Dry diet;" avoid starchy, saccharine, fatty food; strychnia (hypodermatically); tr. nux vom. and tr. physostigma (gtt. x-xx aa td.); galvanism; pepsin and muriatic acid; sulphites, carbolic acid, etc., for fermentation; Carlsbad salts; nitrate of silver; stomach-pump; cathartics, etc.

CHAPTER VIII.

DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

(Concluded.)

DUODENITIS.

DEFINITION.—A catarrh of the mucous membrane of the duodenum. May be acute or chronic. Jaundice takes place when the catarrhal process extends into the ductus communis choledochus.

SYMPTOMS.—Constipation (diarrhea exceptional); pain in umbilical and right hypochondriac regions; soreness on pressure; digestive disorders; jaundice (seventh to third day); two or three hours after eating distress is experienced at the seat of the trouble; flatulence; headache; slate-colored fetid stools; slightly elevated temperature; accelerated pulse.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From gastric catarrh, diseases of the liver, hepatic colic.

TREATMENT.—Regulate the diet, milk diet, phosphate of soda (dr. j four times a day), saline cathartics, cautiously; Carlsbad or Vichy waters; Rochelle salts; quinina (when malaria co-exists); fomentations; counter-irritation; opium for pain; exclude all starchy, saccharine and fatty constituents from the food.

TYPHLITIS.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the cecum and its appendix. (Acute or chronic).

SYMPTOMS.—Acute form—Pain and soreness in right iliac region, along the ascending colon; tenderness on pressure; the body is usually flexed and turned toward the right side; the pain is increased when

body is straightened; when bowel is distended with gas, it can be mapped out by palpation; constipation the rule; uneasiness; general malaise; slight fever (may be absent); tongue coated; anorexia; nausea; often vomiting. Subacute and chronic forms—Uneasiness about the valve, and flatus may be felt passing the orifice; tendency to constipation; distention of the cecum and ascending colon, also of the small bowel around the umbilicus. These symptoms may follow the acute.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From perityphlitis, cancer of the cecum, phlegmonic inflammation connected with disease of the vertebrae, circumscribed peritonitis due to perforation of the vermiform appendix, from right oophoritis, etc.

TREATMENT.—Absolute rest in bed; no active purgatives; when feverishness and tenderness are slight, saline laxatives (sulphate of magnesium dr. j to oz. ij water) every three hours; then after a few discharges keep bowels closed with opium for a short time; opium for pain or tenderness; liquid diet; pellets of ice for thirst; leeches (robust subjects) to the tender spot; counter-irritation; blisters; mustard; then turpentine stupes; ice bag; irrigation of the bowel with warm soap suds (severe cases); compound liquor powder or Carlsbad salt (subacute and chronic cases); have patient wear an abdominal support.

PERITYPHLITIS.

DEFINITION.—A circumscribed inflammation of the connective tissue in which the cecum is embedded.

SYMPTOMS.—The tendency of this affection is toward suppuration; feeling of weight, soreness, with paroxysms of subacute pain; fever; pulse accelerated; swelling indurated, is situated in the right iliac fossa; pain usually extends into the hip, thigh and abdomen; suppuration is preceded by increase of local distress; formation of matter is attended by constitutional symptoms; onset of disease characterized by nausea and vomiting; acute pain; tenderness (in cecal region); thigh flexed upon abdomen, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From typhlitis, fecal accumulation, carcinoma.

TREATMENT.—Rest; fomentations over seat of pain and tenderness; opium for pain; leeches; use aspirator to ascertain existence of pus; surgical operation for evacuation of pus.

CROUPOUS OR MEMBRANOUS ENTERITIS.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the large intestine, characterized by the formation and discharge of membranous shreds or casts. Sub-acute or chronic, and occurs periodically.

SYMPTOMS.—Depression; hysteria; nervous attacks; headache; colicky pains (at intervals) around umbilicus; abdomen tender on pressure; tenesmus; watery passages (contain flakes of coagulated mucus, sometimes with blood); appetite poor; bowels may be confined; vomiting occasionally; shreds or casts of bowel passed after a few days; tenesmus; then relief; debility; digestive disorders.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From dysentary, tape-worm.

TREATMENT.—Treatment not very successful. Ipecac (gr. 1-5—½ td.); cold water enemata; corrosive sublimate; copper; arsenic (ch. cases); improve general condition; opium for pain; emulsion of almond-oil and turpentine; tr. nux vomica and tr. physostigma (aa gtt. x-xv td.); treat the symptoms. The following plan of treatment is well recommended: Every morning wash out the intestine with ozonized water made of one ounce of hydrozone, one quart lukewarm water. Don't mind the momentary distressing sensation which accompanies this enema. Every evening administer an enema with glycozone one ounce, water twelve ounces.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(105) ℞—Cupri sulphat., gr. j.
Morph. sulphat., gr. j.
Quininae sulphat., xxiv.
M. et ft. pil. no. xij. S. One pill t.d.
—Bartholow.

(106) R—Ol. terebinth., dr. j.
Ol. amygdal. express., oz. ss.
Tr. opii, dr. ij.
Mucil. acaciae, dr. v.
Aq. laur. cerasi, oz. ss.
M. S. dr. j every three, four or six hours.

—Bartholow.

(107) R—Lini farinae,
Hordei farinae, aa part. aeq.
Aquae, q. s. ut ft. cataplasma.
S. Sprinkle the surface coming next to the skin lightly with ground mustard, and apply above to abdomen.

(108) R—Tr. physostig.,
Tr. nucis vomicae,
Tr. belladonnae, aa dr. ij.
M. S. gtt. xxx in water morning and evening.

—Bartholow.

DYSENTERY.

DEFINITION.—A primary inflammation of the lower part of the colon. It occurs in the sporadic, endemic or epidemic forms.

SYMPTOMS.—Actual attack: Chills; fever; rigors (?); pain along descending colon; pain about sigmoid flexure; colicky pains; tenesmus; discharge of mucus (sometimes tinged with blood; scybala); exhaustion. On the second or third day blood appears in the stools; also epithelial debris with mucus, etc.; loss of appetite; tongue furred; nausea and bilious vomiting (?); latter constant in severe cases; strangury; urine high-colored, scanty and acid; emaciation; anus and other parts excoriated; bed-sores; skin dry; pulse small, feeble and quick; collapse; hiccough; cold sweat; hands and feet cold; pulse ceases at the wrist; heart feeble; voice husky; eyes sunken, etc. In the epidemic form the onset is sudden.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From proctitis, ch. intestinal catarrh, cancer of the rectum, hemorrhoids, melena.

TREATMENT.—Rest in bed in a well-ventilated room; liquid diet; cracked ice for the intense thirst; flax-meal or mush poultice to abdomen; turpentine stupes; empty alimentary canal; opium for pain;

milk (with one-fourth lime-water); sulphate or citrate of magnesia with dilute sulphuric acid in laxative doses (before the disintegration of the mucous membrane), then give ipecac; castor oil with laudanum in purgative doses; later, emulsion of almond oil and turpentine (see prescription No. 106); hydodermatics of morphine; oxide of zinc, acetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, etc. (at commencement of the destruction of the mucous membrane); sulphate of copper (gr. 1-20), with morphine (gr. 1-8—1-12) every three hours; bismuth (scr. i-ij every four hours); irrigation with warm water and hydrozone as practiced by Dr. Lee* (199-105 F.); then inject tr. opii and starch or starch and chloral (gr. v-oz. j); suppositories of tannin and morphine, etc. may be used instead of the enemata; stimulation (collapse); bovinine and brandy; milk punch, egg-nog, etc. Modify treatment if there be malarial, scorbutic or other morbid affections; tonics, etc. In children: Clean out bowels by castor oil (gtt. xv) with tr. opii (gtt. j) every two or three hours for child of three years, then use any of the following prescriptions:

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(109) R—Pulv. ipecac. co., gr. vj.
Bismuth. subcarb., dr. j.
Pulv. aromat., gr. vj.
M. et ft. chart, no. xij. S. One powder every three hours for children.
—Starr.

(110) R—Liq. ferri pernitrat.,
Acid. nitric. dil., aa dr. ss.
Syr. simp., oz. j.
Aquae cinnam., q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. Dr. j every three hours, for children.
—Ellis.

(111) R—Magnesia sulph.,
Tr. opii camph., aa oz. j.
Aquae, O j.
M. S. Wineglassful every two, three or four hours.

(112) R—Strychninae sulph., gr. ¼.
Acid. sulphur. dil., oz. ss.
Morphinae sulph., gr. ij.
Aquae camph., oz. iiss.
M. S. dr. j every hour or two, well diluted. (Epidemic form; marked depression; prune-juice stools).

*See Chicago Clinical Review, April, 1894.

(113) R—Argenti nitratis, dr. j.
Aquae, ℥ iij.
M. S. For one injection.
—H. C. Wood, Jr.

(114) R—Pulv. ipecac., dr. iij.
Ft. in pulv. no. xij. S. One morning and evening on empty stomach. (Ch. dysentery).

(115) R—Atropinae sulphat., gr. j.
Aquae destil., oz. j.
M. S. gtt. ii-iij every half hour in water, until pupil enlarges and throat feels dry, for the tenesmus.
—Schwalbe.

(116) R—Ferri subsulph., gr. xl.
Pulv. opii, gr. xx.
M. et ft. pil. no. xx. S. One td. (Ch. dysentery).

CANCER OF THE INTESTINES.

FORMS AND SITE.—Simple carcinoma, colloid cancer and epithelioma. Sites: The rectum, sigmoid flexure of the colon and the cecum.

SYMPTOMS.—Fixed pain (dull and heavy, or acute and lancinating); decline of health; emaciation and loss of strength; fatigue; fawn-colored complexion; tumor on palpation; constipation (habitual); salivation; flatulence; diarrhea (irregular); tenesmus and severe pain, if the rectum is the site of disease; desire to defecate constant; stools contain blood, mucus, pus, offensive gangrenous masses, etc.; stenosis.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From catarrh of the intestines, ulcer of the intestines, floating kidney, aneurism, fecal accumulations, etc.

TREATMENT.—Palliative. Keep bowels soluble; easily digestible food; anodynes for pain; surgical operation.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

DEFINITION.—An acute catarrh of the stomach and intestines (sudden onset), with vomiting, purging and cramps.

SYMPTOMS.—Usually preceded (for a day or so) by epigastric uneasiness, nausea, diarrhea, coated tongue, and general malaise; it is generally ushered in suddenly and with violence. Intestinal pains; chill; nausea; vomiting (projectile); purging

of thin liquid stools (rice water); face pinched and cyanosed; voice husky; surface cold and clammy; hiccough (?); shrivelled skin; urine slightly albuminous, thirst intense; anxiety; restlessness and exhaustion; urine slightly albuminous, diminished, suppressed (?); feeble heart; pulse rapid, feeble, imperceptible; cramps, etc. Severe cases pass into fever (remittent type) and typhoid condition.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From cholerifrom attacks due to uremia, epidemic chlorea, typhlitis, peritonitis, poisoning by acrid or corrosive substances.

TREATMENT.—Simple cases due to irritating food, give castor oil or calomel. Severe cases: Morphine hypodermatically (gr. ⅛-¼); sinapisms to epigastrium; whisky, etc., hypodermically (old persons); cracked ice for thirst; iced champagne, carbolic acid water, etc.; for vomiting, carbolic acid with bismuth; or carbolic acid with tr. iodine (equal parts gr. ss every half-hour); enemata of starch and tr. opium; dilute sulphuric acid with tr. opium in camphor water (gtt. ii-v of each in ice-water every half-hour to two hours); calomel (gr. 1-12—1-6) with opium, etc. Ipecac in 1-4 gr. doses (increase to gr. j), td., when pain alone remains. We would strongly urge Dr. Lee's treatment by irrigation with ozonized water and glycozone. The results obtained by him justify this statement.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(117) R—Chloroformi, dr. ij.
Glycerinae, oz. ij.
Spts. vini rectif. oz. ij.
Spts. menth. pip.,
Ac. hydrocyanic. dil.,
Tr. capsici, aa dr. ij.
Morph. muriat., gr. viij.
Syrupi, oz. iij.
M. S. Adult dose, dr. j diluted with water, and repeated at proper intervals.

(118) R—Ol. menth. pip., dr. j.
Alcoholis fort., oz. j.
Chloroform. purif., scr. ij.
Solve et adde:
Tr. opii, dr. iij.
Vini ipecac., oz. j.
Tr. valerian., oz. iss.
M. S. oz. ss for adults.

(119) R—Plumbi acetatis, gr. viij.
Morphinae acetat., gr. j.
Aquae camphorae, oz. j.
M. S. dr. j every fifteen minutes, or just after vomiting if rejected. Shake bottle before using.

(120) R—Olei cajaputi, dr. j.
Spts. chloroformi,
Tr. cinnamomi, aa. oz. j.
M. S. dr. j every half-hour in glycerine or syrup and water. (For vomiting.)

(121) R—Acid. carbolici, gr. iv.
Bismuth. subnit., dr. ij.
Mucil. acaciae, oz. j.
Aquae menth. pip., oz. iij.
M. S. oz. ss every two, three or four hours. (Nausea and vomiting.)
—Bartholow.

(122) R—Chloral. hydratis, dr. iij.
Morphinae sulph., gr. iv.
Aq. laur.-cerasi, oz. j.
M. S. m. xv-xxx hypodermatically, in cramps, etc. (May cause burning pain and an indurated lump.)
—Bartholow.

ENTERALGIA—COLIC.

DEFINITION.—Neuralgia of the intestines of a functional character.

SYMPTOMS.—Prodromal (not always). Nausea; uneasiness in the intestines; eructations of gas, etc. Actual attack: Griping pains about the umbilicus; body doubled up; person cries or groans; vomiting; small or weak pulse; face is anxious and suffering; cold surface; abdomen hard and tympanitic; sometimes the abdomen is retracted or tender; urine pale and abundant; constipation may occur, due to lead; attacks are periodical, if trouble is due to malaria; the attacks occur in the evening, if due to syphilis, etc. Movement of the bowels or discharge of flatus by eructation, etc., gives relief. Gastralgia may be a complication.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From gastralgia, inflammatory affections, hepatic colic, nephritic colic, strangulation, lumbo-abdominal neuralgia, myalgia, dermalgia.

TREATMENT.—Find the cause and treat. When hardened feces or irritant

matters are the cause, give castor
enemata; in infants, if it is due to
lence: emulsion of potassium br
(gr. v), and oil of anise (gtt. ½) every
hour; hypodermatics of morphine
atropia in all cases for instant r
quinina in malarial colic; potassium
dide in nocturnal colic. In lead coli
minister as much as possible alb
dissolved in cold water, also an ener
same. Albumen forms with lead t
buminate of lead, which is inert; a
in chronic cases; Hoffman's anodyne
fl. ext. valerian, etc., in hysteric
(See Gastralgia)

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(123) R—Sodii bicarb.,
Spts. ammon. aromat.,
Morph. sol. (U. S. P.), aa dr.
Syr. zingiberis, oz. ss.
Aquae camph., ad. oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j for colic in young
and young children.

(124) R—Chloroform, dr. ij.
Spts. camph. dr. iss.
Tr. opii, dr. j.
Ol. cinnamomi, gtt. v.
Alcoholis, dr. iiiss.
M. S. gtt. x-xxx in water.
—Carpe

(125) R—Ext. gentian.,
Pulv. rhei, aa dr. j.
M. Div. in pil. no. xx. S. One
td. (For tendency to colic.)
—Carpe

(126) R—Acid. hydrocyanici dil., dr. j.
Aq. laur.-cerasi, oz. ij.
M. S. dr. 1 every two or three h
Barth

(127) R—Pulv. camph.,
Pulv. capsici,
Pulv. zinginberis, aa gr. j.
M. S. Div. in pil. no. vj. S.
r. n. (For borborygmus.)

(128) R—Aquae chloroformi fort.,
Decoct. aurantii flor.,
Tr. capsici, dr. ij.
M. S. dr. ij every fifte
pain stops.

(129) R—Capsicum,
Tr. opii.
Tr. rhei,
Ess. menthae pip.,
Spts. camphor., aa part. aeq.
M. S. gtt. xv-xxx in a little cold water, according to age and violence of symptoms. Repeat every 15-20 minutes until relieved.

(130) R—Quininae sulphat., gr. ix.
Hydrarg. chlor. mit., gr. iij.
M. Ft. in chart. no ix. S. One at 9, 12 and 3 each day. (Infantile.)

(131) R—Tr. opii,
Tr. capsici,
Spts. camphorae,
Spts. menthae pip., aa dr. ij.
Aquae, oz. j.
M. S. dr. j at a dose. (Hot drops).

(132) R—Pot. carbonat., gr. ij.
Ol. cajaput., m. j.
Aquae anethi, dr. ij.
M. S. Three or four times a day, for griping pains after taking milk. (For infants.)

—Fothergill.

(133) R—Aluminis, dr. ij.
Acid. sulphur. dil., dr. j.
Syr. limonis, oz. j.
Aquae, dr. iij.
M. S. oz. ss every hour or two, in painters' colic.

—Bartholow.

CONSTIPATION.

DEFINITION.—A condition of the intestinal canal in which the alvine evacuations too seldom occur.

SYMPTOMS.—Tongue coated; breath fetid or heavy; taste dulled; appetite indifferent or voracious; feeling of depression when stomach is empty; oppression, weight, uneasiness, after food is taken; desire for evacuation causes pain, etc.

TREATMENT.—Treat the cause. Stimulate bowels; hygiene; regularity of habit; purgati[illegible] Waugh's "Laxative Granules" are [illegible] effective (begin with six before m[illegible] [illegible]natu; try enema with one ou[illegible] [illegible], 12 ounces of water every [illegible] children give castor oil; i[illegible] sulphate of magnesia (gr. v [illegible] table syrup; [illegible]ina, etc. [illegible] [illegible]yrrh (gtt. [illegible]d. in sweet

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(134) R—Magnesiae sulphat., dr. j.
Quininae sulphat., gr. j.
M. Take in a tumblerful of water every morning.
—Thompson.

(135) R—Ext. colocynth. co., gr. viij.
Ext. hyoscyami, gr. ij.
M. Ft. in pil. no. i. (In old age.)
—Napheys.

(136) R—Ext. cascara sagrada fl., dr. j.
Ext. malt.
Syr. simp., aa oz. v.
M. S. Dr. j ter in die.
G. S. Wells.

(137) R—Pulv. assafetidae, gr. iv.
Ext. nucis vomicae, gr. ss.
Saponis, gr. ix.
M. et ft. in pil. no. iii. S. To be taken daily.
—Thompson.

(138) R—Ol. aleuritis, oz. ss.
Tr. cantharid., dr. iij.
Ammoniae carbon, dr. iij.
M. S. This liniment is to be rubbed on the abdomen, in rebellious cases, associated with abdominal pains.
—Napheys.

(139) R—Mannae opt., dr. j.
Syr. simp., oz. ss.
Aquae cinnamomi, q. s. ad oz. j.
M. S. dr. j td. (For infants).

(140) R—Sod. bicarb., dr. j.
Tr. nuc. vom., m. vj.
Tr. cardamom. co.,
Syr. simp., aa dr. ij.
Aq. chloroform. (Br. P.), oz. ss.
Aquae q. s. ad oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j every six hours for children, where heartburn, etc., are complications.
—E. Smith.

(141) R—Pulv. glycyrrh. co., oz. j.
S. Coffeespoonful at bed-time, for a child of six years.
—Goodhart and Starr.

(142) R—Ext. cascarae sagrad. fl., oz. j.
S. gtt. iij td., for a child of five.
—Powell.

(143) R—Ungt. plumbi carbonat., dr. j.
Ungt. hydrarg.,
Ungt. zinci ox., aa dr. ij.
M. S. Apply td. in young children, where fissure about the anus is associated.
—Powell.

(144) R—Ol. ricini, oz. j.
Ol. terebinth., gtt. viij.
Syr. gum acaciae, q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every three hours in infant of eight months.

(145) R—Ext. bellad., gr. ss.
Aloe purficat., gr. xij.
Ol. theobrom., dr. ij.
M. S. In suppos. no. xij. S. One twice a day, and then one at night for infants. (Chronic form.)

—Starr.

DIARRHEA.

TREATMENT.—(Diarrhea without intestinal lesions). Treat cause. Opium preparations; opiate with a gentle cathartic; blue mass (gr. v) with rhubarb, and follow with saline cathartic; then paregoric, etc. (See also dysentery, cholera, cholera morbus, etc.).

INTESTINAL WORMS.

VARIETIES.—Cestoda (tape worms): Taenia solium, Taenia saginata or T. mediocanellata; Bothriocephalus latus. Nematoda (round worms): Ascaris lumbricoides, Oxyuris (Ascaris) vermicularis, Trichocephalus dispar, Anchylostomum duodenale. The following kinds infest the alimentary canal of children: The oxyuris vermicularis, the ascaris lumbricoides, the taenia mediocanellata, and the taenia solium.

(A.) TAPE WORMS.

SYMPTOMS.—Emaciation, although appetite is good; colicky pains; lassitude; palpitation of the heart; salivation; disordered digestion; itching of the nose and anus; constipation or diarrhea; feebleness of the organs of special sense; cramps in the extremities; choreic attacks; epileptiform attacks; hysteria, etc.

TREATMENT.—Keep patient on a light diet for twenty-four hours, before giving the taenifuge; then administer dr.ss-j of the oil of male fern in oz. ij of thin mucilage, and follow in ten minutes with a glass of sweet milk. In two hours give oz-j castor oil in mucilage, with dr.j-iv of spts. turpentine. (Tanret's pelletierine is good).

(146) R—Ol. terebinthin.,
Ol. ricini, aa oz. ss.
Mucil. acaciae, q. s.
M. Ft. emulsio. S. One dose, fasting.
—Watson.

(147) R—Ext. granati rad. cort., dr. v.
Ext. fil. maris aether., dr. ij.
M. Ft. capsul. no xxx. S. Take them within two hours.
—Napheys.

(148) R—Granati rad. cort., oz. iij.
Sol. bicarb., dr. j.
Aquae, O j.
M. Macerate six hours and boil to O ss. S. Take in the morning, fasting, in three equal doses. Then follow with oz. j castor oil.
—Trousseau.

(149) R—Ext. aether. filicis maris, dr. iss.
Pulv. kamelae, dr. ij.
Mucilag. acaciae.
Syr. simpl., q. s.
Aquae cinnamomi, ad oz. iij.
M. S. Half to be taken at bedtime and half at 2 A. M.
—Brunton.

(150) R—Ol. filicis maris, dr. iij.
Ol. chenopodii, dr. j.
Ol. terebinth., dr. ij.
Emul. ol. ricini (50 per cent.) ad oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j twice a day, for a child of six years.
—Powell.

(151) R—Tr. kamalae, dr. ss.
Syr. zingiber., dr. j.
Syr. acaciae, dr. ss.
M. S. One dose at bedtime, followed by a purge in the morning for children.
—Powell.

(B.) ROUND WORMS.

SYMPTOMS.—May be absent. Colicky pains about the umbilicus; capricious appetite; abdomen hard; sometimes nausea and vomiting; breath bad; diarrhea (?); whey-like urine; itching of nose and anus; lower eyelid has a bluish color; dilatation and inequality of the pupils; choreic and hysteric attacks; emaciation; pulse irregular; restlessness; grinding of teeth while asleep, etc.

TREATMENT.—Santonine and calomel (aa gr. ij-iv) preceded for two days by dil. hydrocyanic acid (gtt. ii-iij td.), etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(152) R—Fl. ext. spigeliae, oz. j.
Fl. ext. sennae, oz. ss.
M. S. dr. j to a child of three to five years.
—J. Lewis Smith.

(153) R—Sulphuris loti, dr. ss.
Magnesiae, dr. j.
M. Div. in pulv. no. iv. S. One A. M. and P. M. to children who have passed worms, to prevent their repetition.
—Giordano.

(154) R—Hydrarg. chlorid. mit., gr. ij.
Santonini, gr. iss.
Sacchar. lactis, gr. xv.
M. S. One dose in dr. j of honey, for an infant two years old.
—Bouchut.

(155) R—Fl. ext. spigeliae et sennae, oz. j.
Santoni, gr. viij.
M. S. dr. j to a child of five.
—J. Lewis Smith.

(C.) THREAD WORMS.

SYMPTOMS.—Severe pain; tenesmus; unbearable itching in the rectum; chorea; epileptiform attacks; catalepsy; stools relaxed, coated with mucus, and sometimes containing blood; sexual organs excited; worms may migrate into vagina, etc.

TREATMENT.—Vermifuges; then irrigate bowel with infusion of quassia or aloes, or carbolic acid, (gr. xx-O j water); or a solution of sodium chloride; sponge perineal region with a solution (1 per cent.) of carbolic acid; soap injections, etc. The above solutions may be used as vaginal injections.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(156) R—Infusi quassiae, O j.
Sod. chloridi, oz. ij.
M. S. Use as an injection once a day.
—Date.

(157) R—Santonini pulv., dr. j.
Resinae jalapae, gr. ij.
Chocolate, oz. j.
M. et div. in troch. no. xxx. S. One in the morning on empty stomach to infant of two years; two or three to older children.
—Guichon.

(158) R—Pulv. scammon. co., gr. iv.
Pulv. aromatici, gr. v.
M. S. For one dose, at night.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY.

URAEMIA.

DEFINITION.—The accumulation and retention in the blood of the poisonous elements of the urine, especially urea. (May be acute or chronic).

SYMPTOMS.—Acute form: Sudden violent headache; sense of weight across forehead or at the vertex; vertigo; twitching of the facial or other muscles; edema in various parts; albuminous urine; epileptiform or apoplectiform attacks; face pale, may be unusual drowsiness; mental confusion; stupor; profound coma; rarely delirium; pupils dilated; pulse slow; respirations shallow or irregular; sometimes sudden attacks of dyspnea; retinal changes, etc. Chronic form: Dyspepsia, nausea and vomiting; headache; vertigo; dimness of vision; retinitis albuminuria; drowsiness; special senses [illegible]; muscular cramps at night; twitching of the facial muscles, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From apoplexy, epilepsy, opium poisoning, belladonna poisoning, alcoholic intoxication.

TREATMENT.—Vapor bath: pilocarpine hydrochlorate used on account of weak heart; [illegible] internally; purging compound [illegible], podophyllin, calomel [illegible] kidneys; infusion of digitalis [illegible] every four hours); when convulsions take place, inhalation of chloroform; hypodermatics of morphine; elaterium [illegible] every hour to move the bowels; [illegible] treatment is to increase [illegible] of urine, and awaken action of the skin.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(159) ℞ Tr. scillae, dr. ii.
Liq. ammon. acetat., oz. ij.
D. [illegible] q. s. ad oz. vj.
M. S. [illegible] ad.

—Charteris.

(160) ℞ Vitriol [illegible], gr. xx.
Sp. [illegible], oz. j.
M. S. [illegible] given every third hour, largely diluted with water.

—Da Costa.

(161) R—Liq. ammon. acet., oz. j.
Spts. aether. nit., oz. ss.
Tr. hyoscyami, dr. iij.
Aquam camphor., ad oz. vj.
M. S. oz. ss every three hours.
—Charteris.

(162) R—Hydrarg. chlorid. mit., gr. vi.
Pil. colocynth. co., gr. xiv.
M. Ft. pil. no. ii. S. One dose, to be followed in four hours by a dose of compound licorice powder.
—G. Johnson.

RENAL CONGESTION.

DEFINITION.—An increased amount of blood in the kidneys. (Catarrhal nephritis first stage). May be active (arterial), or passive (venous).

SYMPTOMS.—Active: Radiating pain along the ureters, into hips, genitals, and bladder; incessant desire to pass water; urine highly colored and scanty, may contain blood; specific gravity increased; urine may contain albumen, casts, renal epithelium, etc. Passive: The primary disease may obscure symptoms. Specific gravity of urine 1.025-1.035, slightly albuminous, sediment of urates, etc.; may have difficult respiration; cyanosis; dropsy, which may be general or local (lower extremities).

TREATMENT.—Active: Remove irritant; rest in bed; camphor (gr. j-iij every four hours); demulcent drinks; keep temperture of room 75-80 F.; dry cup over the loins; hot poultices; saline purgatives. Passive: Treat primary trouble, digitalis; hydragogue cathartics; quinina and iron: vapor baths; warm baths, etc. Dry cup lumbar region when due to pregnancy.

BRIGHT'S DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

ACUTE PARENCHYMATOUS NEPHRITIS.

DEFINITION.—Under "Bright's diseases of the kidneys" are included a group of affections (acute and chronic), characterized by changes in the urine and dropsy.

SYMPTOMS.—Urine dimished in amount (suppression may occur); specific gravity, 1010-1020-1030; large amount of albumen in urine: also casts; hyaline, epithelial, granular, nucleated; blood casts may exist; color of urine: smoky, dark, reddish or brownish, etc.; urine may also contain red-blood corpuscles and renal epithelium; later, the specific gravity is usually below normal, amount of urine increased, quantity of albumen diminished, color normal, fatty casts are then present, etc. An early symptom is edema of the face and lower extremities; gastric and cerebral symptoms; loss of appetite: nausea and vomiting; headache; stupor; delirium, etc.

TREATMENT.—Stimulate the skin and intestinal mucous membrane, and allow kidneys rest as much as possible. Diaphoretics: Pilocarpine nitrate (gr. 1-12—⅙ for adult); vapor bath; cathartics; elaterium, pulvis purgans, podophyllin, calomel, etc.; control muscular spasms by: hypodermatic injections of morphine, choral hydrate, chloroform, etc. In a few days give: tonics, milk diet, rest in bed, gentle diaphoresis, diuretics (?); etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(163) ℞—Pulv. ipecac. co., gr. iij.
Potass. nitrat., gr v.
M. Ft. in pil. no. 1. S. To be taken at night. (Acute case following scarlatina.)

—Da Costa.

(164) ℞—Liq. ammon. acetat., dr. iij.
Spts. aether. nit., m xx.
Syr. tolutani, m xxxvij.
Tr. digitalis, m iij.
M. S. One dose, td. (To follow ℞ No. 163.)

—Da Costa.

(165) ℞—Tr. digitalis, dr. ss.
Liq. ammon. acetat., oz. iss.
Spts. aether. nit., dr. ij.
Syr. tolut., oz. ss.
Aquae cari, q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours for a child of six to eight years.

—Goodhart and Starr.

(166) R—Tr. ferri chlorid., oz. ss.
Acid. acetici, dr. ss.
Misce et adde:
Liq. ammon. acetat., oz. v.
Cinnacoae, oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j td.

—Da Costa.

CHRONIC PARENCHYMATOUS NEPHRITIS.

SYMPTOMS.—Albumen in abundance; specific gravity of urine 1.005-1.025, or it may vary from 1.005-1.035; quantity of urine, either diminished or increased; is usually below the normal; urine contains large hyaline, granular, nucleated, epithelial casts (as a rule they are present); dropsy; anemia (marked); gastric and cerebral symptoms; hypertrophy of the heart; the course of the disease is fluctuating, and patient is liable to relapses, etc.

TREATMENT.—Keep patient in bed; attend to the dropsy; increase the action of the skin, kidneys and bowels alternately; keep up the general nutrition; tonics; diet; relieve the vomiting, impaired appetite, headache, diarrhea, dyspnea, insomnia, etc. (See prescription No. 166.)

CHRONIC DIFFUSE NEPHRITIS.

SYMPTOMS.—Obscure and may not develop. When disease is fairly developed the following symptoms are manifest: Quantity of urine variable (may be suppressed); specific gravity of urine frequently below 1.010 or it may be 1.003 (exceptionally normal); quantity of albumen variable (small or absent); casts, hyaline, fatty, granular, epithelial (sometimes), nucleated; dropsy, subconjunctival edema; dyspepsia; headache; emaciation; loss of strength; pallor of skin and mucous membranes; skin dry; arterial tension increased; edema of legs; dyspnea; neuralgic pains; cramps; vertigo; cardiac hypertrophy; gastric symptoms; anemia; impaired vision; nausea and vomiting; disturbances of memory, etc.

TREATMENT.—Warm climate; palliation of symptoms; aid elimination of urea; digitalis (when quantity of urine is diminished); iron (when quantity is exces-

sive); treat dyspepsia symptoms (gastric disturbances); dry cups over chest for dyspnea (due to pulmonary edema); for asthmatic attacks, quebracho; hypodermatics of morphine, if dyspnea is due to nervousness; treat cerebral symptoms by diuretics, cathartics, diaphoretics, or by morphine; keep up nutrition; milk-diet; regulate habits of patient; keep an active skin, etc.

AMYLOID KIDNEY.

SYMPTOMS.—May be masked by co-existing disease. Anemia; cachexia; waxy intestines, liver and spleen; quantity of urine increased; specific gravity low; albumen (sometimes only a trace); casts; large hyaline, or fine granular or both; dropsy (not marked); nervous symptoms (not prominent); when the uriniferous tubules are involved, it is evidence of fatty or epithelial casts in the urine, general anasarca, coma or convulsions; rapid emaciation, loss of strength; disturbances of stomach and bowels; uncontrollable diarrhea often present, etc.

TREATMENT.—Remove cause. If syphilis, give mercury, potassium iodide, tonics, etc. Attend to the suppuration: iron, cod-liver oil, etc.

SUPPURATIVE INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEY.

1. SUPPURATIVE NEPHRITIS.

SYMPTOMS.—Urine: diminished or suppressed; contains mucus, pus, blood; pain in lumbar region; pain radiates to bladder, testis, or thigh; testicle retracted; rigor and chills; fever (typhoid type); profuse sweating; pulse rapid and feeble; face anxious; vomiting; uremic symptoms; etc. Symptoms may be masked if due to pyemia.

TREATMENT.—Prophylactic, treat cystitis, etc. Treatment as far as disease is concerned nil.

2. PYELITIS.

DEFINITION.—Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney; pyonephrosis includes pyelitis, and signifies distension of the pelvis of the kidney with pus.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain in lumbar regions (one or both); tenderness; frequent micturition: rigors. Urine: specific gravity increased, acid, contains blood, mucus, pelvic epithelium (at first); later, increasing quantities of pus (occasionally ammoniacal). Tumor with fluctuation in lumbar region (if ureter is obstructed—pyonephrosis). With pyonephrosis: emaciation; polyuria; anuria; fever; rigors; diarrhea or constipation, etc. Death from exhaustion, rupture or perforation, etc. Diagnosis is difficult when there is no tumor.

TREATMENT.—Dilution of urine gives relief; liquor potassium citratis (freely) for acidity of urine; benzoic acid, when pyelitis is associated with ammoniacal urine; gallic acid; eucalyptal; oil of turpentine, etc.; limit formation of pus and change character of the mucous membrane; quinina for fever, etc. Keep up strength of patient.

3. PERINEPHRITIS.

DEFINITION.—An abscess in the connective tissue surrounding the kidney.

SYMPTOMS.—Local pain (shoots downward); chills; fever (103-104 F.), with morning remissions; anorexia; nausea; malaise; tongue coated; rigors; profuse perspiration; loss of flesh; constipation (obstinate); deep-seated fluctuation may be observed; pus generally points in the lumbar region; may rupture into bowel.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From hydronephrosis, cancer, ecchinoccus, pyelitis with pyonephrosis. Diagnosis difficult in absence of tumor, etc.

TREATMENT.—Rest in bed; diluent drinks; dry cupping over loins: hot poultices, fomentations over lumbar region to encourage abscess toward the surface; evacuate by aspiration or incision: drainage; stimulants; support; opium for pain; quinina (gr. v-x every three hours).

RENAL CALCULI—RENAL COLIC.

DEFINITION.—Concretions formed by precipitations of certain substances from the urine. (Uric acid is the most common basis.)

SYMPTOMS.—Excruciating pain in the lumbar region (pain is proportionate to size and roughness of calculus, as it passes along ureter); pain and uneasiness usually precede a paroxysm of colic; tenesmus of the bladder; urine scanty; urine may be suppressed (bloody); thirst; hunger; nausea; vomiting; faintness; cold surface; perspiration. First evidence of uric-acid diathesis is cloudiness of the urine when cold, or pinkish deposits. When the calculus reaches the bladder, the relief is instant; pyelitis, hydronephrosis, and pyelonephritis may ensue, if calculus is impacted. The pain (colic) radiates in different directions; along the ureters, thighs and genitals. This affection is common in children before the fifth year.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From biliary colic, enteralgia, lumbago.

TREATMENT.- During attack: hypodermatics of morphine; enemata of belladonna or tr. opium; inhalations of ether or chloroform; hydrangea arborescens (fl. ext. dr. ss with a few drops tr. hyoscyamus, every three hours); hot applications to loins; warm baths; purgatives. During the intervals, Buffalo lithia or other alkaline waters; non-albuminous diet; small doses of mercury (occasionally); potash or lithia salts buttermilk or skimmed milk, etc.

CARCINOMA OF THE KIDNEY.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain (not constant); sensation of soreness in lumbar region; hematuria (may be absent); tumor in region of kidney (grows upward and forward); emaciation (progressive); debility, cachexia; cancerous growths may occur in other parts, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From hydronephrosis, pyonephrosis, renal abscess, hydatids, retroperitoneal sarcoma, cystic degeneration, carcinoma of bladder.

TREATMENT.—Palliative; symptomatic; relief of pain.

DISORDERS OF NUTRITION.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

DEFINITION.—A constitutional disease, with fever and an inflammatory affection of the joints and other fibrous tissues.

SYMPTOMS.—Invasion—Malaise; chills or rigors; fever. Actual attack—Stiffness; soreness; weariness; restlessness; inability to move; acid sweating; sudamina frequent; fever, 100-104 F. (may reach 112 or more); ascent of fever lasts a week or so; defervescence gradual (indefinite; strong, full pulse (90-110); anorexia; thirst; constipation; coated tongue; urine scanty (febrile); insomnia due to pain; slight delirium (?); symptoms may be of a typhoid character in some cases. Locally—Inflamed joints (one or more); inflamed joint is hot, swollen, red, painful and tender; skin may pit on pressure; relapses. In the subacute form the fever is slight; general condition lowered; joints remain inflamed for some time, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From gout, rheumatic affections other than this, synovitis, erysipelas, pyemia, trichinosis, dengue, glanders, etc.

TREATMENT.—Rest in bed; keep patient between soft blankets; wrap joints (affected or not) in cotton wool; flannel next the skin; chest protected; barley water or lemonade freely; cracked ice to suck; wine, brandy (if indicated); render the urine alkaline: potassium or sodium bicarbonate; lemon juice, etc.; morphine hypodermatically; salicin, salicylic acid, or salicylate of sodium (gr. xx-xxx every two or three hours); ammonium bromide (gr. xv-xx every three hours); quinina (gr. vj-viij) every four hours; iodide of potassium (gr. xv doses); hot blanket baths; hot vapor or air baths; cold bath (for fever, 105 F.); sponge the skin; anodyne and alkaline fomentations; hot poultices (with belladonna or opium); persistent use of cold compresses; chloroform liniment; tr. aconite; blistering; strapping joint.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(167) R—Sodii bicarb., dr. ij.
Sodii salicylat., dr. iss.
Aquae menthae pip., oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every three or four hours for children.

—Powell.

(168) R—Acid. salicylt., dr. iii.
Sodii bicarb., dr. ii.
Glycerinae,
Aquae, aa oz. ij.
M. S. oz. ss every two hours for the first day, then every four hours.

(169) R—Lin. aconit.,
Lin. bellad., aa dr. ij.
Glycerinae, ad oz. ij.
M. S. Apply locally over the seat of pain.

—Carpenter.

(170) R—Potass. nitratis, gr. xv.
Pulv. ipecac, co., gr. iij.
M. et ft. chartula. S. One dose, to be taken every fourth hour. (In subacute form.)

—Da Costa.

(171) R—Potass. bicarb., gr. xxx.
Aquae, oz. ij.
M. S. One dose, before meals. Add oz. ss of fresh lemon juice, and take during effervescence.

—Fleming.

(172) R—Potass. iodidi, dr. ij.
Tr. guaiaci co., oz. vj.
M. S. dr. ij td.

—Da Costa.

(173) R—Methyl salicylat. (Oil wintergreen.)
Liniment. saponis, aa aeq. part.
M. S. Apply to joints; instant relief.

(174) R—Ol. hyoscyami, dr. j.
Ungt. hydrarg. cinerei, dr. ij.
Ext. aconiti, dr. j.
M. Rub into joints A. M. and P. M.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

DEFINITION.—An affection of the articulations, characterized by pain and stiffness, with some swelling, occurring mostly after middle life.

SYMPTOMS.—The fibrous structures of and around the joints become stiff and thickened; movements impaired; dull aching pain; anchylosis may take place; no tendency to pericarditis or endocarditis.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From rheumatoid arthritis, synovitis.

TREATMENT.—Avoid exposure; flannel next the skin; warm, hot air, sulphur or alkaline baths; friction of parts with some stimulating and anodyne liniment; massage; local counter-irritation; fly blisters; strapping of parts with Burgundy pitch plaster, etc.; local galvanization; tr. iodine applications; ditto of tr. aconite or veratria ointment. Internally—Tonics; anodynes for pain; mineral waters; nutritious diet; cod liver oil, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(175) R—Sulphur, oz. ij.
Potass. bitart., oz. j.
Guaiaci resin., dr. j.
Rhei rad., dr. ij.
Melis vel sacchar., lb. j.
Myristicae rasae, no. i.
M. S. dr. ss-j twice or three times a day.
—Carpenter.

(176) R—Potass. iodid., dr. iij.
Potass. acetat., oz. j.
Tr. hyoscyam., oz. ss.
Tr. aconit. rad., dr. j.
Vin. colchici, oz. ss.
Syr. simp., oz. j.
Aquae, oz. ij.
M. S. Dr. j td. in water.
—Carpenter.

(177) R—Chloroformi,
Tr. aconit. rad.,
Ol. terebint., aa oz. ss.
Ol. sassafras, m. v.
Lin. saponis camph., oz. iiss.
M. Ft. linimentum.
—Gerhard.

(178) R—Acid. arseniosi, gr. iij.
Pulv. guaiaci, dr. iij.
Pulv. capsici, dr. ss.
Pil. al. et myrrh, dr. iij.
M. et div. in pil. no. cxx. S. One pill twice a day.
—Fothergill.

GONORRHEAL RHEUMATISM.

DEFINITION.—A rheumatic affection of the joints, associated with gonorrhea.

SYMPTOMS. — Inflammation of some joint; pain; effusion and exudation; swelling; tension; permanent changes may take place in the affected joint; anchylosis may occur, cartilages may be destroyed; affection likely becomes chronic with constitutional disturbances; synovitis.

TREATMENT.—Rest; fomentations; friction, etc., after acute symptoms. Waugh's modified Dover powders, with the ordinary gonorrheal remedies; then potassium iodide; tonics; stimulants; strapping; chloride of ammonium, etc.

GOUT—PODAGRA.

DEFINITION.—A constitutional malady (inherited), and characterized by the deposition of urate of soda in a crystalline form in the cartilages and other textures of joints, and elsewhere in the fibrous structures, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—The actual symptoms are: Metatarso-phalangeal articulation of the great toe is usually affected first; seizures generally sudden (occurring after midnight); other joints may suffer primarily or secondarily; tenderness; extreme pain; swelling due to effusion; skin over affected joint is red, tense, hot and shining; edema; pitting on pressure; superficial veins enlarged; desquamation of the cuticle with subsidence of inflammation; itching, etc. Chills or rigors; fever; sweating; morning remissions; urine dark, scanty, deposits urates; insomnia; restlessness; cramps in legs; diarrhea; recurrence of trouble usual. Duration—Four days to weeks. Joints may suffer a permanent change. In the chronic form the joints are permanently changed in form and structure; pain slight; fever slight; articulations stiff or immovable; skin over affected parts blue and congested; may rupture and discharge masses of urates, chalkstones, etc. Later, the tendons, etc., are involved, and abscesses may form, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatism.

TREATMENT. During paroxysm, a brisk purgative; opium for pain; vinum colchici (m. xx) every four to eight hours, combined with potassium bicarbonate or lithia carbonate; quinina (gr. v-x); the salicylates; diaphoretics; vapor baths; low diet; liquid nourishment (weak patients); for restlessness, Waugh's modified Dover's powders or hypodermatics of morphine. Locally: rest; elevated position; wrap parts in cotton, wool or flannel; fomentations; poultices containing opium; belladonna lin-

iment; tr. aconite; blisters; elastic stocking; friction. In the irregular form of the disease (non-articular, misplaced, retrocedent), if the internal organs are implicated, excite inflammation in joints by friction or sinapisms; in neurotic affections: opium with stimulants; alcoholics; external heat, etc. Strict regulation of diet; abundance of pure water; neutralize the uric acid in blood, and facilitate its elimination; keep bowels regular; moderate exercise; Vichy, Kissingen waters; colchicum; quinina, iron, arsenic, guaiacum and ammoniacum are good; iodide and bromide of potassium; carbonates and phosphates of magnesium and potassium; carbonate of lithium (gr. v-x); phosphate of ammonia; benzoic acid, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(179) R—Ext. colchici acet.,
Ext. opii aquos., gr. xv.
Potass. iodid., dr. iv.
Potass. acet., dr. ij.
Aquae destil., oz. iiss.
Vini albi, dr. iv.
M. S. gtt. xx td.

(180) R—Ext. colchici acet., gr. x.
Pulv. ipecac. co.,
Pulv. digitalis.
Ext. colocynth. co., aa gr. xl.
M. et. ft. pil. no. xii. S. One pill twice or thrice daily. (Where the more acute symptoms have subsided.)
—Halford.

(181) R—Vini colchici sem., dr. iij.
Spts. ammon. aromat., dr. xiij.
M. S. dr. j every three hours, in the acute form.
—Bartholow.

(182) R—Lithii carbonat. vel citratis, scr. v.
Aquae destil., oz. xx.
M. S. Apply by means of lint, especially if skin is unbroken.
—Garrod.

(183) R—Lithiae citrat.,
Magnes. carb., aa dr. j.
M. Div. in chart. no. vi. S. One twice daily in chronic gout.
—Carpenter.

(184) R—Veratrinae, scr. j.
Adipis, oz. j.
M. S. Apply to painful joint at onset. (Not when the skin is broken.)
—Turnbull.

ARTHRITIS DEFORMANS.

DEFINITION.—A chronic inflammation of the joints, without fever and suppuration, causing enlargement and deformities of various articulations.

SYMPTOMS.—One joint is first affected (painful and swollen), but recovers quickly to be again attacked, and permanently altered; in the majority of cases, the joints of the fingers are primarily affected; other joints suffer in succession; parts become rigid, permanently extended or bent; distortion; nodulation; disease is symmetrical; muscles atrophy; patient permanently crippled; crepitus, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From gout, acute and chronic rheumatism, gonorrheal rheumatism.

TREATMENT.—Sustaining. Diet nutritious; general health attended to; stimulants (alcoholic); warm clothing; moderate exercise; daily salt-water baths; friction; counter-irritation; cod-liver oil; syrup of hydriodic acid (Gardner's); potassium iodide; arsenic; guaiacum; strychnia and nux vomica; strapping; friction with liniments; massage; electricity, etc.

DIABETES MELLITUS.

DEFINITION.—A chronic disease with the persistent presence of grape-sugar in the urine. It is characterized by an increased urinary discharge, and by progressive wasting of the body.

SYMPTOMS.—Urination is progressively frequent; pain and tenderness over kidneys; sexual function impaired; urine increased in amount and it is very irritating; inflammation or excoriation of the urinary meatus; pruritus vulvae; urine watery, pale and of a sweetish taste; specific gravity 1030-1060 or more; urine ferments rapidly; there is great thirst; voracious appetite or lost appetite; tongue is red, cracked, dry; spongy gums; teeth are rapidly destroyed; sweet odor of breath; dyspeptic symptoms; constipation; diarrhea or dysentary toward the close, etc.; emaciation; dry, harsh and scurvy skin; distressed countenance; chilliness; weakness; soreness in limbs; slight edema of legs; impotence; temperature often reduced; blood and various secre-

tions contain sugar; dimness of vision; occasionally dropsy of other parts.

TREATMENT.—A cure (in most cases) not to be expected. Regulate the diet; prohibit starchy or foods containing sugar; allow meat (excluding liver); gluten bread; skimmed milk; alcoholic stimulants; coffee and tea; iced water for thirst; Carlsbad and Vichy waters; flannel should be worn next skin; warm baths (two or three per week); pulv. opium (gr. ss td.) increased; sulphide of calcium (gr. ⅛-½); salicylic acid if there is intestinal digestion; brewer's yeast (oz. ss td.); fl. ext. ergot (dr. j td.); sulphate of quinina (gr. vii-viii); strychnina or nux vomica; tonics; cod-liver oil. Treat symptoms on general principles.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(185) R—Ammoniae carbonat., dr. ij-iv.
Aquae cinnam., oz. vj.
M. S. oz. ss. three or four times a day.
—Da Costa.

(186) R—Acidi tannici, gr. v.
Pulv. opii, gr. ss.
M. S. Take td. between meals, tr. ergotae (dr. j) in water before meals.
—S. D. Gross.

(187) R—Veratriae, dr. j.
Ungt. cetacei, oz. j.
M. Ft. ungt. S. A piece the size of a cherry, to be well rubbed along the spine, A. M. and P. M.
—S. D. Gross.

(188) R—Tr. ferri chloridi, dr. vj.
Acid nitro-muriatici, gtt. lxxx.
M. S. gtt. xx td.
—Napheys.

(189) R—Ammonii phosphat.,
Ammonii carbonat., aa gr. x.
Spts. ammon. aromat., m xxx.
Aquae, oz. j.
M. S. Add to this the juice of a fresh lemon, and take td. Its use must be persevered in.
—Basham.

(190) R—Inf. cascarillae, O. j.
S. A wineglassful three or four times daily. This helps to lessen the intense thirst.
—Da Costa.

(193) R—Acid arsenous, gr. iv.
[illegible]
[illegible] xxx. [illegible]
S. [illegible] after meals. In thin subjects with [illegible].
—Marcus.

(192) R—Aloes [illegible] dr. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
M. [illegible] et cola.
S. [illegible] after meals. In obese persons and when of hepatic origin.)
—Hettauer.

(191) R—[illegible]
[illegible]
M. S. [illegible] every four hours.

DIABETES INSIPIDUS.

DEFINITION.—A disease having for its chief clinical feature the passage of very large urine an enormous amount of pale, watery urine, without casts, sugar or albumen.

SYMPTOMS.—Onset sudden or gradual. Excessive flow of watery urine, of low specific gravity (1001-1005); urine is free from all normal constituents; general health may be good; usually there is sensitiveness to cold, loss of strength, loss of flesh, dryness of the skin and mouth; appetite may be voracious; pain in epigastric region; uneasiness; death from some organic complication. Disease may last for years.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From diabetes mellitus, cirrhotic kidney.

TREATMENT.—Hygienic treatment; bladder should be emptied every six hours; exercise; sponged all every morning, followed by friction; diet is of importance; meats of all kinds may be allowed, but sparingly; radishes are good; cresses or salad also good; fruits, etc.; ergot; tannic acid; opium; tr. valerian (℞. ii-iv daily); gradually increase the tr. valerian to oz. j daily; jaborandi; arsenic; belladonna; dilute nitric acid ℞. j-x iv water; this amount to be given in divided doses, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(194) R—Pulv. opii, gr. iv.
Acid. gallici, dr. ij.
M. et. div. in chart. no. xij.
S. One three or four times a day.
—H. C. Wood, Jr.

(195) R—Ext. ergotae fl., oz. iij.
S. dr. j td. to be increased to two teaspoonfuls.
—Da Costa.

(196) R—Auri chloridi, gr. j.
Confectionis rosae, gr. xx.
M. et. ft. pil. no. xx. S. One pill td. after meals.
—Bartholow.

(197) R—Potass. carbonatis, dr. iiss.
Essentiae lavandulae, gtt. xxx.
Tr. benzoini, dr. j.
M. S. Use daily, adding to a sponge bath.
—Bouchardat.

(198) R—Zinci valerian., scr. iss.
Tr. valerian. co.,
Aquae, aa oz. iv.
M. S. oz. ss td., and gradually increase to oz. j td.

(199) R—Acid. carbolici, gr. xv.
Aquae menth. pip., oz. x.
M. S. One-third of this quantity in divided doses, each day, increased gradually to one-half the quantity daily.

(200) R—Acid. gallic., dr. j.
Div. in chart. no. iv. S. One td.

MALARIAL DISEASES.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

DEFINITION.—A fever caused by malaria; characterized by a feeble paroxysm occurring at regular intervals, each paroxysm, when fully developed, having a cold, hot and a sweating stage. It is not contagious.

SYMPTOMS.—Invasion, marked by fever, with a periodic tendency. Attack may be sudden. Cold stage: Lassitude; malaise; headache; sensation of cold in the limbs, back and over the stomach; languor; loss of appetite; temperature (104 or 105 degrees F.) under the tongue; teeth chatter; frame shivers; features pinched; skin shrunken and pale; lips and tips of fingers blue; whole surface livid (severe cases); pain in limbs and back; tongue pale, moist, clean; thirst; sometimes nausea and vomiting; uneasiness in the epigastric region; hurried respiration; dyspnea; often dry cough; pulse small and frequent; signs of collapse may occur; duration of this stage

from a few minutes to two or three hours. Hot stage: May be sudden; usually gradual, with alternate chilliness and flushings; skin hot, red, dry and tumid; sometimes a rash; face flushed; eyes injected; intense thirst; anorexia; dryness of the mouth; temperature 106 or 107 degrees F.; white tongue; pulse full and strong; respiration more quiet; sometimes nausea and vomiting; throbbing of heart and arteries; sometimes delirium or convulsions. This stage lasts from two to three hours; may last two to twelve hours. Sweating stage: Perspiration commences first on the forehead, and then spreads over body; sometimes it has a peculiar odor; critical urinary discharge; sometimes diarrhea; anasarca (present when perspiration is deficient); pigment in blood. During this stage the fever and symptoms abate. Intermission: At first patient improves, and feels convalescent; then languor, anemia, anorexia, depression; spleen enlarges (symptoms becoming worse), temperature ascends rapidly, with a short stationary period; defervescence critical; temperature normal in the intervals. Temperature usually rises to 105 degrees to 107 degrees, or even 112 degrees F. In children the splenic enlargement is well marked, and is usually more lasting than in the adult.

VARIETIES.—Quotidian (paroxysms at intervals of twenty-four hours); tertian (intervals of forty-eight hours); quartan (intervals of seventy-two hours); double quotidian; double tertian; double quartan; erratic (irregular); also sthenic, asthenic, pernicious or malignant, etc.

TREATMENT.—During paroxysm; in cold stage: Put patient in bed; cover with blankets; dry heat externally; hot drinks; if great depression, give diffusible stimulants; for the restlessness, opium; for vomiting, sulphate of zinc with lots of warm water; hot-air bath if stage is prolonged. Hot stage: Sponge skin freely; cool drinks (effervescing); etc. Sweating stage: To prevent a chill, keep patient covered; etc. Morphine subcutaneously (early in cold stage) reduces severity of both cold and hot stages. Pilocarpine (gr. 1-5 of muriate) hypodermatically in cold stage, may break the paroxysm; likewise chloral. Intervals: During the intervals give quinina (gr. xx-xxx in sol.) before or at the close of a

paroxysm; give it per rectum if rejected: arsenic (Fowler's sol., m. iv-v), increased to m. x td. For the cachexia: iron, quinina, arsenic; phosphorus, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(201) R—Quininae sulph. dr. j.
Capsici pulv., gr. xviij.
Pulv. opii, gr. vj.
M. Div. in chart, no. vj. S. One powder twelve hours before, and one one hour before the chill is to occur.
—Carpenter.

(202) R—Quininae bromid., gr. xx.
Alcoholis, m. xx.
M. Dissolve and add water to any dilution desired. For hypodermatic use. Concentrated solutions of quinina are not readily absorbed into the cellular tissue.
—Carpenter.

(203) R—Quininae sulphat., dr. j.
Acid hydrobromic., dr. ij.
Aquae destil., dr. vj.
M. m. xxx contain gr. iv quinina. (For hypodermatic use.)

(204) R—Tr. iodini,
Tr. ferri chloridi,
Tr. sanguinar. aa equal pts.
M. S. gtt. xiii-xv after each meal. To be given after paroxysms have been arrested with quinina, which drug is continued in one-grain doses before meals, for eight or ten days.
—Carpenter.

(205) R—Ferri ferrocyanidi,
Pulv. guaiaci resin., aa dr. j.
M. et div. in chart, no. xii. S. One powder td. (In obstinate intermittents).
—Ellis.

REMITTENT FEVER.

DEFINITION.—A continued fever with diurnal exacerbations, taking place most frequently in tropical regions.

SYMPTOMS.—Actual: Cold stage not so complete as in intermittent; usually a chill; temperature (100 or 101 degrees F.). The hot stage is intense; skin dry and burning; face flushed; intense headache; eyes injected; pain in limbs and back; restlessness; giddiness; temperature above

normal (1 to 10 degrees); a constant symptom is nausea and vomiting; frequently violent delirium; oppression in the epigastrium; tongue dry and furred; intense thirst; lips dry; pulse rises with temperature; pulse full or small and compressible; pigment in blood. In from three to twelve hours the symptoms usually abate; perspiration; remission is of variable duration; is followed by an exacerbation of greater intensity than the first; two exacerbations may take place in twenty-four hours in severe cases; intense adynamia may set in; yellowish skin; frequent hemorrhages; sometimes jaundice and black vomit; typhoid condition. (Pernicious remittent). Enlargement of liver and spleen; urine scanty, acid, dark, and specific gravity high; constipation; may have diarrhea; disease lasts from five to fourteen days; death from exhaustion and blood-poisoning. May become intermittent and terminate in recovery.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From intermittent fever, typhoid fever, yellow fever, pyemia, septicemia, hectic fever.

TREATMENT.—Hygiene; ventilation; stimulants; nourishing diet. Hot stage: Cold applications to head; cool drinks; cold affusions; wet packs or baths; for vomiting, ice, etc.; quinina (gr. x-xv-xx) every two hours; if rejected, give per enema or hypodermatically; or Warburg's tincture (oz. ss repeated in three hours); no antiphlogistics; simple enemata or laxatives for bowels; during convalescence: chalybeates and quinina, etc.

PRESCRIPTION.

Warburg's Tincture.

(206) ℞—Aloes socotr., lb. j
Rad. rhei (East India),
Sem. angelicae,
a. Confect. damocratis, aa oz. iv.
Rad. helenis (s. enulae),
Croci sativi,
Sem. foeniculi,
b. Cret. preparat., aa oz. ij.
Rad. gentianae,
Rad. zedoariae,
Pip. cubeb.,
Myrrh. electt.,
Camphorae,
c. Bolete laricis, aa oz. j

These ingredients are to be digested with 500 ozs. of proof-spirit in a water-bath for twelve hours; then expressed, and 10 ozs. of disulphate of quinina added, the mixture to be replaced in the water-bath until all the quinina is dissolved. The liquor, when cool, is to be filtered, and is then fit for use. Each oz. ss. contains gr. viiss of quinina. The remedy should be given without dilution every two or three hours, all drink being withheld.

—Professor McLean.

PARASITES.

TRICHINOSIS.

DEFINITION.—The morbid condition produced by the presence of the trichina spiralis.

SYMPTOMS.—Sense of fulness and pressure in the epigastric region; there may be a chill; appetite impaired; eructations; nausea and vomiting; colic; diarrhea; thirst; depression; small and quick pulse; then various muscles become affected, and the symptoms are: pain; muscles swollen, tender, and hard; joints may be rigid; sometimes dyspnea; trismus; aphonia; dysphagia; edema of face and limbs; temperature may be as high as 106 deg. F.; pulse 120-140; usually a profuse, clammy perspiration; sometimes sudamina. The symptoms are of a typhoid character in grave cases, often complicated with other inflammatory affections, as bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From ileo-colitis, cholera, typhoid fever.

TREATMENT.—Early treatment is required. In the early stage give calomel (scr. 1-ij); supporting and symptomatic treatment. Prophylaxis; meats should be thoroughly cooked.

CHAPTER IX.

MIASMIC DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

DEFINITION.—An epidemic disease, endemic in some places, epidemic elsewhere, and characterized by copious watery discharges from the alimentary canal, cramps, shrinking of the tissues and extreme prostration. Is not directly contagious.

SYMPTOMS.—Incubation: uncertain; one to eighteen days. Invasion stage: Frequently absent or very short. Diarrhoea (usually with griping); cholerine; occasionally there is languor; chilliness; depression; debility; facial expression altered; trembling; headache; giddiness; tenderness in the epigastrium; tinnitus. Stage of development (Evacuative stage): Constant purging (rice-water discharges, no foecal odor, etc.); vomiting projectile; painful cramps; thirst; prostration; collapse; restlessness; tongue pasty, white, cold; expired breath cold. The rice-water evacuations consist of epithelium, mucus and some blood-corpuscles; they are devoid of coloration from the bile-pigment. This stage more or less rapidly passes into the algide stage. Stage of collapse (algide stage): Eyes sunken; features pinched; face presents a leaden or livid hue; cheeks hollow; dropping of lower eyelid; nose sharp; cold clammy sweats; surface of body more or less cyanotic; skin shriveled and wrinkled; sometimes suppression of urine; temperature falls rapidly in the superficial regions; pulse feeble and thready; heart weak; paroxysmal dyspnoea; hiccough; voice sometimes inaudible; jactitation; wakefulness; anxiety changing into apathy; sometimes headache; tinnitus; muscae volitantes; vision dimmed; reflex irritability impaired; cramps. In hopeless cases stupor and coma. Functions of absorption and secretion impaired or abolished; purging and vomiting diminish; retching may still continue; thirst intense; stools

passed in bed; they are less liquid; before death the temperature rises; typhoid symptoms. Stage of reaction: Surface gets warmer; expression and color of face change; heart's action improved; also the pulse; respiration nearly normal; other symptoms abate; the secretions are re-established; unless complications or relapses occur, recovery takes place.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From arsenic poisoning, effects of croton oil, simple diarrhea, severe summer cholera, perforation of the stomach, perforation of the bowel, extensive enteritis, cold stage of severe remittent fever.

TREATMENT.—During an epidemic, preventive measures; cleanliness; free ventilation; disinfection of stools; quarantine; attention to diet, to temperance, mental state, sewers, drains, water supply, etc. Upon the appearance of diarrhoea patient must be put to bed; rest, pure air. Evacuative stage: Opium in some form; may be combined with capsicum, camphor, chloroform, acetate of lead, etc. Is contraindicated in the stage of collapse; rectal or hypodermatics of brandy; for vomiting: carbolic acid; hydrocyanic acid, etc.; perspiration should be encouraged; effervescent drinks; quietude; disinfection. Stage of collapse: Stimulants carefully given; injection of atropina; whisky subcutaneously; ice. After the purging: enemata of brandy and beef tea; injections of water into cellular tissues; diffusible stimulants (aromatic spirits of ammonia; ammonia carbonate, etc.); hot coffee; lime water and milk; enemata of milk, etc. Locally: mustard plaster over abdomen; for cramps, sinapisms. Stage of reaction: Great care in diet; liquid food in small quantities; bovinine; water freely; tonics; encourage re-establishment of secretions; precautions against bed-sores; catheter for retention of urine, etc. Dr. Lee, of Chicago, has advocated a plan of treatment which is very simple as well as effective. His treatment is as follows: A large irrigation of hot water, made soapy, is introduced into the colon through a suitable rubber tube; one to three gallons at a time are injected twice a day for the first two days, then once a day afterward, if required, which, he says is seldom the case. The stomach

is cleansed with hydrozone,* a perfect antiseptic, given in half-cupful doses, together with hot water freely. Feeding and nursing same as required in any other prostrating disease. The hydrozone, given in the doses mentioned, is continued till convalescence, etc. (See "Cholera—Prevention and Treatment." by Elmer Lee, A. M. M. D., Chicago—the Chicago Med. Review. April, 1893.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(207) R—Chloroformi,
Tr. opii,
Spts. camphor.
Spts. ammon. aromat., aa dr. iss.
Creasoti, gtt. vij.
Spts. vini gall., dr. ij.
M. S. gtt. x-xx in ice water every five minutes.

—Horner.

(208) R—Acid. carbol., gr. viij.
Bismuth, subnit., dr. ij.
Mucil. acaciae.
Aq. lauro-cerasi, aa. oz. j.
M. S. dr. j every hour or two. (For vomiting and diarrhoea during reaction.)

—Carpenter.

(209) R—Tr. camphor.
Tr. capsici.
Tr. opii, aa oz. ss.
Tr. catechu, oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j p. r. n.

(210) R Strych. sulph., gr. ¼.
Acid. sulphuric, dil., oz. ss.
Morphinae sulphat., gr. ij.
Aquae camphor, oz. iiss.
M. S. dr. j in every hour or two well diluted. (In threatened collapse. Also as a prophylactic, given less frequently.)

—Bartholow.

*HYDROZONE occupies the most prominent place among antiseptic and germicidal remedies and its great advantage over the other antiseptics is its harmlessness, as it can be taken inwardly, as well as externally. It reaches the substances to be destroyed more thoroughly and safely than any other agent of its class. Its efficacy is due to the potency of the nascent oxygen, which is set free when brought in contact with any open diseased surface (skin or mucous membrane). Pus corpuscles are destroyed; their spores annihilated, etc. Glycozone acts more slowly, but is very effective. The use of these preparations is indicated in all diseases caused by germs or microbes.)

(211) R—Tr. opii, depurated.
Spts. camphor.
Tr. capsici, aa oz. j.
Chloroform pur., dr. iij.
Alcohol (95 per cent.) q. s. ad oz. v.
M. Each dr. contains about gtt. 100, consisting of m. xii of each of the first three ingredients, and m. ivss. or gtt. xviij of chloroform. Dose, for persons over 18 years of age, dr. j; for persons 14 to 18 years of age, dr. ss; for persons 6 to 10 years, gtt. xxx; for persons 2 to 6 years, gtt. x-xxx; for infants, gtt. 1-x, according to age. To be taken in water. Repeat dose after each movement;

—E. R. Squibb.

(212) R—Morphinae sulphatis, gr. lxxx.
Acid. hydrocyanici, dil.
Glycerinae.
Caramelis, aa oz. ss.
Ext. cannabis ind., scr. ij.
Ol. menth. pip., dr. ss.
Olei-resinae capsici, gtt. xv.
Chloroform (pura), oz. vj.
Spts. vini rect., oz. j.
M. (Chlorodyne.)

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute infectious disease, which also occurs in the sporadic form, and is characterized by inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, and frequently attended with eruptions.

SYMPTOMS.—Commences rather suddenly without prodromata; rigor or chill; intense headache; faintness; vertigo; sometimes pain in the epigastric region, and cerebral vomiting (bilious); abdomen retracted or full; pain in abdomen; tache meningitique; diarrhoea; fever (100-103 degrees F.); fever sometimes rises to 105 degrees or higher; slight evening exacerbation; (irregular fluctuations); restlessness; pulse very variable: 100-120, frequently only 60-70; Cheyne-Stokes breathing; headache may be frontal, occipital, or general. In one or two days, the pain passes to the back of the neck and down the spine; head extended. Tetanic spasms appear in from three to four days; opisthotonis; pleurosthotonus; trismus (?); strabismus; risus sardonicus; rapid respira-

tion; pains in limbs; hyperesthesia of the skin. In very bad cases the mind is clouded; muttering; delirium; stupor; coma in hopeless cases; sometimes acute mania. Epileptiform convulsions are common in children during invasion of disease. In severe cases the wasting is extreme; urine bloody or albuminous, etc. There may be paralysis of some cranial nerves; sometimes deafness; amaurosis; photophobia, etc. In favorable cases, the nervous phenomena subside; consciousness is restored; temperature approaches the normal; convalescence is however slow, the headache lasting for some time. Death may occur from marasmus.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From tetanus, typhoid fever, worms, tubercular meningitis.

TREATMENT.—Early administration of opium; it must be kept up until the symptoms of depression come on; for active delirium, fl. ext. gelsemium (gtt. i-v every two to four hours); apply hot water over the spine, by means of a sponge, every two or three hours; for constipation, a mercurial purgative; iodide of potassium; fly-blisters; electricity; bromide of potassium (gr. xx-xxx) for the head symptoms; alcoholics for stimulants; alimentation; blisters to nape of neck; fluid ext. ergot (dr. j) every three hours. Pure air, good diet, tonics, etc., during convalescence.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(213) R—Potass. iodid., gr. xl.
Ext. conii fl., gtt. xl.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. ij.
M. S. dr. ij td. (To promote absorption.)

(214) R—Tr. colli dead.
Ext. gelsemii fl., aa dr. j.
Syr. limonis, dr. ij.
Aq. foeniculi, oz. iss.
M. S. dr. j every two hours.
—Bartholow.

(215) R—Ol. tiglii, m. v.
Saponis.
Pulv. acaciae, aa scr. j.
M. et ft. pil. no. xx. S. One to three pills. (After effusion.)
—Sundelis.

(216) R—Potassi bromidi, oz. ss.
Syr. simp., oz. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. j.
M. S. dr. j every two hours, (In after remaining convulsions.)

—Ringer.

INFLUENZA.

DEFINITION.—A specific epidemic disease, self-limited, characterized by a catarrh of the respiratory, and occasionally of the digestive organs, and by nervous symptoms and debility.

SYMPTOMS.—Period of incubation: a few hours to six days, although it may extend to three weeks. Onset sudden; chilliness; latter alternates with flushing and heat; pain in the limbs; lassitude; frequently headache, nausea and vomiting; remittent fever; evening exacerbations; pulse at first full and bounding, increased; apathy; debility; prostration; restlessness; giddiness; pulse later is weak, soft, and slow; pain in various parts; urine febrile, etc. Locally: catarrh usually begins in nose and conjunctiva; it extends downwards; parts dry in the beginning, then a watery, acrid discharge takes place; sneezing; epistaxis (?); throat, mouth, and tongue sore; frontal headache; taste impaired. When catarrh extends to larynx, we have hoarseness; cough (paroxysmal), dyspnea, etc. Cough dry at first, later with bronchitis, occasionally bloody expectoration; pain in epigastrium; diarrhea; nausea and vomiting; thirst; tongue furred; loss of appetite. In cases which are complicated and severe: typhoid condition; dry brown tongue; delirium, stupor, convulsions. Catarrhal symptoms subside in about five to seven days; complications prevent rapid convalescence, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From catarrhal affections of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes.

TREATMENT.—Put patient in a cool, well-ventilated room; no draughts. Give at the outset a calomel and saline purgative; a stimulating emetic if nausea, or air-tubes are loaded with secretion; liquid diet; cool drinks; dilute sol. nitrate of potassium with lemon-juice and sugar; quinina (gr. xv) with morphine (gr. ss)

to which belladonna may be added; muriate of ammonia freely, etc. Treat symptoms as they arise. An excellent plan of treatment is to spray the nostrils (nares) every three hours with hydrozone (oz. ss with oz. iv-vi of lukewarm water); to reach the trouble in the bronchial tubes, with a hand atomizer allow patient to inhale ozonized vapor three to six times per diem, as follows: Hydrozone (oz. ss), water (oz. ss) glycerine (oz. j). Renew this mixture every three days.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(217) R—Potass. nit., dr. j.
Spts. aether. nit., dr. iv.
Liq. ammon. acet., dr. iss.
Aquam ad oz. vj.
M. S. Oz. ss with one of water every four hours. Take for four days, and follow with quinina as a tonic.
—Morell Mackenzie.

(218) R—Ammon. bromid., dr. ij
Ammon. carb., dr. j.
Antikamnia, dr. ss.
Tr. aconiti, gtt. xx.
Syr. tolu, q. s. ad oz. ij.
M. S. Dr. j in water every three hours.
—Booth.

(219) R—Ext. ipecac. fl., dr. ij.
Tr. opii deod., dr. iv.
Tr. aconit. rad., dr. j.
M. S. gtt. vi-viij every two hours. (For the bronchitis.)
—Carpenter.

(220) R—Ammonii muriat., dr. iss.
Morph. sulphat., gr. ij.
Tr. sanguinariae.
Syr. ipecac., aa dr. iv.
Syr. glycyrrhiz., oz. j.
Aquae, oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j doses. (To allay the cough.)
—Carpenter.

HAY-FEVER.

DEFINITION.—An acute catarrh of the upper air-passages principally, occurring at a fixed period annually, and disappearing after a variable duration.

SYMPTOMS.—Swelling, congestion, and itching of the eyelids and conjunctiva; eyes watery; photophobia sometimes; tume-

faction, congestion, and watery discharge from the nostrils; violent and frequent sneezing; cough (more or less); asthma (?); irritation of the throat, fauces, and soft palate. Symptoms are sudden in their onset; paroxysmal.

TREATMENT.—Give quinina (gr. v td.) before the attack; give it throughout disease in gr. ij doses; arsenic (small doses); bowels open; treat cough; flannel next the skin; for the asthma see that affection; stimulants; nourishing diet: tonics. Hay-fever can be prevented by the early use of that powerful bactericide, hydrozone. Spray the nostrils and throat thoroughly two or three times a day, and with the atomizer inhale the ozonized vapor as previously explained (see influenza). This treatment must be kept up during the whole hay-fever season.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(221) R—Fowler's solution, oz. j.
Tr. belladon., dr. ij.
M. S. gtt. v-x td. after meals. (Prophylactic.)

221 (a) R—Sodii biborat., gr. v.
Aquae camph., dr. j.
M. Collyrium for the inflamed conjunctiva.

221 (b) R—Sodii biborat., scr. iss.
Aq. amygdal. concent., oz. iss.
Liq. plumbi subacet., dr. iij.
Aquae, oz. iv.
M. S. Add dr. iii to oz. iv cold water, and apply to closed eyelids, when they are swollen.

221 (c) R—Liq. potass. arsenit., m. ii.
Potass. iodid., gr. ij.
Liquor. ammon., m. v.
Aquae, oz. j.
M. S. To be taken td., when bronchial symptoms are developed.

WHOOPING COUGH—PERTUSSIS.

DEFINITION.—A specific, contagious disease, occurring chiefly in childhood, and characterized by a hard, peculiar, paroxysmal cough. The expiratory efforts are followed by a long, noisy inspiration or whoop. Period of incubation, about two to fourteen days.

SYMPTOMS.—First stage (catarrhal): Generally lasts from three to ten days.

Malaise; loss of appetite; fever (slight), with evening exacerbation and morning remission; coryza; slight cough; restlessness; great nervous excitability; running from the nose; redness of the eyes; sneezing; sometimes delirium at night. The cough may be severe; it is dry at first, etc. Second stage (spasmodic): Cough is paroxysmal; tickling in throat may precede cough; eyes swell and protrude during paroxysms; face cyanosed; veins of head and neck swollen; nose bleed; body bent forward; paroxysms set in abruptly. The cough (paroxysms) is distressing and severe, and consists of a number of quick, spasmodic, forcible loud expiratory puffs, alternating with prolonged, shrill inspiratory whoops. It usually lasts from one-half to two minutes, returning at regular intervals; paroxysms usually take place at night. There may be involuntary discharge from the bladder and rectum; hernia; prolapsus ani; convulsions, etc. Third stage (terminal): The paroxysms gradually diminish in frequency; are less severe; cough loosens; expectoration freer; vomiting ceases; general health improves, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From bronchitis, naso-pharyngeal catarrh.

TREATMENT.—Keep patient in a warm room; flannel next to the skin; warm drinks; give a simple expectorant (see prescription No. 221); prevent complications and relieve symptoms. Sedatives in second stage: small doses of quinina; belladonna; alum; antipyrine; bromide of potassium and bromide of ammonia. Antipyrine may be given in doses of gr. ¼-iii-v for children, according to age; diet of patient should be carefully regulated, etc. Hydrozone, as before recommended, is very efficient. The throat, nose, pharynx and larynx are to be irrigated; inhalations with the atomizer; hydrozone may be swallowed, as it is beneficial and harmless.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(222) ℞—Tr. opii. camphor.
Syr. ipecac., aa dr. j.
Syr. scillae, dr. iij.
Syr. tolu., oz. ss.
Liq. potass. citrat., q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours, for a child of one year.

—Powell.

222 (a) R—Ext. belladonnae, gr. ½.
Pulv. aluminis, gr. xxiv.
Syr. zingiberis.
Aquae, aa oz. iss.
M. S. dr. j every two hours for a child of one year.
—Goodhart and Starr.

(223) R—Ammon. brom.
Potass. brom., aa dr. j.
Tr. belladon., dr. j.
Glycerin., oz. j.
Aquae rosae, q. s. ad. oz. iv.
M. S. Use as a spray four to six times a day.
—Keating.

(224) R—Ammonii picrat., q. s.
Dose: Infants, gr. 1-16—1-12; children, gr. 1-12—1-8; every three hours.
—Carpenter.

DIPHTHERIA.

DEFINITION.—An acute, specific, contagious disease, frequently epidemic, the lesion of which consists of a croupous inflammation of the mucous membranes. The period of incubation varies from two to four days; sometimes thirty hours to eight days; exceptionally, two weeks.

SYMPTOMS.—Soreness or pain in the throat; fauces red and swollen, and covered with small specks of diphtheritic deposit, which rapidly extend and spread into patches of variable thickness; patches adhere to surface of palate or tonsil, and when removed leave a shallow ulcer, with a bleeding surface; exudation may spread to the mouth, lips, nose, Eustachian tube, larynx, stomach, etc.; tonsils and uvulae enlarged; breath foeted; sometimes ulceration or sloughing; parts of membrane frequently coughed up; glands beneath the angle of the jaw hard, tender and enlarged; sometimes the structures of the neck are more or less tumefied. If the nares are involved, there is a sanious and offensive discharge. If the larynx, hoarseness or aphonia, dyspnoea, etc. If the bronchi, embarrassed respiration; and so with other parts involved. General symptoms: Temperature may rise to 103-107 degrees F.; pulse may be greatly accelerated; asthenic or typhoid symptoms in bad cases; diarrhea; cyanosis; asphyxia, etc. Diphtheria is usually slow in onset; there is generally malaise, chilliness, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting; fever, thirst, headache, stiffness of neck, sore throat, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From [illegible] of the tonsils. [illegible] sore throat, pharangi- [illegible] secretion.

TREATMENT.—Supporting: Temperature [illegible] degrees F. Impregnate [illegible] hygiene: ventila- [illegible] The diet must be [illegible] milk, eggs, etc.): [illegible] milk: whisky or [illegible] swallowing is [illegible] drink of a [illegible] (fr. 1-0 j), etc. [illegible] Ammonia and bark. [illegible] Small doses of [illegible] potassi chloratis. [illegible] than use hy- [illegible] every two hours). [illegible] pharynx, larynx. [illegible] discharges: pre- [illegible] the system: [illegible] removes the [illegible] quick and [illegible] Antitoxine [illegible] liquid, which [illegible] and which [illegible] the addition of [illegible] For its use Dr. [illegible] the following rules: [illegible] in affected [illegible] children under [illegible] from two [illegible] older children [illegible] injected subcu- [illegible] a Pravaz syringe [illegible] glasses behind [illegible] the arm or [illegible] The syringe [illegible] to the pro- [illegible] alcohol and [illegible] preferably [illegible] During the [illegible] injected in the [illegible] the affection. [illegible] day), larger [illegible] are required, up- [illegible]

PRESCRIPTIONS.

[illegible] B. [illegible]
[illegible]
M. S. [illegible] every four hours.
—Powell.

*It is better to apply the hydrozone, in adults and older children, with a brush or cotton wad.

(226) R—Trypsin (Fairchild's), dr. j.
Sodii bicarb., gr. xx.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. ij.
M. S. Apply with atomizer every hour at first if necessary.
—Powell.

(227) R—Acid. boracic.,
Sodii borat., aa dr. ss.
Sodii chlorid., gr. xx.
Aquae, O ss.
M. S. Inject dr. i warm in each nostril every two hours.
—Powell.

(228) R—Potass. chlorat., gr. xxiv.
Tr. ferri chlorid., m. xlviij.
Glycerinae, oz. ss.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours for a child of two years.
—Powell.

(229) R—Quininae sulphat., gr. xij.
Potass. chlorat., gr. xlviij.
Tr. ferri chlorid., dr. j.
Syr. zingiberis, oz. j.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j in water every two hours for a child of six to ten years.
—Goodhart and Starr.

(230) R—Potassii chloratis, dr. j.
Acid. hydrochloric., dr. ss (!).
Misce, et adde:
Tr. ferri chlorid., dr. ij.
Aquae destil., q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. dr. j every two hours.
—Waugh.

(231) R—Acidi. lactici, dr. iiiss.
Aquae destil., oz. x.
M. S. Apply by means of a spray or mop. (To dissolve the exudation).
—Morell Mackenzie.

(232) R—Sodii sulphitis, dr. j.
Aquae destil., oz. j.
M. S. Apply with a probang.
—Stille.

(233) R—Papain, dr. iiss.
Hydronaphthol, gr. ij.
Acid. muriat., gtt. xv.
Aquae destil., oz. iij.
Glycerin., dr. ij.
M. S. Apply to affected parts every half hour by an atomizer, to dissolve the diphtheritic membrane.
—Caldwell.

(234) R—Strychninae, gr. j.
Acid. nitrici. dil., dr. j.
Aquae, dr. vij.
M. S. From gtt. v, in a dessertspoonful of water, td. to a child of three years.
—Metcalfe.

ACUTE PLEURISY.

SYMPTOMS.—Chill; fever; sharp pain (pleuritic stitch); short dry cough; shallow respiration; nausea; sometimes vomiting; breathing with the unaffected lung; frequent pulse, etc. In children the pulse varies (in first few days) from 130-140 beats; temperature may run up to 103-104 degrees F. (usually 101-102 degrees F.), etc. Physical signs: Friction sound; dulness on percussion; diminution or loss of healthy murmurs, etc.

TREATMENT.—Rest in bed. Strapping to restrict movement; opium for pain; quinina; bowels open; anodyne poultices; blisters; iodine; nutritious food; syrup of iodide of iron, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(235) R Morphinae sulphat., gr. ¼.
Quininae sulph., gr. xv-xx.
M. et ft. chart. S. At once. (To abort a commencing pleurisy).
—Bartholow.

(236) R—Tr. aconiti rad., dr. ij.
Tr. opii deod., dr. vj.
M. S. gtt. viij in water every two hours. (In acute form before effusion).
—Bartholow.

(237) R Tr. iodini, oz. j.
Potass. iodidi, oz. ss.
Camphorae, dr. ij.
Spt. rect., oz. x.
M. S. For counter-irritation in children.
—Powell.

(238) R—Potass. acetat., gr. xv.
Spts. nether. nitrosi, dr. ss.
Vini ipecac, gtt. iij.
Syr. tolut., dr. ss.
M. S. One dose four times a day. (Subacute form).
—Da Costa.

(239) R—Tr. veratri viridi., m. xxiv.
Potass. acetat., oz. ss.
Morph. acetat., gr. ss.
Liq. potass. cit., oz. iiss.
Syr. tolut., oz. ss.
M. S. dr. ij every three hours. (Dry pleurisy).
—Da Costa.

(240) R—Potass. acetat.
Inf. digitalis, aa, dr. ii-iv.
M. S. This amount each day; or,

(241) R—Pulv. digitalis,
Pulv. sallae mer.
Hydrarg. chlor. mit., aa, gr. x.
M. Ft. in pil. no. x. S. One pill td.
—Alonzo Clark.

(242) R—Olei tiglii, dr. ss.
Aetheris, dr. j.
Tr. iodini co., dr. iiss.
M. S. Counter-irritant and vesicant in pleurisy, etc.
—Carson.

(243) R—Inf. digitalis, oz. iv.
Potass. acetat., dr. j.
M. S. dr. j every three hours to a child four or five years old.
—J. Lewis Smith.

CHRONIC PLEURISY.

(Empyema.)

DEFINITION.—Pus in the pleural cavity.

SYMPTOMS.—Signs of effusion in the pleural cavity; hectic fever; emaciation; often edema of arm and chest on affected side. Symptoms are a continuance of the sub-acute form.

TREATMENT.—Tonics; nutritious diet; aspiration. Irrigation should be employed with great caution. Deaths have occurred from them.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(244) R—Tr. iodini co., oz. j.
Glycerinae, oz. ij.
Aquae, oz. v.
M. S. For external use.
—Fuller.

(245) R—Tr. iodi. co., oz. ij.
S. Divide surface on affected side into three sections, and paint one section each day.
—Bartholow.

(246) R—Potass. iodid., gr. j.
Ferri et. ammon. cit., gr. iij.
Syr. sarsaparillae co., dr. ss.
Aquae destil., dr. ij.
M. S. One dose td. (For children.)
—Hazard.

(247) R—Potassii iodidi, dr. iv.
Aquae destil., q. s. ad oz. vj.
M. S. dr. j in milk every four hours. (To be used in conjunction with R no. 245.)
—Bartholow.

HYDROTHORAX.

DEFINITION.—An accumulation of water [illegible] in the chest; it differs [illegible] in the character of the fluid [illegible] the pleura (is not an inflammatory exudation).

SYMPTOMS.—Usually follows other affections [illegible] diseases of the heart, [illegible] dyspnoea; action [illegible] symptoms of imperfect [illegible] sometimes [illegible] ascitis, etc.

TREATMENT.—[illegible] of general dropsy. [illegible] paracentesis, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

[illegible]
R—[illegible] mit., gr. vj.
[illegible] gr. xij.
[illegible]
M. et ft. pil. No. xij. S. One to be taken every eight hours. (In hydrothorax and ascites.)

—Ellis.

(249) R—Fol. digitalis fl.,
Bulb. scillæ aa oz. j.
Aq. [illegible] oz. j.
M. S. [illegible] every four hours. (Also for ascites.)

—Gubler.

PNEUMOTHORAX.

DEFINITION.—A collection of air or gas in the cavity of the pleura, with or without serum.

SYMPTOMS.—Acute pain in side; lividity of face and lips; severe dyspnoea; prostration; palpitation of the heart; accelerated pulse, etc. Physical signs: Enlargement of the affected side; tympanitic resonance; respiratory murmur feeble or absent; apex-beat displaced, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Opiates for pain; when dyspnea is great, free drainage, etc. (See Chronic Pleurisy.)

LOBAR PNEUMONIA.*

DEFINITION.—One or more lobes of the lung are consolidated with morbid products in the air-vesicles and bronchioles. (Also called croupous and fibrinous pneumonia.)

SYMPTOMS.—First Stage (Congestion): Catarrh, malaise (sometimes); chill; fever (rises to 104 degrees F.); vomiting; pain in side and back; breathing frequent (often 30-60 inspirations per minute); cough dry at first, then clear, tenacious, and later rusty expectoration; marked prostration; convulsions in children, etc. Physical signs: Crepitant rale over congested parts; slight dulness, etc. Second Stage (Red Hepatization): Increase of symptoms; pain may diminish; dyspnoea. Physical signs: Dulness on percussion; bronchial rales may be heard; neither healthy murmur nor crepitation; bronchial respiration; broncho-phony. Third Stage (Gray Hepatization, or Resolution): Increased difficulty of breathing; pain absent; sputa turbid or purulent; debility, etc. Physical signs: Mucous, or gurgling rale; sometimes cavernous breathing; relapse, etc. At first the signs are like the second stage. When resolution sets in: Vocal fremitus lessened; broncho-vesicular breathing; dulness diminishes, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From pleurisy, pleurodynia, pulmonary edema, hydrothorax, bronchitis, phthisis, etc.

TREATMENT.—Keep air moist; stimulants; nutritious diet; bowels soluble; quinina and morphina (scr. j-ss); cups or leeches; tr. aconite root (gtt. ii every two hours); mustard plaster to chest; feet in hot mustard foot-bath; solution of carbonate of ammonia in liq. ammonii acetatis (oz. ss-gr. v-x) every three hours; cold baths; cold compresses to chest; digitalis for any heart failure, etc. In children, clothe child in flannel; cotton jacket or poultice round chest; camphorated oil or turpentine and sweet oil rubbed in chest night and morning; liquid diet (milk, raw beef juice, etc.); citrate of potassium solution (dr. j to child of one year every two or three hours), until cough loosens; quinina by suppository; tr. aconite or antipyrine for high fever; Dover's powder; brandy; cod-liver oil, etc.

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*For Pneumonia in Children see Chapter 13.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(250) R—Ammon. chlori.
Ammon. iodid., aa gr. xxiv.
Syr. scillae, oz. ss.
Syr. tolut., oz. j.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every three hours for a child of two years.
—Powell.

(251) R—Potass. citrat., scr. j.
Syr. aurantii, dr. ij.
Aquam, q. s. ad oz. ij.
M. S. dr. ij as required, for children.
—Hillier.

(252) R—Ammonii carbonat., scr. ij.
Infus. serpentar., oz. iv.
M. S. oz. ss every three hours. (About the period of crisis.)
—Bartholow.

(253) R—Spts. aether. nit.,
Potass. acetat., aa dr. iss.
Spts. mindereri.
Aq. camphor aa oz. iij.
M. (To be left with slightly acid reaction to litmus.) S. dr. j every two hours to a child. Promotes diaphoresis and diuresis; liq. ammon. acet. assists in elimination from the skin and reduces fever.
—Larrabee.

(254) R—Morphinae sulphat., gr. ¼-½.
Quininae sulphat., gr. vi-x.
M. et ft. chartula. S. One dose. (Within twenty-four hours after chill to abort attack.)
—Palmar.

LOBULAR PNEUMONIA.

DEFINITION.—A catarrhal inflammation involving the bronchi and groups of air-vesicles belonging to them. (Acute or chronic.) Also called catarrhal and broncho-pneumonia, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Often very obscure. Sometimes high fever (105 degrees F.); accelerated pulse; rapid respiration; dyspnoea; cyanosis; hacking, painful cough; emaciation; great prostration, etc. Physical signs: Deficient respiratory movements; mucous or subcrepitant rales (in early stage); disease usually involves both lungs; bronchial respiration, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From capillary bronchitis, lobar pneumonia, collapse of lung, etc.

TREATMENT.—Carbonate (gr. iii-vj) and iodide of ammonia (gr. iv-viij) in solution, every two hours to favor excretion of the exudation; quinina for fever; alcoholics; vapor inhalations; stimulating emetics (apomorphine hypodermatically); mustard bath; dry cups, etc. For emaciation, tonics, proteinol, etc. (See lobar pneumonia for children). Treat the bronchitis. Febricide pills (one every four hours).

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(255) R—Vini ipecac., dr. j.
Potass. citrat., gr. xxx.
Tr. opii camph., dr. ij.
Elix. simpl., oz. j.
Aquae destil., q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. dr. j to infant of six months, every two hours. (Relieves the cough and irritability and restlessness; promotes free action of kidneys.
—F. S. Parsons.

(256) R—Ammon. carbonatis, gr. xlviii.
Pulv. acaciae et sacchari, aa q. s.
Spts. lavandulae co., dr. ij.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. dr. j in water every two or three hours, for a child of five years.
—Pepper.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

ETIOLOGY.—Dr. F. S. Parsons* places the true cause of phthisis as existing, not primarily in the tubercle bacillus, but in a lymphatic stasis due to congenital malformation of some excremential organ, or, acquired by chemical decomposition of normal blood elements increasing waste tissue products. From the arterial hue to venous blood in phthisis he argues that oxygen in the natural state passes over from the arteries through the capillaries into the veins, and, hence, there must be a deficiency in some oxidizable element, probably oxidizable phosphorus. That these theories are tenable is shown by the results of the administration of chemically pure syrups of the hypophosphates and the residence of the patient in ozonized atmospheres. The tubercle bacillus, he holds, is a development of secondary importance, only due to the favorable media presented by lymphatic stasis.

*See Times and Register, Jan. 6, 1895, et seq.

SYMPTOMS.—First stage: Dry, hacking cough; pains in chest; slight or profuse hemorrhage; feverishness; excitable pulse; loss of flesh and strength, etc. Physical signs: [illegible] Dullness under clavicle on one side; feebleness of respiratory movement; upper part of chest contracted; [illegible] respiration; expiration prolonged; mucous and sub-crepitant rales; heart [illegible] and loud, etc. Second stage: Chills; fever increases; sputa purulent, streaked with blood, or cheesy [illegible] with night sweats; hectic; loss of appetite [illegible]; emaciation; delirium; [illegible] (Quantive); cough; edema of extremities, etc. Physical signs: [illegible] dull sound; cavernous respiration and [illegible] bronchophony, etc. One of the earliest symptoms in phthisis is the cough. The rise in the temperature is also [illegible] symptom. After the disease has [illegible] the physical signs [illegible] consolidation, cavities [illegible] and pleurisy.

TREATMENT. — Prophylactic [illegible] Treat symptoms, etc. (See Prescriptions). The benefit of change of climate is most perceptible in patients suffering from the first or early second stage of the disease: it is in incipient phthisis that a change of climate works relief, and in many cases permanent cure. The requisites of a climate for such patients are dryness and elevation; and of the many health resorts offering these advantages, Bartholow places those of North Carolina first, no doubt on account of the abundant growth of that wonderful ozone generator—the longleaf pine. And I know of no place in that State more suitable for patients afflicted with phthisis, or in fact, any of the diseases of the throat and air passages, than the highly situated resort known as Southern Pines. It possesses all the curative properties that influence patients seeking an ideal sanitarium. Situated as it is in the very heart of the long pine belt, its many attractions and advantages have long since placed it pre-eminently the greatest of natural health resorts. The climate is such as to invite attention for every quarter. It is the ideal climate for invalids. It is free from the intense heat of summer, and the cold of the Northern winter is unknown.

The atmosphere is constantly charged with the purest of balsamic vapor, the inhalation of which exerts such a curative influence, and together with the dry and bracing air, tends in a wonderful degree to modify the serious inroads of disease. Among the many advantages of this place are perfect drainage, dry air, water of the finest quality, even temperature, an atmosphere laden with balsamic vapor, etc. According to Prof. W. C. Kerr, former State geologist of North Carolina, the average annual mean temperature is 58 degrees; average summer temperature, 77 degrees; average winter temperature, 44 degrees, and average minimum, 13 degrees, while a record of 19 degrees is rarely made east of the "Blue Ridge." The average mean annual rain fall is 45 inches. This precipitation is distributed nearly uniformly through the different seasons, and notwithstanding this large amount of rain fall, the tables of humidity show that the climate is as dry as that of France, and the cultivation of the vine, cotton, silk, etc., furnishes the strongest practical proof of the fact. The hygiene (change of climate, etc.) is more important than the medicinal treatment.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(257) R—Ammonii chloridi, dr. j.
Syr. scillae, dr. iij.
Infus. senegae, oz. vj.
M. S. oz. ss td. (Stimulating expectorant).
—Anderson.

(258) R—Quininae sulphatis.
Pulv. digitalis, aa gr. xij.
Pulv. opii., gr. vj.
M. et. ft. in chart. no. xij. S. One every six hours. (Antipyretic powder).
—Niemeyer.

(259) R—Pulv. agarici, gr. viij.
Zinci oxidi, gr. iss.
Pulv. camphor., gr. 1-3.
M. S. One catchet. Take on going to bed. (For night sweats).
—Robin.

(260) R—Creasoti, gr. xxvij.
Tr. gentian., dr. j.
Alcohol, oz. j.
Vini xerici, q. s. ad. oz. iv.
M. S. Dr. ij two or three times a day in a glass of water.

(261) R—Acid., sulphuric. aromat., oz. j.
S. Gtt. x at bed-time. (Night sweats).

262. R—Acid. gallici, dr. ss.
Ext. belladon., gr. ij.
M. et. ft. pil. no. x, S. Two at bedtime. (Sweats).

—Bartholow.

263. R—Olei morrhuae, oz. j.
Aq. menth. pip., oz. ss.
Tr. aurantii, oz. ss.
Mist. acaciae, oz. iiiss.
Ol. gaultheriae, m. x.
M. S. dr. ij td.

—Da Costa.

264. R—Morphinae acetat., gr. ij.
Potass. cyanidi, gr. j.
Acid. acetici, dr. j.
Ext. prun. virg. fl.
Mist. acaciae, aa oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j four to six times a day. (Sedative for cough).

—Da Costa.

265. R—Hydrozone, oz. j.
Glycerin, (pur.), oz. j.
M. (Shake well). S. Inhale by using atomizer, three to six times daily, ten minutes at a time.

266. R—Hydrozone, oz. j.
Aquae, o. ij.
M. S. Tumblerful to be taken td. (Use with R No. 269).

267. R—Ol. morrhuae, oz. iv.
Ex. malt (dry), oz. j.
Calcii hypophos.
Sodii hypophos, aa gr. xxxij.
Potass. hypophos., gr. xvj.
Glycerin.
Pulv. acaciae, aa oz. ss.
Aquae q. s. ad. oz. viij.
M. S. dr. j td., for child of three years.

Goodhart and Starr.

268. R—Ol. morrhuae, oz. iiiss.
Spts. ammon. aromat., oz. j.
Tr. opii, oz. ss.
Ol. lavandulae, m. xxx.
M. S. One-half to be rubbed over chest and abdomen night and morning. (In cases where the stomach will not tolerate any form of the oil).

—T. H. Tanner.

OEDEMA OF THE LUNGS.

DEFINITION.—An effusion of serum into the air vesicles and interstitial tissue of the lungs.

SYMPTOMS. — Great dyspnea; slight cough; panting; serous sputa, or blood-streaked if congestion is present; lividity; bronchorrhea. Physical signs: Diminished healthy murmurs; subcrepitant rale, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From pneumonia, capillary bronchitis, hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—This disease usually attends or follows fevers. If associated with fevers: Tonics; stimulants; sustaining measures. If with Bright's disease: cathartics (hydragogue); diuretics; diaphoretics; dry cupping of chest and loins. If with heart disease: revulsives; digitalis, etc. If with pulmonary congestion: sinapisms; counter-irritation; hydragogue cathartics. Change position of patient frequently. (See Dropsy.)

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

DEFINITION.—An abnormal increase in the blood supply to the lungs. It may be active (arterial) or passive (venous).

SYMPTOMS.—Frequency of respiration increased; cough; dyspnea; watery, blood-stained expectoration, etc. Physical signs: May be dulness on percussion; intensity of respiratory murmur diminished; when edema exists, crepitant and mucous rales.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From pulmonary edema, spasmodic asthma.

TREATMENT.—Dry cups to chest; cardiac sedatives; revulsives; ergot. In hypostatic congestion: alcoholics; digitalis; caffein, etc. Good alimentation. Change of position, etc.

ATELECTASIS.

DEFINITION.—A collapse of the lobules of the lung, so that there is an imperfect or entire absence of expansion of the lungs.

SYMPTOMS.—Rapid and shallow breathing; dyspnea; weak voice; feeble cough; rapid and feeble pulse; prostration. Most frequent seat of trouble is the inferior and posterior portions of the right lung.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — **From** [illegible].

TREATMENT.—An emetic **(when there** is [illegible] of mucus **in bronchial** [illegible] carbonate [illegible] spirits; **counter-irrita**[illegible] Sharp's **wine of cod** liver [illegible] **iron; quinina;** [illegible] of compressed air, etc.

EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS.

DEFINITION.—An **increased quantity of** air in the air cells, causing **dilatation with** [illegible] **the air vesicles.** Two varieties—**vesicular and interlobular.**

SYMPTOMS.—Dyspnea: **asthmatics at**tacks; respiration difficult: **abdominal** [illegible] due to the **bron**chitis; [illegible]; **rectal hem**[illegible] **signs: Chest** [illegible]: **infraclavicular** and mammary [illegible] **bulge: intercostal** [illegible] **shaped); clear,** [illegible] **no metallic** sounds; feeble vesicular murmur; **inspira**tory sound short, and feeble (may **be sup**pressed), etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — **From** dilatation of the lung due to **other causes,** pneumothorax, [illegible] of the lungs, **bron**chitis, asthma, aneurism **of the arch of** the aorta, cardiac diseases, **phthisis, ca**tarrhal pneumonia.

TREATMENT.—Mainly palliative. **In**vigorating diet; iron; cod **liver oil; mor**phina (gr. 1-6) and atropina (gr. 1-120) **for** the asthmatic attacks; full doses of **iodide** of potassium; [illegible]; narcotic **fumigation;** anodynes for cough; compressed air; **change** of climate; avoid violent physical **exercise;** avoid exposure to cold, etc. (See **Asthma** and Bronchitis.)

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(2690 R—Spts. ether. co.
Sol. morph. (U. S. P.), **aa oz. j.**
M. S. Dr. j p. r. n. (To **relieve dys**pnea and paroxysmal cough).

(270) R—Pulv. digitalis, scr. ss to j.
Aquae, oz vj.
M. For an infusion, oz. ss td. (For the dropsy).
—Niemeyer.

(271) R—Potass. chlorat., dr. iss.
Tr. bellad., oz. iss.
Syr. prun. virg. fl.
Tr. cichonae co., aa oz. ij.
M. S. Dr. ij four times a day in emphysema with ch. bronchitis and loss of appetite. Also dry cups to chest A. M. and P. M.
—Da Costa.

(272) R—Tr. lobeliae, dr. ij.
Spts. ether. sulph., dr. iij.
Tr. conii, dr. ij.
Mist. amygdal., ad. oz. vj.
M. S. oz. ss every three hours. (For the paroxysmal cough).
—M. Charteris.

(273) R—Chloroformi, oz. ss.
Liniment. ammoniae.
Liniment. saponis, aa oz. iss.
M. S. Rub on chest A. M. and P. M., and to be placed on flannel, and allowed to remain against the skin for fifteen minutes.
—Da Costa.

(274) R—Potassii iodidi, gr. xxxvj.
Ammon. carbonat., dr. j.
Tr. scillae.
Tr. hyoscyam, aa oz. ss.
Aquae camphorae, oz. v.
M. S. oz. ss td. Also direct patient to smoke a stramonium cigarette, so soon as he feels the commencement of an asthmatic attack.
—Greenhow.

BRONCHITIS.

DEFINITION.—A catarrhal inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

SYMPTOMS.—Acute form; Chilliness; pain in back and extremities; lassitude; uneasiness or tightness of chest; soreness beneath sternum; thoracic pains; tongue furred; fever; anorexia; dry cough at first; for a day or two, a frothy expectoration; then free muco-purulent discharge; constipation; dyspnea; may end in hectic, etc. Physical signs: In uncomplicated cases percussion is normal; dry rale; mucous rale; diffused; subcrepitant in smaller tubes; bronchial fremitus (in children), etc.

Chronic form: Paroxysmal cough frequent; expectoration viscid, or muco-purulent, sometimes sanious; sputa feted; pulse somewhat quick, etc. Physical signs: Percussion note normal as a rule; dry rales scarcer than in the acute; mucous rales, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From pneumonia, emphysema, asthma, pulmonary hemorrhage, pyothorax, phthisis, perforation of the lung.

TREATMENT.—Dover's powder (gr. v-x), or quinina (gr. x); warm, stimulating drink; hot foot bath; saline purgative (in morning); anodyne inhalations; salicin (gr. xx); tr. aconite root for fever, etc. Muriate of ammonium; carbonate of ammonium and morphina (small doses) for cough; iodide of potassium; nutritious diet; tonics; sinapisms; dry cups, etc. In children: Have air in room moistened; envelop chest in cotton jacket; camphorated oil to chest twice daily; carbonate of ammonium (for prostration), etc. Use any of the following prescriptions. The chronic form requires counter-irritation, non-stimulating diet; stimulating liniments; protection against changes of temperature; anodynes for coughs, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(275) R—Liq. potass. citrat., oz. iij.
S. dr. j in water every two hours, for children.

(276) R—Spts. terebinth., oz. j.
Ol. olivae, oz. iv.
M. S. Rub in chest twice daily.

(277) R—Ammon. chlorid., gr. xxxvj.
Syr. ipecac., dr. iss.
Syr. scillae., oz. ss.
Syr. tolu., oz. j.
Aq. menth. pip., q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. Give to child of three years dr. j, when fever subsides.
—Powell.

(278) R—Acid. gallic., gr. x.
Vini opii, m. v.
Spts. vini gallici, dr. iss.
Aquae chloroformi, q. s. ad. oz. iss.
M. S. dr. j td. for children.
—Goodhart and Starr.

(279) R—Quininae sulphat., gr. vj.
Acid. sulphuric. dil., gtt. xij.
Syr. simp., oz. ss.
Aquae, q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours, for the chronic form.
—Meigs and Pepper.

(280) R—Tr. aconit. rad. (Fleming's), m. iv.
Ext. ipecac. fl., m. j.
Spts. ether, nitros., dr. j.
Aquae, oz. iv.
M. S. Dr. j every ten to twenty minutes in the acute form.

(281) R—Vini ipecac., dr. ij.
Liq. potass. citrat., oz iv.
Tr. opii camphorat.
Syr. acaciae, aa oz. j.
M. S. oz. ss td. in the first stage of acute bronchitis.
—Da Costa.

(282) R—Morphinae acetat., gr. j.
Potass. acetat., dr. iij.
Liq. ammon. acetat., oz. iij.
Syr. tolut., oz. j.
M. S. dr. ij every third hour. (Useful diaphoretic).
—Da Costa.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the larynx, together with the mucous membrane, sometimes the submucous connective tissue, and muscles.

SYMPTOMS.—Local tickling; soreness; pain; hoarseness; constriction and heat in the throat; aphonia; respiration labored; stridulous cough (in children); dyspnea (more frequent in children); dysphagia; cyanosis, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From larngismus stridulous, true croup, diphtheria, chronic laryngitis, spasmodic asthma, thoracic aneurism, edema of larynx, paralysis of laryngeal muscles.

TREATMENT.—Keep patient in a warm, moist, even temperature; rest the larynx; inhalation of the vapor of steam; Dover's powder (Waugh's modified); quinina in large doses; treat cough, tendency to spasm of glottis, local pain, etc. Compresses to the throat; if edema threatens, emetics; jaborandi; scarification; for extreme dyspnea, tracheotomy. Quinina (gr. xv-xx),

[illegible] gr. ¼ to ½); may abort an impending attack. In children it is [illegible] moist sponges to the [illegible] gr. j doses tr. aconite [illegible] every fifteen minutes until four doses are given; move bowels with calomel.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

℞ [illegible] gr. ½.
[illegible] gr. xij.
[illegible] gr. vj.
[illegible] vj. S. One powder [illegible]

—Powell.

℞ [illegible] oz. ss.
[illegible] vj.
[illegible] Spray larynx or gargle td. Swal[illegible]

℞ [illegible] dr. i to ij.
[illegible] dr. iss to ij.
[illegible] oz. ss.
[illegible]
[illegible] q. s. ad. oz. iij.
[illegible] every two hours.

—Powell.

℞ [illegible] rad., m. xxx.
[illegible] oz. ss.
[illegible] acetatis, oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j every three hours.

—R. P. Thomas.

℞ [illegible] dr. j.
[illegible] oz. j.
[illegible] nitrat., oz. v.
M. S. [illegible] every three hours.

—Gerhard.

℞ [illegible] muriatis, gr. x to xx.
[illegible] oz. j.
M. S. Use with any form of steam atomizer throwing a fine spray.

—Da Costa.

CHRONIC LARYNGITIS.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the larynx, which may involve all the tissues, but may be confined to the mucous membrane. (Laryngeal phthisis.)

SYMPTOMS.—Cough with scanty expectoration; hoarseness or aphonia; mucopurulent (streaked with blood) expectoration; pulse somewhat rapid; repeated desire to clear the throat; ulceration; cough sometimes suffocative; croupy; wasting; night sweats; dropsy.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From laryngeal growths, neuroses of the larynx.

TREATMENT.—Attention to general health; hygiene; change of climate; medicated sprays; counter-irritation over neck (croton oil, blisters); open abscesses; tracheotomy for urgent dyspnea; anti-syphthilitic remedies for syphthilitic form, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(289) R—Acid. muriat. dil., dr. j.
Aluminis, dr. iss.
Mellis, oz. j.
Aquae, oz. v.
M. S. Gargle every four hours. (For children).
—Powell.

(290) R—Tr. benzoini co., oz. iv.
Chloroformi, dr. ss.
M. S. dr. j in a pint of water (140 F.) for each inhalation. Sedative.
—Carpenter.

(291) R—Hydrarg. bi iodi, gr. ij.
Potass. iodidi, dr. ij.
Ext. sarsaparillae fl., oz. ij.
M. S. Dr. j td. (See R. no. 292.)
—Hazard.

(292) R—Potass. iodidi, dr. iss.
Aquae destil., oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j td. (To be taken five days after R. no. 291 for the syphilitic form.
—Hazard.

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

DEFINITION.—A spasm of the muscles of the larynx, characterized by a sudden development of dyspnea, and without inflammation, cough or fever. (Spasm of the glottis.)

SYMPTOMS.—Invasion sudden; there may be twitching of various muscles; during paroxysm, the head is thrown back, nostrils dilated, veins of head and neck distended, eyes staring, etc.

The paroxysm usually lasts from a few seconds to half a minute; asphyxia; convulsions, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From croup, acute laryngitis.

[illegible] nose. Clear [illegible] if due to [illegible] to head; [illegible] attack); [illegible]: sodium [illegible] cold packs [illegible] etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

[illegible] ad. oz. iij.
[illegible] children, every half or [illegible]

—Powell.

[illegible] gr. vj.
[illegible] dill., m. vj.
[illegible]
[illegible], aa dr. ij.
[illegible] destil., oz. iij.
[illegible] td. (In rickety, cachetic [illegible]

—Oke.

(295) R—Chloral hydratis, gr. v to xv.
Syr. simpl.
Aquae destil., aa dr. ss.
M S. One dose. (To arrest an impending attack).

—Bartholow.

(296) R—Syr. ipecac., oz. j.
S. Dr. j every fifteen minutes.

(297) R—Syr. scillae co., oz. j.
S. Gtt. xxx every quarter or half hour as an emetic, or gtt. x every three hours as an expectorant. (For a child of two years).

—Oxe.

ACUTE MEMBRANOUS LARYNGITIS.
(Croup.)

DEFINITION.—An acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx, which may extend downward or upward. It is attended with the exudation of false membrane.

SYMPTOMS.—Onset usually slow; laryngeal symptoms; fever, which increases later on; hoarseness; barking cough; cough becomes smothered and paroxysmal; intense thirst; furred tongue; restlessness; convulsions; [illegible] anxious; lips livid; head thrown [illegible] violent struggles for breath. Fre-

quently during violent vomiting portions of the membrane are thrown up and give relief; laryngeal spasm, etc. Symptoms either subside, or child has convulsions, coma, and finally carbonic acid poisoning sets in, and child dies.

TREATMENT.—Keep patient in a room well warmed, the atmosphere being charged with moisture; wine of ipecac (dr. j) at once, or powdered alum (dr. j) mixed with honey; apomorphine (gr. 1-40); tr. aconite (gtt. ss) every fifteen minutes until four doses are taken; quinina; bromide of ammonium; mercury; inhalation of the vapor of slaked lime; alcoholic stimulants; milk; animal broths, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(298) R—Hydrarg. chlor. mit., gr. ij.
Sodii bicarb., gr. xxiv.
Pulv. ipecac., gr. j.
Pulv. pepsin., gr. xxiv.
M. et. ft. chart. No. xij. S. One powder every two hours.

—Starr.

(299) R—Vini ipecac., dr. j.
Tr. aconiti, m. ij.
Syr. tolut., dr. iij.
Liq. ammon. acet., oz. j.
M. S. dr. j every hour till cough loosens, then every two hours.

Holloway.

(300) R—Vin. antimon., dr. ij.
Syr. papaveris, dr. iv.
Syr. tolut., dr. ij.
Aquae, oz. j.
M. S. Administer in as large doses as possible without producing vomiting; repeat every hour.

—Delafield.

(301) R—Acid. hydrocyan. dil., m. ij.
Tr. hyoscyam., m. xx.
Syr. aurant., dr. ss.
Mist. amygdal., oz. ij.
M. Dose: dr. ij frequently in croupy cough, laryngismus stridulus, etc., to child of five years; dr. j for a child of two years.

—Ellis.

(302) R—Acid. lactic., dr. iiiss.
Aquae destil., oz. x.
M. S. Apply frequently with spray or mop.

—Morell Mackenzie.

(303) R—Potassii chloratis, dr. ij.
Syr. limonis, oz. j.
Aquae, oz. iij.
M. S. Dose: Under two years dr. j; two to ten, dr. ij; over ten, oz. ss; every three hours, and every half hour in urgent cases.
—T. M. Drysdale.

SPASMODIC LARYNGITIS.
(False Croup.)

DEFINITION.—A catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx, without pseudo-membranous exudation, and attended with spasmodic contraction of the glottis, causing violent attacks of threatened suffocation.

SYMPTOMS.—Child retires with slight fever and cold, and in a few hours or earlier is awakened by violent attacks of threatened suffocation; hoarseness; harsh cough. The breathing becomes easier after a while, and the patient falls asleep, and has probably in the morning a loose cough, the breathing being regular. This affection is rarely fatal.

TREATMENT.—Place child in hot bath or apply hot fomentations about throat and chest; syrup of ipecac (gtt. xv) every fifteen minutes until vomiting is produced; apomorphine (gr. 1-40) hypodermatically; bromide of potassium; attention to dress, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(304) R—Syr. ipecac., dr. iss.
Tr. opii camph., dr. ij.
Syr. scillae, oz. j.
Liq. potass. citrat., q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours.
—Powell.

(305) R—Alum, dr. ss.
Vini ipecac., dr. iss.
Syr. tolut., oz. ss.
Aquae, q. s. ad. oz. iij.
Dr. j to ij every three hours.
—Goodhart and Starr.

CHAPTER X.

FEVERS.

TYPHOID FEVER.

DEFINITION.—An acute febrile, self-limited disease, which is infectious and characterized by a peculiar eruption, range of temperature, and peculiar stools. The period of incubation is from two days to three weeks.

SYMPTOMS.—Actual attack: Frontal headache; tinnitus; photophobia; lassitude; pain in limbs; restlessness; disturbed sleep; slight chills; diarrhea; epistaxis; abdominal pain, etc. Early Stage: Some depression; tympanites; tenderness and pain in right iliac fossa; also gurgling on pressure; no delirium; evacuations thin, yellow (pea-soup like); epistaxis; bronchial symptoms; dry rales; eruption (appears 6th to 12th day); is rose-colored; lasts from eight to fourteen days. Advanced Stage: Previous symptoms; prostration; emaciation; pulse (100 or 120) variable, weak, soft, or dicrotic; tongue dry and brown, or red and fissured; offensive breath; sordes; abdominal symptoms intensified; intestinal hemorrhage. Headache and general pain cease (from 10th to 14th day); giddiness; subsultus tendinum, etc. During third and fourth week, sudamina over chest, sides of neck, and abdomen; breathing hurried and shallow; bronchial catarrh; bed-sores; urine abundant and lighter; sometimes retention of urine; temperature ascends regularly and gradually for from the first five to eight days; that of evening is 1.8 deg. to 2.5 deg. F. higher than that of the morning; that of the morning 1 deg. F. higher than that of the preceding morning. After this a stationary period for a variable time, and then there is a gradual decline.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From typhus fever, remittent fever, typho-malarial fever, bronchitis, pneumonia, enteritis, acute tuberculosis, meningitis, etc.

TREATMENT.—Disinfection of evacuations; attention to water-supply, etc. Rest in bed; tepid sponging; cold pack or bath; quinina; nutritious diet (milk, etc.); mucilaginous drinks; no fruit; alcoholic stimulants; treat symptoms; ice to be sucked; hot fomentations; poultices; enemata; sinapisms; turpentine stupes; keep strength up; bovinine; for perforation, rest and morphina hypodermatically; hydrozone, to disinfect alimentary canal, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(306) R—Hydrozone, oz. j.
Aquae, O iv.
M. S. As a beverage.

(309) R—Glycozone, dr. j.
Aquae, oz. ij.
M. S. A beverage, to be taken alternately with R. no. 306.

(310) R—Bismuth. subnit., dr. iij.
Spts. myristicae, dr. ss.
Spts. vini gal., oz. j.
Syr. acaciae, oz. iss.
Aq. cinnam., q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours for a child of ten years.

—Powell.

(311) R—Tr. opii camp., dr. iij.
Syr. ipecac., dr. ij.
Syr. tolut., oz. ij.
Aquae, q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every three or four hours for a child of ten years, in the bronchitis.

—Powell.

(312) R—Tr. iodini, dr. ij.
Acid. carbolici, dr. j.
M. S. gtt. i to iij td.

(313) R—Bismuth. subnit., j.
Morph. sulph., gr. j.
M. Div. in chart. no. xii. S. To be given p. r. n in diarrhea.

(314) R—Ol. terebinth.
Tr. anisi, aa dr. j.
Vitelli ovi, no. ij.
Sacchari, dr. ij.
Aquae purae, ad. oz. i.
M. Ft. emulsio. S. dr. i; eq. gtt. viii; turpentine.

(315) R—Argenti nitratis, gr. ¼.
Ext. belladon., gr. ½.
Ext. opii aquosi, gr. 1-6 to ½.
M. Ft. in pil. no. i. S. One after meals.
—William Pepper.

TYPHUS FEVER.

DEFINITION.—A self-limited, continued fever, due to a specific poison; characterized by a peculiar eruption, and profound prostration. It is highly contagious.

SYMPTOMS.—Depression; prostration; pulse small and unequal; may be hard, quick (100-140) or fluttering; frontal headache with throbbing; tinnitus; enlarged spleen; cerebral disorder; petechiae; vibices; stupor or delirium; hemorrhages; subsultus; picking at the bed-clothes; sordes on teeth; temperature rises rapidly; tongue red, dry and cracked; respiration hurried or abdominal; difficult deglutition; thirst; offensive breath; hiccough; bed-sores; extremities clammy and cold; nostrils plugged up, etc. Coma.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From typhoid fever, typho-malarial fever, remittent fever, pneumonia, meningitis, enteritis, etc.

TREATMENT.—Isolation; disinfection; fresh air; hygiene; nutritious diet (milk, beef-tea, etc.); alcoholic stimulants; antipyretics (cold baths, etc.); bowels soluble; allow patient to drink tea, coffee; dilute miniral acids; quinina; digitalis; tr. iron; treat symptoms as they arise; for prostration, diffusible stimulants; sinapisms, etc. Watch for complications.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(316) R—Acid, nitrici, gtt. xl.
Aquae, oz. iv.
M. S. oz. ss to j every three hours.
—Hartshorne.

(317) R—Acid. nitro-muriatici, dr. ss.
Spts. ether. nit. dulc., oz. ss.
Aquae camph., oz. vss.
M. S. oz. ss every two or three hours.
—Hartshorne.

(318) R—Pulv. moschi. gr. x.
Mucil. acaciae.
Syr. aurantii, aa dr. ij.
Aquae camphor, oz. ss.
M. Dose: This amount, every five or six hours.

—Murchison.

(319) R—Potass. bromid., dr. iij.
Chloral. hydrat., dr. j.
Aquae, oz. viss.
M. S. oz. ss every two hours.

—Charteris.

(320) R—Tr. aconiti, rad., dr. ss.
Tr. belladon., oz. ss.
M. S. Gtt. x every two hours. (Reduces frequency of pulse and cleans tongue).

—Harley.

(321) R—Antimonii et potass. tart., gr. iv.
Tr. opii, dr. j.
Aquae camphorae, oz. viij.
M. S. oz. ss every two hours. (With sleeplessness and extreme nervous excitement).

—Graves.

RELAPSING FEVER.

DEFINITION.—An acute, contagious, self-limited disease, due to a specific poison, characterized by a febrile paroxysm, succeeded by an intermission and a relapse.

SYMPTOMS.—Incubation lasts from five to twelve days (may be shorter). Invasion sudden. Chills or rigor; great weakness; headache; pain in back and limbs; temperature may rise in twenty-four hours to 104 deg. F. or higher; retching and vomiting; epigastric pain; pulse, 100, 120, 140, or even 160; small and compressible; often intestinal hemorrhage; dyspnea; relapse without warning; sometimes diarrhea and vomiting, etc. Convalescence slow. Temperature rises for four to five days; is then stationary until the crisis, when it falls below the normal. Rises again at the relapse, and again suddenly falls at second crisis.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From eruptive fevers, febricula, remittent fever, typhoid and typhus fevers, dengue, yellow fever.

TREATMENT.—Expectant; isolation; ventilation; emetic; keep bowels open; pure water to drink; sodium salicylate; saline diaphoretics; diuretics; or hydragogue cathartics; for a drink, give nitre (dr. j) and water (O j); tepid or cold sponging; wet-pack; morphina hypodermatically; chloral; ice for vomiting; light diet; milk; alcoholics; mineral acids, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(322) R—Quininae sulph., dr. j.
Pulv. camphor., gr. vii-xviij.
M. et div. in chart. no. xij.
S. One td. during the intermission.

(323) R—Chloralis hydrat., oz. ss-j.
Lin. saponis camph., oz. vj.
M. Anodyne liniment to relieve the pain in the muscles.

YELLOW FEVER.

DEFINITION.—A continued fever, characterized by epigastric tenderness, hematemesis, vomiting and jaundice.

SYMPTOMS.—Incubation from two to four days, but may vary from one to fifteen. Three stages, invasion, remission and stage of collapse (secondary fever). Skin usually yellow, orange or bronzed; hemorrhages; tongue dry, brown or black; gastric symptoms; vomiting and dejection of dark offensive matters; hiccough; circulation impeded; prostration; stupor; convulsions at the close. Disease usually lasts from a few hours to nine days. First diagnostic symptoms: Severe lumbar pains; turbid conjunctiva; and dark red suffusion of upper part of face.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From other continued fevers, malarial remittent fever, relapsing fever, yellow atrophy of the liver.

TREATMENT. — Quarantine. Quinine; hygiene; rest in bed; calomel (gr. x) with quinina (gr. x); sponge skin when temperature is above 103 degrees F.; liquid food; alcoholics; treat symptoms as they arise; cool drinks; plenty of ice; hot applications; mustard poultices; ozonized water as a beverage and glycozone diluted with water as an enema; 1 ounce glycozone, 12 ounces luke warm water; in addition to internal treatment, which may be prescribed in order to subdue the fever, etc.

(824) R—Tr. camph.,
Chloroformi, aa oz. ss.
M. S. gtt. ij p. r. n, for the vomiting

(825) R—Ol. terebinth., dr. iss.
Mucil. acaciae, dr. xivss.
M. S. dr. j every hour or two. (To allay retching and vomiting.)
—La Roche.

MEASLES.

DEFINITION.—An acute epidemic, contagious, self-limited disease, with catarrh of the mucous membrane of the air passages, and characterized by an eruption on the skin appearing the fourth day. Second attacks may occur. As a rule only once.

SYMPTOMS.—Incubation from twelve to fourteen days. Ushered in by a chill, then fever, pain in legs, quick pulse, headache, redness of the eyes, hoarse cough, coryza. The fever rapidly rises to 101 degrees F. or 102 degrees F., and rarely to 104 F.; photophobia, etc. On the fourth day an eruption appears on temples and face, gradually spreading over the entire body; fever continues during eruption; eruption lasts from five to seven days; the papules are of a dull red color, with a crescentic outline, etc. Fever, cough, etc., decline with the eruption; minute vesicles and small petechial extravasations may appear.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From small-pox, roseola (rubeola), scarlet fever.

TREATMENT.—Keep patient in room with temperature of 68 degrees F.; diet of milk and light broths; when rash appears child must be put to bed, and anoint body with cosmoline or carbolized oil for the itching; antifebrin (gr. j) when fever is above 103 degrees F.; this dose for a child of four years; repeat as required; or quinina sulphate (gr. ij) by mouth or rectum, every four hours; carbonate of ammonium, alcoholics, tr. digitalis for heart failure or exhaustion; tonics; the inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the air passages will be promptly subdued by spraying the throat with hydrozone, 1 part; water, 8 parts, and

administering ozonized vapor inhalations with equal parts of hydrozone and C. P. glycerine. This mixture should be renewed every forty-eight hours. The eruptions on the skin may be treated by washing the parts with hydrozone diluted with water half and half, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(326) R—Quininae sulphat., gr. j.
Acid. sulphuric. dil., m j.
Aquae, q. s. ad dr. j.
M. S. dr. j td. for child of two years.

(327) R—Tr. aconiti rad., dr. j.
Ext. ipecac. fl., dr. ij.
Tr. opii deod., dr. iij.
M. S. gtt. vj every hour or two. (For cough and high temperature in initial stage.)

(328) R—Tr. opii camph., dr. iss.
Spts. aether. nit., oz. ss.
Syr. ipecac., dr. j.
Syr. scillae, oz. ss.
Liq. potass. citrat., q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours for a child of four years. (For cough).
—Starr.

(329) R—Acid. sulphuric. dil., dr. ss.
Elix. curacoae, oz. ss.
Aquae font., q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. ss-j in a little water every two hours in vomiting, for children.
—Bernardy.

(330) R—Fowler's solution, gtt. x.
Tr. opii deod., gtt. xxv-l.
M. S. gtt. vii-xij every four hours. (For intestinal complication).
—Carpenter.

(331) R—Liq., ammon. acetat. dr. j.
Spirit, ether. nit. dulc., m. x-xx.
Mist. camphor., oz. ss.
M. S. To a child six years old every four to six hours. (An excellent diaphoretic).
—Aitken.

ERYSIPELAS.

DEFINITION.—A disease characterized by an inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, with a tendency to spread.

SYMPTOMS.—Tension, heat, irritation of affected part; surface presents a vivid redness; aching and soreness of limbs; chills, alternating with flushes; vomiting; eruption appears second or third day; sometimes earlier; restlessness; weakness; dangerous in scalp or face; pulse 100-120; temperature rises rapidly (sometimes 106 deg. or 108 deg. F.); excessive thirst, etc. Varieties: Cutaneous (simple); edematous; phlegmonous (cellulo-cutaneous); erratic (migratory); metastatic. According to the seat: Facial, scrotal, etc. The inflammation has a tendency to spread, etc.

TREATMENT.—Supporting; nutritious diet; cool drinks; milk and lime-water; isolation; saline febrifuges; spirits minderer; tonics; tr. chloride of iron; stimulants; opium, etc. for pain. Locally: Liq. plumbi et opii; ointment of sulpho-ammoniate of ichthyol and cosmoline; cover part with cotton-wool dusted with starch and oxide of zinc; cold water dressings; tr. iodine; fomentations. Wash the diseased surface with hydrozone one part, water eight parts. Let it dry and rub over gently the surface with glycozone. This should be done twice every day; poultices of yeast and charcoal; treat complications, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(832) R—Sol. quin. sulphat.
(gr. xv in oz. j), oz. ij.
Tr. ferri chloridi, dr. iv.
Spts. chloroform., dr. vj.
Glycerin., q. s. ad. dr. iv.
M. S. dr. j every four to eight hours.
(Tonic in all forms).
—Carpenter.

(833) R—Acid. carbolici, 1 part.
Aquae, 8 parts.
M. Add to balsam of Peru in the proportion of one part to four, and beat thoroughly. Locally for traumatic or gangrenous forms.
—Carpenter.

(834) R—Ext. jaborandi fl., oz. j.
Tr. opii.
Glycerin., aa oz. ss.
M. S. Paint parts. (Erysipelas of face).
—Claybough.

(835) R—Ammonii carbonatis, dr. ij.
Ext. glycyrrhizae fl., oz. j.
Liq. ammon. acetat., oz. iij.
M. S. dr. ij every three hours.
—Brande.

(336(R—Potass. permanganat., gr. vj.
Aquae destil., oz. vj.
M. S. oz. ss td. (Keep in glass-stoppered bottle).
—Bartholow.

(337) R—Acid. sulphurosi.
Glycerinae, aa oz. iss.
M. S. Apply to inflamed part.
—Dewar.

SCARLET FEVER.

DEFINITION.—An acute, infectious, contagious disease, characterized by a peculiar eruption soreness of throat, and terminating in desquamation.

SYMPTOMS.—Sore throat; vomiting; pulse 130-170; flushed face; headache; rapid breathing; tongue coated, then red, prominent papillae ("strawberry tongue"); fever (103-104 deg.) high first day; intense thirst. Rash appears second day, on neck and upper part of chest; it consists of many red spots, separated at first, but which soon coalesce; third or fourth day eruption is at its height; disappears entirely by the eighth day. Fever subsides at about the same time; desquamation begins about the eighth or ninth day. In the anginose form the cellular tissue and glands around the neck swell enormously; sometimes there is ulceration of the fauces and pharynx; postpharyngeal abscess; ears may be implicated by extension of inflammation through the Eustachian tube; purulent discharge from ears. In the malignant form sloughing ulcers appear on tonsils; great excitement; violent delirium; exhaustion; typhoid state, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From small-pox, measles, erythema, rubeola (roseola), diphtheria.

TREATMENT.—Symptomatic. Ventilation; isolation; immerse sheets, blankets, etc. in a disinfecting fluid; grease the whole body with carbolic acid (m xx) and vaseline (oz. j), night and morning; milk diet; mild aperient; cooling drinks; tepid sponging for high temperature; treat throat symptoms with hydrozone, or tr. chloride of iron and potassium chlorate; hot compresses or poultices around neck; spray of Dobell's solution to keep throat clear, or preferably hydrozone; stimulants

(carbonate of ammonium, tr. digitalis, alcohol); treat the complications as they arise; for the dropsy: fluid diet; bowels kept soluble (jalapin, gr. j); warm bath daily (temperature of water: 100 deg-110 deg. F.); wrap child in warm blankets after bath; or dry cupping, hot applications to lumbar region; digitalis (gtt. i-v); for suppression of urine or convulsions: free purgation; iodide and bromide of potassium internally; infusion or fluid ext. jaborandi; hot packs, etc. During convalescence: Wear flannel next the skin; tr. chloride iron; general health looked after. Glycozone (dr. j) in water (oz. ij) taken internally every three or four hours prevents the microbian infection developing in the stomach.*

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(338) R—Acid. boracic., dr. ss.
Potass. chlorat., dr. ij.
Tr. ferri chlorid., dr. ij.
Glycerin.
Syr. simpl., aa oz. j.
Aquae, oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours for a child of five years. (For the throat symptoms).

—J. Lewis Smith.

(339) R—Tr. digitalis, dr. ss.
Liq. ammon. acetat., oz. iss.
Spts. aether. nit., dr. ij.
Syr. tolut., oz. ss.
Aquae carl, q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours for a child of six or seven or eight years.

—Goodhart and Starr.

(340) R—Tr. digitalis, dr. ss.
Elix. simpl., oz. ss.
Liq. potass. citrat. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours.

—Powell.

(341) R—Fl. ext. jaborandi, oz. j.
Dose: One fl. dr. in one fl. oz. of thin starch water per enema every four hours. (For dropsy).

—Carpenter.

(342) R—Acid. carbol., dr. j.
Tr. camphorae, dr. ij.
Aquae, O j.
M. ft. lotio. S. For itching. (Shake well).

—J. L. Smith.

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*See New England Medical Monthly, December, 1894, p. 703.

(343) R—Ammonii carbonat., dr. j.
Syr. acaciae, dr. vj.
Liq. ammon. acetat., q. s. ad. oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours, for a child of three years.
—Gerhard.

(344) R—Tr. aconiti rad., m. i-iij.
Syr. simpl., oz. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. iss.
M. S. dr. j every hour or two, according to age.
—Bartholow.

(345) R—Tr. iodini, dr. ij.
Acid. carbolici, dr. j.
M. S. gtt. ½-i-ii every two to four hours in water. (For irritable stomach).

VARICELLA.

DEFINITION.—A contagious eruptive disease, characterized by the appearance of vesicles in successive crops.

SYMPTOMS.—Slight fever; loss of appetite; thirst; anorexia; eruption mostly vesicular, drying by the sixth day; occasionally successive crops; it leaves a slight scar or pit; catarrh frequent; bronchi may be involved.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From varioloid.

TREATMENT.—Isolation; confinement; attention to diet; laxatives; prevent scratching; saline mixture if there is high fever; quinina during convalescence; treat any complication.

SMALL-POX.

DEFINITION.—An eruptive disease, spreading by contagion, and characterized by an initial fever followed by a peculiar eruption which is succeeded by a suppurative (secondary) fever.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease appears nine to twelve days after exposure; initial fever; then eruption (pimple, vesicle, pustule); matures in about eight days; desquamation begins from thirteenth to fifteenth day; temperature rises rapidly (104 deg.-106 deg. or higher); slight morning remission; pulse 100-140; in children, to 160; epigastric pain and uneasiness; sleeplessness; frightful dreams; headache; anorexia; thirst; in

some cases delirium, somnolence, stupor, coma, or convulsions, etc. Variola Discreta: Pocks distinct, but not numerous; symptoms moderate. Variola Confluens: Pustules run together over large patches of surface (face and head); eruption abundant; symptoms severe; delirium or stupor; great nervous prostration; cough; severe inflammations; ulcerations, etc. Variola Maligna: Includes several forms. More severe. Course more rapid. Oozing of dark blood from surface; intense debility; delirium; restlessness; nervous prostration; pustules contain blood; eruption livid or black in color, etc.

TREATMENT.—Isolation. Ventilation; hygiene; diet; disinfection; milk; cooling drinks; anoint with carbolized oil; exclude air from eruption by some unctious material; paint with iodine as papules change into vesicles; bowels to be kept open, antipyretics; morphine for pain; alcoholics during suppurating stage; treat symptoms; use catheter for retention of urine; warm baths, etc. during dessication. Only prophylactic is vaccination.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(346) R—Thymol, dr. j.
Ol. lini, dr. viij.
Cret. prep., oz. iss.
M. Apply locally. (To prevent pitting).
—Schwimmer.

(347) R—Zinci oxidi, oz. j.
Zinci carbonatis, oz. iij.
Olei olivae, q. s.
Ut fiat unguentum.
—Bennett.

(348) R—Acid. carbol.
Gelatinae, aa oz. j.
Glycerin., oz. vj.
Aquae, oz. xxvj.
M. S. For local use. (Daily after bathing, paint over the body. After pustules in the face are filled, pick them, and apply the lotion frequently).
—Prideaux.

(349) R—Acid. salicylic, gr. xx.
Sod. bicarb.
Ammon. carbonat., aa gr. iv.
M. et ft. chartula. S. This amount in water every two to four hours, according to severity. (In later stage, ferri et ammonii citratis may be added).
—Prideaux.

(350) R—Tr. aconit, rad., gtt. iv-viij.
Liq. potass. citrat., oz. j.
M. S. dr. j every twenty minutes until four doses are taken for children from three to eight years.
—Powell.

(351) R—Potass. bromid., dr. iss to iij.
Elix. aromatici, oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j as required for children from three to eight years. (For the sleeplessness).
—Powell.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(352) R—Atropinae sulphatis, gr. j.
Aquae destil., oz. ss.
M. S. M. iii to v every three or four hours.
—W. Hitchman.

(353) R—Sodii sulphitis, scr. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j.
Misce et fiat haustus. S. To be taken every four hours.
—Sansom.

(354) R—Acid. boric., dr. iss.
Glycerinae, oz. j.
Listerine, oz. ij.
Aq. q. s. ad. oz. vj.
M. S. Mouth-wash; use frequently.
—Powell.

(355) R—Mercurial ointment, 24 parts.
Yellow wax, 10 parts.
Black pitch, 6 parts.
M. S. Apply on mask A. M. and P. M.
—Children's Hosp., Paris.

(356) R—Ungt. hydrarg.
Ungt. aq. rosae, aa dr. ij.
M. S. Apply on mask A. M. and P. M. (To prevent pitting).
—Powell.

(356) R—Acid. carbolici, i.
Acid. acetici, aa dr. i to iss.
Tr. opii.
Spts. chloroformi, aa. dr. j.
Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad. oz. vii.
M. S. oz. ss every four hours until the fever subsides.
—Napheys.

(358) R—Glycerinae, 1 part.
Aquae rosae, 2 parts.
M. S. Apply freely till scabs loosen.
—J. F. Marson.

(359) R—Potass. chlorat., dr. j.
Aquae destil., O ss.
M. S. Gargle for throat symptoms.

VACCINIA.

DEFINITION.—A contagious, acute disease, originating from a specific virus, derived from cattle.

METHODS OF VACCINATION. — The time to perform the operation in a healthy child is before the fourth month. The part usually selected for the inoculation is over the point of insertion of the left deltoid muscle, although the thigh or leg is frequently chosen. Whichever part is selected, the skin should be made tense, and one or more punctures or scratches made with the vaccine point containing the lymph, which is then applied and rubbed in. It is then allowed to dry, after which the wearing apparel is replaced. The virus used must be absolutely pure; that produced by Dr. Francis C. Martin, of Boston, Mass., fulfills all necessary conditions, and is fully warranted.

SYMPTOMS FOLLOWING VACCINATION.—Itching; tension; heat; sometimes erythema or erysipelas; occasionally enlargement of the axillary glands. Constitutional symptoms appear usually after the eighth day. Slight fever (may reach 104 degrees F. in bad cases); irritability; derangement of the alimentary canal; slight anorexia, etc.

PHENOMENA FOLLOWING THE OPERATION.—From the third to fifth day after vaccination, a small light-red nodule appears over the point of inoculation (slight itching, area of redness); by the fifth, sixth or seventh day a vesicle is formed with a depression in its centre; it continues to enlarge, reaching its height by the eighth or ninth day, when the areola appears (¼ inch in breadth), frequently with small vesicles forming upon it; there is usually induration and swelling accompanying it. On the tenth or eleventh day it commences to fade, the contents of the vesicle gradually drying, etc., leaving a hard, reddish-brown scab, which falls off from the fifteenth to the thirtieth day; a cicatrix with minute pits over its base is the result.

TREATMENT.—If much inflammation, lead lotion, wet lint, starch powder, etc.; protect arm from irritation, and vesicles from being scratched. Watch complications, particularly after patient has been re-vaccinated.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(360) R—Powd. starch,
Oxide zinc., aa eq. pts.
M. S. Dust ulcerated surface (usually due to injury.) May be used to check immoderate flow of lymph after pock has been opened.
—Carpenter.

(361) R—Ungt. stramon., oz. j.
Sol. plumb. subacetatis, gtt. xxx.
Olei lini, oz. iv.
M. S. Apply on soft muslin. (For severe itching and burning.)
—Carpenter.

(362) R—Plumbi acetatis, dr. j.
Aquae destil., O j.
M. Lotion for irritable pock.
—Foster.

(363) R—Acid. carbolici, dr. j.
Aquae destil., O j.
M. Lotion for excessive redness, with burning and itching.
—Carpenter.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

ACUTE MENINGITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid of the brain, characterized by fever, headache and delirium.

SYMPTOMS.—Intense pain in the head; photophobia; intolerance of sound; giddiness; redness of the face; restlessness; depression; sleeplessness; tinnitus; vomiting; fever; delirium; often convulsions; pupil contracted at first, then dilated; grinding of teeth; subsultus tendinum; strabismus, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From other forms of meningitis, encephalitis, tumor and abscess of the brain, cerebral hyperemia, typhoid fever, mania, disease of the labyrinth, etc.

TREATMENT.—Evaporated lotions to head; iodide of potassium may absorb the inflammatory material; counter-irritations to head (shave head); ice cap to head; quinina for high temperature; bromides for any violent delirium; or chloral or Dover's powder; blisters over the nucha; mustard plasters to forehead and neck; mercury in small doses; ether or chloroform inhalations for convulsions; or rectal injections of chloral, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(364) R—Hydrarg. chlor. mites, gr. iij.
Sacch. albi, scr. ij.
M. et ft. chart. no. xij. S. One powder every two hours.
—Gerhard.

(365) R—Antimon. et. potass. tart., dr. i-ii.
Adipis, oz. j.
M. Tere simul. S. Apply to shaved scalp. (Also in tubercular form.)
—Hanney.

CHRONIC MENINGITIS.

DEFINITION.—A chronic inflammation of the meninges, characterized by membranous exudation, opacities of the arachnoid, adhesions of the membranes to each other, the skull, brain, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Obscure. Dull and constant headache; vertigo; tinnitus; diplopia; hyperesthesia in some parts; flushed face; monomania; dejection; paralysis, etc.

TREATMENT.—Potassium iodide; moderate counter-irritation; hygiene; tonics; bovinine; electricity for paralysis, etc.

HYDROCEPHALUS.

DEFINITION.—An enlargement of the cavity of the skull, caused by the effusion of serous fluid in the arachnoid spaces, the pia mater, the ventricles and brain substance.

SYMPTOMS.—Gradual enlargement of the head; uncertain gait; violent headache at times; screaming; impaired senses; restlessness; loss of appetite; vertigo; fever, twitching of muscles; hyperaesthesia of the skin; delirium; convulsions, etc.

TREATMENT.—Iodide of potassium; sea air; good food; milk; bromide of potassium or chloral to control convulsions.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(366) R—Potassii iodidi, scr. j
Syr. tolut., oz. ss.
Aquae, oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j A. M. and P. M., after food.
—E. Wallace.

(367) R—Ungt. hydrargri, gr. xx-xl.
Ungt. olei juniperis, oz. j.
M. S. To be rubbed on the shaved scalp, twice a day.
—Ramskill.

(368) R—Magnesiae sulphatis, dr. j.
Potassii nitratis, gr. x.
Syrupi limonis, dr. iij.
Aquae, dr. ix.
M. S. dr. ij td., for a child of one year.
—C. West.

(369) R—Pulv. ipecac., dr. ij.
Olei olivae, dr. ij.
Adipis, oz. ss.
M. S. To be rubbed on scalp freely for fifteen to twenty minutes daily, and parts enveloped in flannel. In thirty or thirty-six hours an eruption appears, which remains out for three days.
—Napheys.

(370) R—Olei tiglii, 1 part.
Olei olivae, 3 parts.
M. S. Apply to shaven scalp.
—Turner.

TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the membranes of the brain, particularly of the pia mater, due to the deposit of gray miliary tubercle. Usually a disease of childhood.

SYMPTOMS.—Insidious. General wasting; digestive disorders; cough; listlessness; paleness; headache (occasional); sometimes vomiting and constipation. These

symptoms usually precede the affection, which is mostly fatal. First Stage: Pain in the head; vomiting; fever; constipation; excitable pulse, etc. Second Stage: Pulse slower and more irregular; respiration irregular; pupils dilated; face flushed; head hot; frowning; piercing "cri hydrocephalique;" senses impaired; stupor or delirium. Third Stage: Abdomen retracted; spasm of jaws or limbs; convulsions; partial paralysis, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From typhoid fever, simple meningitis, congenital hydrocephalus, etc.

TREATMENT.—Palliative. Treat symptoms as they arise: Iodoform (gr. ss-j); iodide of potassium and mercury at the onset; ice-cap to head; chloral or potassium bromide for sleeplessness; light diet; cod-liver oil with lacto-phosphate of lime, etc. (See prescription No. 365.)

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS .
(Abscess of Brain.)

DEFINITION.—A localized suppurative inflammation of the substance of the brain. Is primary or secondary.

SYMPTOMS.—Dull or severe headache; vertigo; tinnitus; impaired sense, with neuralgic pain; formication in body or limbs; sudden muscular cramps; general weakness; pulse often slow and irregular; temperature 102 deg.-103 deg. F.; tonic spasm of muscles; eye almost insensible, with pupil dilated; hemiplegia or general paralysis; retention of urine; tetanic spasms; delirium; coma. Dangerous. Abscess may (rarely) discharge externally.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From tumor, meningitis, cerebral hemorrhage. Symptoms vary with part affected.

TREATMENT.—Inflammatory stage: quinina; ergot; liq. barii chloridi (m xx) every four hours. When suppuration occurs: Quinina (full doses); tonics; mild revulsives; stimulants for depression; nutritious diet; mental repose, etc. Trephining and puncturing brain is indicated; after the operation wash out the abscess with a mixture of equal parts of hydrozone with water. The pus must be entirely destroyed at one washing. The recovery is very rapid.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

INSTRUMENTS.

SPECULA.—Varieties: Spatular (Sims'); bivalve (Brewer's); cylindrical (Fergusson's).

VOLSELLA.—Use: In operations on cervix, trachelorrhaphy, dilatation, applications to interior of uterus, etc.

UTERINE SOUND.—Contra-indications: During menstruation acute inflammations in uterus or surroundings; malignant disease of the uterus, etc. Uses: To ascertain length of uterine canal; permeability; direction; condition of endometrium; relation of uterus to tumors; growths. Dangers in its use: Cellulitis or peritonitis, from introduction of sepsis; hemorrhage; abortion; perforation of uterine walls.

TENTS.—(Sponge; sea-tangle; tupulo, cornstalk). The sponge tent expands readily, but rapidly becomes septic; the sea-tangle tent expands unevenly; the tupulo tent is the best: expands evenly, not liable to cause sepsis. Uses: To stop bleeding, to dilate cervical canal. Precautions: Never allow tents to remain in uterine canal longer than six to twelve hours; patient to remain in bed twenty-four hours after their insertion; remain in house three to four days.

HARD DILATORS.—Varieties: Hank's; Wylie's; Erlinger's; Kammerer's; Peaslee's, etc.

ELASTIC DILATORS. — Varieties: Barnes' bags; Allen's pump. Dangers of mechanical dilatation: Laceration of the cervix; endometritis; salpingitis; peritonitis.

CURETTES.—Varieties: Simon's spoon; Thomas' wire loop (dull); Sims'; Recamier's. Uses: For diagnostic purposes; for treatment (to scrape away villous growths, etc). Dangers: Inflammation of uterus; peritonitis; septicaemia; hemorrhage.

VULVITIS.

VARIETIES.—Simple catarrhal (acute or chronic); gonorrheal; phlegmonis; diphtheritic; gangrenous; follicular (occurs in adults).

TREATMENT.—Acute Catarrhal Form: Rest; lead and opium wash to vulva; sitz-baths; bismuth, starch, etc. dusted on vulva. If from ascarides: enemata of infusion of quassia (oz.ij-Oj).

CHRONIC CATARRHAL FORM: Tonics; fresh air; lead and opium wash; then nitrate of silver (gr. x-oz.j); bismuth, borax powders, etc.

GONORRHEAL FORM: Light diet; bowels soluble; irrigate parts with bichloride solution (1-1000); dust with bismuth, borax, etc.; lead and opium wash; warm sitz-baths. Keep labia separated with lint impregnated with an antiseptic ointment. Nitrate of silver (gr.x-oz.j) in chronic form. Simple catarrhal (acute or chronic) gonorrhea heals promptly when irrigations are administered morning and evening with hydrozone one part lukewarm water ten parts; other forms: stronger solutions of hydrozone are necessary.

PHLEGMONOUS FORM: Tonics; hot lead and opium wash; evacuate pus, and dress antiseptically.

FOLLICULAR FORM: Hygiene; lead and opium wash; then nitrate of silver (gr.x-oz.j); dusting powders.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(371) R—Tr. opii., oz. ij.
Plumbi acetatis, dr. j.
Aquae destil., o. j.
M. S. Soak dossils of lint in lotion; place between the labia.
—T. Gaillard Thomas.

(372) R—Liq. ferri sulphatis.
Glycerinae, aa oz. ss.
M. S. Paint diseased surface several times a day (Purulent vulvitis). To be used after R. No. 371.
—T. G. Thomas.

(373) R—Aluminis, dr. j.
Aquae, o. j.

(373) R—Aluminis dr. i.
Aquae, o. j.
M. S. Lotion for children.

(374) R—Acid. tannici, oz. i.
Glycerinae, oz. iv.
M. S. Lotion for adults and children.

PUDENDAL HERNIA.

SYMPTOMS.—Walking difficult; swelling, etc. If the swelling is caused by intestine: Impulse on coughing; tympanitic on percussion. If due to an ovary: Pressure gives the ovarian sensation; tenderness.

TREATMENT.—Reduce by taxis; apply a truss. If strangulation: Surgical operation, etc.

PUDENDAL HEMATOCELE.

DEFINITION.—An effusion of blood into the tissue of the vulvo-vaginal region.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain; faintness; sometimes difficult micturition (effusion presses on urethra); swelling soft, then becomes hard; if small, absorbed; occasionally it suppurates.

TREATMENT.—Ice to vulva; pressure; if hematocele is large, remove clots and pack with iodoform gauze; if small, lead and opium lotions; if suppuration, incise and wash with bichloride solution, 1-1000; pack with iodoform gauze.

PRURITUS VULVAE.

DEFINITION.—An irritation of the vulvar nerves, with an intense itching.

TREATMENT.—Find out cause. Tonics; regulate diet; cleanliness; treat eruptions; warm sitz-bath; destroy any parasites, if present, etc. Hot lead and opium wash; carbolic acid solution (2-3 per cent.); dusting powders (borax, etc.); nitrate of silver (gr. x-oz. j); cocaine (4 per cent.) solution, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(375) R—Acid. hydrocyani (Scheele's), dr. ij.
Liq. plumb. subacet., dr. iv.
Aquae, oz. iij.
M. S. As a local application.
—Garratt.

(376) R—Sodae biboratis, oz. j.
Camphorae, dr. j.
Olei gaultheriae, gtt. xxx.
Aquae bullientis, O ij.
M. When cool pass through a cloth. S. Wash the parts and use as an injection into vagina.

—Jones.

(377) R—Sodii biboratis, oz. ss.
Morphinae sulphat., gr. vj.
Aquae rosae, oz. viij.
M. Fiat lotio. S. Apply twice daily.

—Meigs.

(378) R—Hydrarg. chlorid. corros., gr. x.
Aquae destil., oz. x.
M. S. Apply once or twice a day. (Pruritus vulvae et ani.)

—Gerhard.

HYPERESTHESIA OF VULVA.

DEFINITION.—An excessive sensibility of the nerves which supply the mucous membrane of the vulva.

SYMPTOMS.—Hyperesthesia; dyspareunia; pain, etc.

TREATMENT.—Bromides; lead and opium wash; carbolic acid solution (3 per cent.); cocaine (4 per cent.) solution; tonics; change of air, etc.

VAGINISMUS.

DEFINITION.—A spasm of the sphincter vaginæ muscle, with an excessive hyperesthesia of the surrounding parts.

TREATMENT.—Dilate the hymen during anesthesia, by means of the thumbs; insert a Sims glass plug; excise hymen, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(379) R—Olei theobromae, dr. j.
Potass. bromid., gr. x.
Ext. belladon., gr. vj.
Acid. thymic., gr. j.
M. Ft. in suppositor. no. 1. S. To be placed in vagina every evening.

—Gallard.

(380) R—Potass. permanganat., gr. xx.
Potass. chlorat., dr. iv.
Aquae destil., O ij.
M. S. dr. j added to a quart of warm water, and used as a vaginal injection night and morning.

—Gallard.

COCCYGODYNIA.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain, caused by defecation, coitus, walking, etc.; pressure on coccyx, etc.

TREATMENT.—Attend to general health, etc. Or cut the muscular attachments to the coccyx; or removal of the coccyx; or use Garretson's method of removing coccyx by dental engine, leaving muscles and periostum intact.

IRRITABLE URETHRAL CARUNCLE.

DEFINITION.—A deep-red, vascular, and sensitive mass, situated at the mouth of the urethra; it consists of dilated capillaries.

SYMPTOMS.—Painful and frequent urination; increases; pain on pressure, walking, friction; coitus causes pain and hemorrhage; melancholia; hysteria, etc. On examination a raspberry-looking mass is presented at the meatus of urethra; may be single or multiple; bleeds.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From polypi; prolapsus of the urethral mucous membrane; venereal warts.

TREATMENT.—Anaesthetize patient and remove caruncle; apply nitric acid to the base; actual cautery; after removal apply hydrozone full strength twice a day.

VAGINITIS.

VARIETIES.—Simple catarrhal (colpitis); ulcerative (senile or adhesive); gonorrheal; diphtheritic.

SIMPLE CATARRHAL FORM. — Symptoms: Heat in vagina; pain in pelvis; occasionally rectal or vesical irritation; mucupurulent discharge; vagina red or granular; itching, etc. Treatment: Bowels open; light diet; opium suppositories for pain; warm alkaline baths for itching; irrigate vagina with liq. plumbi subacet. (oz. j) to warm water (O. j); keep urine bland by alkaline diluents; dusting powders on vulva, which may be irritated; nitrate of silver (gr. x-xxx-oz. j) in sub-acute or chronic forms; hydrozone; daily vaginal irrigations of hot water and borax (dr.j-O. j), etc.

ULCERATIVE FORM.—Symptoms: A thin leucorrhoea, irritates vulva (pruritus); desquamation of squamous epithelium. Occurs in women at 60 or over. Treatment: Nitrate of silver (gr. x-xx-oz. j); douches; sulphate of zinc (dr.ss-pt.j) or alum (dr.j-O. j), etc.

GONORRHEAL FORM. — Treatment: Opium suppository for pain; irrigate vagina with hydrozone (oz. 2-4) to lukewarm water (pints 2), and at night introduce into vagina a pledget of prepared lamb's wool, saturated in glycozone; follow the hydrozone with irrigations of warm bichloride solution (1-5000) treat any complication (gonorrheal vulvitus); later, apply nitrate of silver (gr.x-xxx-oz.j). Attention to diet; bowels; urine.

PELVIC CELLULITIS.

SYMPTOMS.—Rigor; temperature (103 deg.-105 deg. F.); rapid and full pulse; sometimes nausea; septic symptoms due to formation of pus; irritability of rectum and bladder, etc. In chronic cases, sense of weight in pelvis, menorrhagia, etc. Physical signs: Tumor pressing into vagina (on left side usually); is tense and elastic, sensitive; pressure in iliac fossae above pubes show exudation; signs of abscess when pus forms.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — Pelvic peritonitis (pain, tenderness, vomiting more active in peritonitis); pelvic haematocele (shock and hemorrhage); Fibroid tumors; ovarian tumor; salpingitis (cellulitis buldges into vagina); impaction of faeces.

TREATMENT.—Prophylaxis. Diaphoretics; hot vaginal douches; hot poultices to abdomen; soluble bowels; attention to general health. Chronic form: Iodine; blisters (externally); hot water douches; Abbott's astringent and antiseptic suppositories; iodine to fornices. When exudation suppurates; evacuate abscess, etc. (Cellulitis usually occurs after labor, operation on cervix uteri, or abortion). Hydrozone in hot water douches one part to thirty-two of water.

AMENORRHEA.

DEFINITION.—Absence of menstruation between puberty and the menopause. (Emensio mensium: where it has never

taken place; Suppresio mensium: where it has appeared, but is now suppressed).

SYMPTOMS.—Depend on disease causing it (anemia, phthisis, etc.). Palpitation of heart; dyspnea; pallor; constipation; pain in head; edema; neuralgia; hysteria; murmur at base of heart; depraved appetite, etc. If phthisis is the cause: cough; night sweats; loss of flesh and strength, etc. (Imperfect or non-development of the genital organs may be an etiological factor).

TREATMENT.—Treat the anemia or phthisis. Hot vaginal washes; Abbott's depleting and antiseptic suppositories; electricity to uterus, over ovaries; hot mustard foot baths (in cases from exposure to cold, etc.); hot applications to abdomen; diaphoretics, etc. Apiol (gr. iv) in form of granule or pearl (Da Costa). This is to be taken four times a day as an emmenagogue.

MENORRHAGIA.

DEFINITION.—A prolonged or excessive flow of blood during the menstrual period. The most common cause is the formation of granulations (fungous) on the endometrium of the uterus; other etiological factors are retained secundines, fibroids, subinvolution of the uterus, polypi, carcinoma, obstruction of the general circulation, etc.

TREATMENT.—Find out the cause. Remove fungosities; iodine or carbolic acid applications to the endometrium; Hayden's virburnum comp.; ergot, etc.

METRORRHAGIA.

DEFINITION.—A hemorrhage from the uterus occurring independently of the menses. (The causes and treatment similar to Menorrhagia, which see).

DYSMENORRHEA.

DEFINITION.—The occurrence of pain just before, during or after the period of menstruation.

OBSTRUCTIVE FORM.—Etiology: Flexions; polypi; fibroids; long conical cervix; stenosis of the external os, internal os, or whole cervical canal; spasmodic contraction of the internal os uteri. Symptoms: Pain (intermittent) follows or accompanies the blood-clots; hyperaesthesia of the internal os uteri, etc. Treatment: Dilate

cervical canal: then use graduated sounds, uterine stem, etc.; applications to internal os of carbolic acid, iodized phenol; uterine stem, etc.

CONGESTIVE FORM.—Symptoms: General circulation bad; pelvic trouble; feeling of weight (before the flow); face flushed; pain in head; heat in pelvis and back; rise in temperature; rapid pulse, etc. Treatment: During attack: sitz-baths; hot mustard foot-baths; hot pelvic applications; diaphoretics (Dover's powder). Intermenstrual periods: Remove cause; scarify cervix uteri; Abbott's depleting and antiseptic suppository are preferable to the boroglyceride tampons. Hot water douches before flow commences; liquor sedans (P. D. and Co.).

NEURALGIC FORM.—Occurs frequently with the congestive form, and may be associated with anemia, indoor life, malnutrition, etc. Symptoms: Uterine or ovarian pain; sometimes elsewhere, and begins before the flow. Between the periods: Facial or intercostal neuralgia, etc.

TREATMENT: Hygiene; fresh air; tonics (iron, arsenic, quinina); hot sitz-baths; hot vaginal douches, etc.

MEMBRANOUS FORM.—Symptoms: Severe colicky pain; flow often intermittent; course lengthy. (Symptoms are similar to those of the obstructive form). Differential diagnosis: From early abortion. Absence of chorionic villi and the repeated occurrence of the affection suffice to differentiate.

TREATMENT.—Between periods: Dilate cervix; curette cervical canal; applications of carbolic acid (pure), iodized phenol, or tr. iodine to endometrium. During the period: Hot baths, asparoline, diaphoretics, hot applications to the pelvis, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(381) R—Ext. opii, gr. ¾.
Pulv. camph., gr. v.
Vitelli, no. i.
Aquae, oz. iv.
M. Sufficient for one injection.
—Rokitonsky.

(382) R—Tr. opii,
Tr. valerian.,
Spts. aether. co.,
Tr. castorei, aa dr. ij.
M. S. dr. j every hour. (Neuralgic form.)
—Parvin.

(383) R—Camphorae, scr. j.
Alcoholis, q. s. ut ft. pulv.
Dein adde:
Pulveris acaciae.
Sacchari albi, aa dr. j.
Aquae cinnamomi, oz. j.
Fiat mistura. S. Dose: The one-half the instant pain is felt; if not relieved in an hour or two, give the remainder.
—Dewees.

(384) R—Apiolis, dr. j.
Alcoholis, dr. ij.
Syr.sim pl., oz. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours. (In anemic cases).
—Joret et Homolle.

(385) R—Tr. opii deod., dr. ij.
Ext. cimicifugae, oz. ss.
Syr. simp., dr. x.
M. S. oz. j every three or four hours. (To restore menstrual flow after suddenly checked).
—Ringer.

ENDOMETRITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute or chronic inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus.

THE ACUTE FORM.—Usually involves the cervix and body. Complications: Urethritis; vaginitis; salpingitis; peritonitis. Physical Signs: Soft, enlarged and sensitive cervix; erosion about the os; cervix appears like that of early pregnancy; endometrium sensitive. Symptoms: Watery and then creamy discharge; slight rise of temperature; pain in pelvis and back; rectal and vesical irritation, etc. Treatment: Put patient to bed; light diet; soluble bowels; opium for pain; hot fomentations over hypogastric region; warm water douches (when secretion is purulent) containing borax (dr. j-O j).

THE CHRONIC FORM.—Varieties: Ch. cervical and ch. corporeal. Symptoms of ch. cervical form: Leucorrhea; may be pruritus; pain in loins and back; disturbances of menstruation; sterility; reflex neuroses; menorrhagia. Treatment: Remove cause if possible; attend to general health; hot water douches containing sulphate of zinc (dr. j-O j); remove ropy mucus from canal with a large-mouthed syringe; then apply iodized phenol. When cervix is congested or cystic, scarify cervix. If this treatment is inefficient, curette cervix, and apply iodized phenol. Schroeder's operation, etc. Symptoms and treatment of the ch. corporeal form: Leucorrhea; menorrhagia; pain in pelvic region and back; dysmenorrhea; sterility; reflex neuroses; abortion. The treatment is prophylactic. Iodized phenol to endometrium; fl. ext. ergot (gtt. xv) with hydrastis canadensis (gtt. xv); in some cases it will be necessary to curette uterus. Irrigate the uterus with a double-current catheter (so as to avoid danger of forcing unhealthy substances through the Fallopian tubes under pressure), using one ounce of hydrozone full strength; applications iodized phenol to endometrium; "uterine tonic" (Buckley's), after repletion by Abbott's "depleting suppository."

METRITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute or chronic inflammation of the parenchyma of the uterus.

ACUTE FORM.—Etiology: Acute endometritis; septecaemia from abortion, labor, etc.; acute peritonitis. Symptoms: Rigor; increased temperature and pulse; hypogastric pain; pelvic pain; nausea; vesical and rectal tenasmus; sometimes suppressed menstruation; menorrhagia, etc. Treatment: Remove cause if due to sepsis, etc.; intrauterine injections of hydrozone full strength, by double catheter; carbolic acid (1-100), or bichloride solution (1-5000); keep patient in bed; turpentine stupes to hypogastric region; ice coil for temperature (high); regulate bowels (enemata); opium suppository for severe pain; hot water douches, etc.

CHRONIC FORM.—Pathology; hyperaemic; hyperplastic; sclerotic. Symptoms: Weight in pelvis; leucorrhea; irritable rectum and bladder; radiating pains to back and limbs; menorrhagia; abortion (in early stages); sterility (later); reflex neuroses, etc. Differential Diagnosis: From early pregnancy (in pregnancy the enlargement is in an antero-posterior direction, in metritis more uniform, etc.); from fibroids; from malignant disease of the uterus. Complications: Ch. endometritis; peritonitis; ovaritis; salpingitis; vaginitis; various displacements, etc. Treatment: Prophylaxis. Treat complications; watch general health; attend to bowels, etc.; avoid excessive coitus; hot water vaginal injections; Abbott's "depleting and antiseptic suppositories; tr. iodine to fornices and cervix; scarify cervix; trachelorrhaphy; or amputation of cervix.

OVARITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute (follicular or interstitial or chronic atrophic, hyperplastic, or cystic) inflammation of the ovary. May be caused by sepsis, gonorrhea or exposure during menstruation.

ACUTE FORM.—Symptoms: Sharp pain in ovarian region; pain radiates to back; reflex neuroses; pain in micturation and defecation; septic (from abscess) symptoms. Symptoms may depend on an accompanying salpingitis or peritonitis. Differential Diagnosis: From salpingitis; peritonitic deposit; fibroid tumor; exudation into broad ligament; fecal matter in rectum. In the chronic form: Less marked; dull pain in ovarian region; dyspareunia, etc. Treatment: Put patient to bed; hot poultices to abdomen; soluble bowels; anodynes; later, counter-irritation (tr. iodine) to vaginal fornix superior to diseased ovary; support organ with a tampon; hot water vaginal douche; "uterine tonic" (Buckley's), after depletion with "depleting suppositories" (Abbott's). As a last resort, laparotomy.

DISPLACEMENTS OF THE UTERUS.

ANTEVERSION.—Symptoms: Frequent urination (uterus presses on bladder); discomfort on walking; sometimes menorrhagia; symptoms of accompanying peritonitis, metritis or cellulitis, which are

the chief cause of the trouble. Physical Signs: Cervix directed toward hollow of sacrum; body of uterus situated just above ant. vaginal wall, etc. Treatment: Treat complicating inflammation (hot water douches, iodine to fornices, etc.); then use a pessary (Emmet's).

ANTEFLEXION.—(Body bent forward on cervix). Symptoms: Sterility; leucorrhea; dysmenorrhea; disturbance of the functions of the bladder, etc. Physical Signs: Cervix high; os has a direction downward and forward; marked angle between body and cervix of uterus, etc. Treatment: After treating inflammatory symptoms, glycerine tampons, etc. (See Anteversion); dilate cervix and apply to region of internal os carbolic acid; use graduated hard dilators to keep up the dilatation; intra-uterine stem, etc.

RETROVERSION AND RETROFLEXION.—Symptoms: Pain in back; constipation; irritable bladder; menorrhagia; leucorrhea; dysmenorrhea (when flexion is excessive); inflammatory symptoms; reflex neuroses; sterility; abortion. Differential Diagnosis: From fecal matter in rectum; fibroid on post-wall of uterus; inflammatory deposits; small ovarian tumor; prolapsed ovary. Treatment: Attend to any pelvic inflammation that might be present (hot douches, sitz-baths, bowels, etc.); then make gentle attempts to raise uterus by placing fingers in the post. fornix vaginae (a few moments at each sitting); insert a tampon (kept in situ 24 hours); hot water vaginal irrigations. The adhesions must be stretched, doing this cautiously.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

SYMPTOMS.—Weight; dragging; sense of something giving away; severe pain; vomiting; retention of urine; disordered menstruation; sometimes difficult micturition, etc. Differential Diagnosis: From hypertrophy of the cervix uteri; rectocele; cystocele; inversion and polypi. Treatment: By pessaries (Albert Smith's or a cradle pessary), or operation.

DISEASES OF PREGNANCY.

SALIVATION.

SYMPTOMS.—Flow of saliva; bad breath, etc. Takes place usually in the early months. It is a sympathetic affection.

TREATMENT.—Saline laxatives; astringent or hydrozone mouth washes; counter-irritation (tr. iodine) over parotids. Treatment unsatisfactory. Cure generally after delivery.

NAUSEA AND VOMITING.

ETIOLOGY.—Growing ovum stretching uterus; diseases of cervix; malpositions of uterus.

TREATMENT.—Regulate diet; patient to take breakfast in bed an hour or two before rising; lime-water; champagne; milk; ice-drinks; avoid coitus; light food; bowels soluble; have patient insert a "depleting suppository" (Abbott's) on retiring every night or every other night; then try Buckley's "uterine tonic pills;" potass. bromid. (gr.x-xx) td.; chloral hydrate (gr. v) every two hours; or per enema the same; morphina hypodermatically; oxalate of cerium (gr. v-x); Fowler's solution; dil. hydrocyanic acid (gtt.iii-v) with an effervescing drink; glycozone; wine of ipecac (m. j) td.; salicin (gr.iii-v) td.; etc. If cervix is eroded: apply nitrate silver solution (10 p. c.) or carbolic acid; vaginal suppositories to relieve irritable uterus; correct any malposition of uterus; treat inflamed cervix, etc. Anodyne liniments, etc. over epigastrium; counter-irritants. The symptoms generally disappear during the fourth month.

HYPEREMESIS.

SYMPTOMS.—From the simple form of vomiting there may be constant nausea and vomiting; pure bile is sometimes thrown up; fatigue and gastric pains; rejection of food incessant; emaciation; loss of strength; sometimes salivation and diarrhea; fever (becomes very pronounced); extremities cold and clammy; face and trunk dry and hot; incessant vomiting of food; foul breath; headache; syncope; pulse may reach 120-140 beats; urine scanty and high-colored, etc. (The prognosis is grave.)

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From vomiting caused by albuminuria; ulcer or cancer of stomach; tubercular meningitis.

TREATMENT.—Liquid food (rectal enemas); rest in bed; for thirst give per rectum water (oz. viij) and whites of two eggs, td.; The following may be given for rectal alimentation: Peptonized milk; whites of eggs in water, defibrinated blood, animal broths, etc. The amount for an enema is from four to six ounces three or four times a day. When stomach is in a condition to retain food give: Pancreatic solutions of meat; koumyss (effervescing); lime-water and milk; peptonized milk, etc. As a last resort induce abortion or premature labor. (See Nausea and Vomiting above for medical treatment.)

PRESCRIPTIONS.

(386) R—Cocain, chlorohydrat., gr. iss.
Antipyrine, gr. xvj.
Aquae destil., oz. iv.
M. S. dr. j every half hour until relieved.
—Lutant.

(387) R—Menthol., gr. xv.
Alcoholis, dr. v.
Aquae destil., oz. iv.
M. S. oz. ss every hour.

(388) R—Cocain. muriat., gr. iij.
Acetanilid., dr. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. v.
M. S. dr. j hourly.

(389) R—Tr. nucis vom., m. ij.
Aq. laurocerasi, dr. i.
M. S. gtt. x P. M. and A. M.
—Kroyla.

DENTAL CARIES—TOOTHACHE.

TREATMENT.—Morphina hypodermatically to relieve pain; anodynes; quinina (full doses); warm applications externally; operative procedures.

OEDEMA OF LOWER LIMBS.

TREATMENT.—Recumbent position and elevation of the limbs; remove all constrictions; bathe parts with cold water; warm flannel to protect limbs; diaphoretics; tonics, etc.

OEDEMA OF THE VULVA.

TREATMENT.—If extensive secure drainage by puncturing parts; antiseptic precautions; if edema is slight, maintain the recumbent position; applications of cold water, etc.

VARICOSE VEINS.

TREATMENT.—Regulate bowels; rest in the recumbent position; abdominal bandages; support veins of leg by elastic stockings or bandages; cold ablutions; when there is rupture of a vein, apply a compress over point of rupture; bandage, etc.

LEUCORRHEA.

TREATMENT.—Tepid astringent injections (alum, borax, sulphate of zinc, common salt, etc.); cotton tampon, if discharge is excessive; then injections again; asparoline, laxatives; treat complications like vulvitus, etc.

IRRITABILITY OF BLADDER.

A sympathetic affection in the early months; frequent desire to urinate. Treatment: Infusions of buchu, triticum repens, or tr. belladonna, etc.; bland mucilaginous drinks; suppositories of morphia, etc.

IRRITATION OF BLADDER.

TREATMENT.—Empty bladder; restore any malposition of uterus; (genu-pectoral position); support uterus with abdominal bandage; keep bowels open, etc.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

TREATMENT.—Abdominal bandage; tr. cantharidis (gtt. iii-v) to flaxseed tea (oz. j) td.; frequent ablutions; simple ointments prevent excoriations, etc.); occurs generally in elderly women who have had several children.

PAINFUL MAMMARY GLANDS.

TREATMENT.—Saline laxatives; in anemic, etc., subjects, iron, quinina, good food; belladonna ointment; anodyne liniments (olive oil, camphor, laudanum), etc.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

TREATMENT.—Usually associated with anemia, therefore, iron, quinina, etc.; belladonna plaster over cardiac region; asafetida, hyoscyamus; where patient is plethoric, laxatives, low diet, blood-letting are indicated, etc.

SYNCOPE.

TREATMENT.—Keep head low; ammonia to nostrils; diffusible stimulants; bromide of potassium (gr. xx) td., etc.

ABORTION.

DEFINITION.—Expulsion of the fetus before it is visible (before end of twenty-eighth week). Division: Ovular (during first three weeks); embryonic (up to fourth month); fetal (after fourth month).

SYMPTOMS.—Premonitory: Weight and fulness in pelvis; pain in lumbar and sacral regions; irritability of bladder or rectum; chilliness or heat alternately; malaise; increased secretions of vagina. Characteristic: Painful uterine contractions; hemorrhage; vaginal examination reveals partial or complete dilatation of os uteri, etc.

TREATMENT.—Threatened form: Rest in recumbent position; quiet; avoidance of stimulants; cooling drinks; opium to check hemorrhage and control contractions; astringents, etc. Treat cause (if known) of symptoms. The inevitable form: Control hemorrhage and empty uterus. Use tampon which controls hemorrhage, stimulates uterine contractions, and assists in the separation of the ovum from the uterus, etc.; empty bladder; fl. ext. ergot, etc.

PLACENTA PREVIA.

DEFINITION.—The "implantation of the placenta abnormally near to, or more or less over, the internal os uteri" (King).

SYMPTOMS.—Hemorrhage (generally occurs during last three months), which is sudden and intermittent; first hemorrhage usually slight; quantity varies with amount of placental separation, etc.

TREATMENT.—Expectant plan of treatment rest in bed; opium for pain, etc.; cold drinks, etc). The main indication is the management of the hemorrhage (tampon; uterine dilators; ergot; etc.). Empty uterus (podalic version), etc.

ACCIDENTAL HEMORRHAGE.

DEFINITION.—"Hemorrhage from the separation of a normally situated placenta." (Ashton.) Divided into open and concealed.

SYMPTOMS.—Severe pain; extreme collapse; enlargement of uterus; feeble uterine contractions; discharge of pure blood, sometimes mixed with liquor amnii.

TREATMENT.—If hemorrhage is grave: Deliver at once by forceps or podalic version; firm compression upon uterus; ergot; abdominal bandage, etc.

ECLAMPSIA.

SYMPTOMS.—Invasion: Eyes suddenly fixed and staring; rapid movement of eyelids, etc.; convulsive twitchings of facial muscles; pupils dilated (insensible to light); tinnitus aurium; hallucinations; deadness, etc. Typical Puerperal Convulsion: Rolling of eyes; puckering of lips; rolling head back or from side to side; twitching of facial and muscles of extremities; grinding of teeth; jerkings of arm; protrusion of tongue; clonic spasm of voluntary muscles; distended veins in neck; cyanosis; involuntary evacuation of feces and urine, etc.

TREATMENT.—Ascertain cause. If uremia (diaphoretics; purgatives; diuretics; methods of reducing renal congestion, etc.). During paroxysm: Prevent patient injuring herself; bleeding (plethoric cases); then morphina hypodermatically; chloral hydrate (gr. xv-xx) with potassium bromide (gr. xxx) every three or four hours. As a general rule it is best to deliver by forceps. In some cases labor may proceed naturally; milk diet, etc.

NOTE.—The following articles should always be carried by the obstetrician, or be within reach: A pair of obstetric forceps; hypodermatic syringe; stethoscope; elastic catheter; needles; needle-holder; dressing

[illegible] silk-worm, gut. [illegible] ext. ergot (oz. j; [illegible] Magendie's solu- [illegible] liq ferri persul- [illegible] Davidson's syringe; su- [illegible] The following arti- [illegible] A half dozen [illegible] gr. xvi; absorbent [illegible] hydrarg. chlor. [illegible] dr. j to O [illegible]

MANAGEMENT OF MOTHER AFTER DELIVERY.

[illegible] HAL DISCHARGE.

TREATMENT.—[illegible]; applications of [illegible] discharge. If pre- [illegible] warm poultices to [illegible]; warm foot-bath; [illegible] ammon. acetat [illegible] hours. Then vaginal in- [illegible] day of Hydrozone, one part water [illegible]

AFTER PAINS.

TREATMENT.—R[illegible] retained clots; [illegible] ergot or ergotele (S. and D.) [illegible] if not contraindicated; [illegible]; warm poultices to hypogastric region. May also be due to [illegible] or from reflex irritation when child is put to breast.

SORE NIPPLES.

TREATMENT.—Should be hardened during pregnancy. Use nipple shield; cleanse parts after its use; apply tannin and glycerine, aa dr. iij; tr. benzoin comp.; for fissures, touch twice a day with nitrate silver (gr. xx) to water oz. j; Goulard's extract (oz. ij to water O j), etc.

EXCESSIVE FLOW OF MILK.

TREATMENT. — Dry food; abstinence from fluids as much as possible; potassium iodide (gr. xx) td; saline laxatives; liq. ammon. acet. (oz. ss) every two hours; locally ext. bellad. dr. j; liniment camphor, oz. j with friction.

CHAPTER XI.

THE CARE OF THE INFANT FROM BIRTH THROUGH THE FIRST DENTITION.

BY FRANK S. PARSONS, M. D.

INTRODUCTORY.

The problem of how properly to care for the young infant until it has arrived at a period in its existence beyond which the chief dangers to its health are mainly the accidents of life rather than a want of common sense or scientific knowledge, has been a source of endless research. So far the battle has just begun. Someone nearly every day advances a new theory and builds another air castle of hope, only for someone else a little more clear-sighted to destroy.

During the past few years science has rapidly advanced the food problem in the management of infancy to such a degree that we may now, with great accuracy, detail the proper substances and amounts that are necessary for the complete nourishment of the babe.

But the food problem, though playing such an important part, is not by any means the sole management of infancy, nor does the physician's responsibility end with infant feeding. The study of the care of children has but just commenced. There are many things which the masses are grossly ignorant of in the management and hygienic care of their offspring, and it is our duty to instruct them. There are old whims, granny notions and sayings, which must be rooted out of the minds of young mothers. There are bare-faced lies in the quack advertisement of the newspaper which, alas, the better-educated often believe, try, and subsequently rue.

These things and many others it is the duty of every true-hearted physician to attempt to efficiently eradicate from the public mind. It is a sign of advancing enlightenment to notice that in many places this is being done, and that a clearer idea of justice is being realized by the rising generations. There is still much to accomplish, and it is probable that less infant lives would be sacrificed each succeeding year were the subjects connected with infant management admitted to the curriculum of our higher public institutions of learning.

It is not the intention to exhaustively discuss the subject of the care of infants in this work, but to outline the principles involved as they have been brought to the notice of the author, in an extensive experience, both at the bedside and in the home.

The good judgment of the general practitioner will aid him in individual cases, for the first lesson to learn in the care of children is that no two can be handled in exactly the same way.

RESUSCITATION OF THE NEW-BORN.—The methods necessary to resuscitate a new-born infant depend largely on how much life the child exhibits when born. When there is simply a sluggishness of respiratory powers, two or three vigorous slaps by the palm of the hand on the child's buttocks will often revive it. Failing in this method, a bucket of warm and of cold water, into which the child can alternately be dipped for a moment, has powerful stimulating properties to the respiratory centre in the medulla.

The only method of artificial respiration, with, perhaps, the exception of the Laborde method of rhythmical traction on the tongue, which is suitable for the resuscitation of asphyxiated infants, is as follows: Wipe all mucus from the child's mouth, place the fingers of one hand so as to close the nose and with the other push the larynx back from the outside, so as to close the oesophagus, then with your mouth against the infant's blow and fill the child's lungs with air. As soon as the lungs are inflated sufficiently to raise the ribs and depress the diaphragm, re-

lease your hold of the throat and larynx and gently compress the ribs from below upwards. This is to be repeated until the child shows signs of life. Sometimes two hours will be necessary in carrying on this artificial respiration before we are warranted in giving up the attempt.

THE TYING OF THE UMBILICAL CORD.—In the ordinary case, as soon as the child has taken a few good respirations, and a red glow appears on the surface of the skin in the place of the purple hue just prior to the first gasp, the cord should be ligated at about two inches from the abdominal wall. For ligature a piece of ordinary cotton twine, which has been previously immersed in an antiseptic fluid, is as good as any and is always handy in the household. Pass the twine around the umbilical cord, and make a double turn of the ends in making the first knot; this will prevent the twine slipping back when tightening around the cord, and secure a perfect control of the artery. The second turn of the twine should be after the manner of a square knot.

Divide the cord with a sharp pair of scissors about an inch from the ligature on the placental side. Allow the blood to escape from the placenta so long as it does not spurt arterial blood. This allows an easy delivery of the placenta. Look carefully at the umbilical stump of the child to see that all vessels have been secured. See, also, that the ends of the twine are short enough to prevent their catching in blankets or clothing and become pulled off. Wrap the child in a soft blanket and lay it aside until the mother is cared for.

WASHING THE INFANT.—The washing of the infant is one of the most important parts of its early management. Many a child has lost its life through the carelessness of the nurse in unduly exposing the child to cold while bathing it. First, anoint the child with hog's lard. This renders the sebaceous matter, which is on the skin of all infants to a greater or less ex-

tent, soluble and easily removable by soap and water.

Next prepare a tub of warm water, large enough to immerse the infant, the temperature of which is about 100 degrees Fahr., and also a soft linen or canton flannel rag or old handkerchief. Place the infant up to its neck in the tub of water (the idea being that there is no danger in returning the infant to the same temperature from which it has come), and supporting its head, have the nurse gently wash the child underneath the surface of the water with the rag, using only the best of castile soap.

The head may be washed while the child is in the bath, but the face should have more care and be wiped afterwards with a wet rag, using no soap.

On lifting the baby from the bath it should be placed in a soft, warm blanket, and, with gentle friction on the outside of the blanket, should be thoroughly dried. Then the creases of the skin, arm pits, etc., should receive thorough powdering with starch or talcum powder.

The subsequent baths of the infant should be given every morning after the second week, the temperature of the water being about that of the body. Until that age, sponging the parts where soil and friction occur is all that is necessary.

THE CARE OF THE UMBILICAL STUMP.—The next process in the care of the infant at this stage is the dressing of the umbilical stump. It should be the duty of every physician to see that this is done properly, or, better, to dress it himself. If thorough attention is given the subject it is not likely that any excoriation or granulation will take place after the stump has separated. The following is the method which the writer has found to answer best: Take a generous wad of antiseptic absorbent cotton, completely envelop the stump with it, turn the whole upwards on the child's abdomen, and secure it to the same by a strip of surgeon's adhesive plaster, about six inches long and an inch in width. Leave this dressing alone for five or six days (until the umbilical cord has had time to separate), then remove the plaster by placing a towel wet with

warm water over it for about fifteen minutes, and the whole will easily come off without pulling the skin or causing pain to the babe. Re-dress the umbilicus with another pad of cotton, as before. Leave the second dressing on for five days more. Do not use oil or moist dressings, or binders to secure the dressing.

DRESSING OF THE INFANT.—To dress an infant properly is as important a part of its management as the proper feeding. The general practice of overloading a child's body at one portion and leaving other important portions practically naked is wrong in principle as well as practice, and may be the cause of serious acute diseases. As this subject has been discussed by the writer at length in medical journals, there will be but an outlining of it in this place. For this purpose the following general rules may be mentioned, the execution of which must conform with the circumstances of the individual cases:

First, a child should be dressed evenly, loosely and warmly, from its neck to its feet. There should be no excessive collection of clothing about its waist. Every article should be supported from the shoulders, if it tends towards dragging on the waist. The quality of texture should in the main be of silk-and-wool material for garments worn next the skin, or canton flannel if the parent's purse will not admit of anything so expensive. An all-wool texture is made by some manufacturers, which so nearly resembles the silk-and-wool that it is excellent for its softness and can be recommended here. The ordinary all-wool goods will not do for infants, as they will cause much irritation to the skin. Over the undergarments may be worn articles made of all-wool.

Second, there should never be allowed an abdominal binder on an infant, unless for some congenital hernia. The abdominal binder on the healthy infant predisposes to the causation of herniae by compressing the abdominal walls, instead of allowing the relaxation nature intended. A child should be so loosely dressed that one may with ease pass his hand between integument and clothing.

Third, the diaper should be made of canton flannel, but not too heavy. The softest side should go next the skin.

Fourth, the shirt should be made of texture, as above indicated, and preferably of knit variety, opening in front all the way down. Silk stockings should cover the feet and legs and reach well up on the thighs. Stockings should never be colored unless by an iron-dyed black. Most other coloring mixtures are harmful.

Fifth, over these garments may be placed an all-wool dress, which may be made with waist and sleeves of the same material. It is to be made loosely, and may be covered with a muslin slip. This manner of dressing infants may be regulated for summer or winter weather by the thickness of the material used in their manufacture.

CHAPTER XII.

INFANT FEEDING.

For convenience we will consider the subject of infant feeding under two heads, viz.: First, the feeding of infants under one year of age, and, second, the feeding of infants between one and two years old.

INFANT-FEEDING UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

The feeding of the new-born infant until the third day is a matter of considerable importance, especially if the mother is a primipara. For these three days the milk is not in sufficient quantity to keep the child from crying with hunger, and, hence it generally succeeds in becoming dosed, for colic, with various sorts of mint tea and, often, paregoric. During this period always let the child nurse the breast every time it is hungry, for this act develops the breast of the mother and the suction power of the child as well as it induces a beneficial action, by the colostrum, on the bowels of the infant. It is a rule with some nurses to give a little sweetened water or molasses for a laxative soon after birth; this is not necessary if the child will nurse the breast at once. It does no great harm, however.

If artificial feeding is necessary, as will be probable, during the first three days, let the child first take all it can from the breast, then give about a half-ounce of the following mixture:

Good cream (from milk not over 6 hours old).....drachms 2
Boiled water .....drachms 8
Sugar ....grains abt. 10

The whole thoroughly mixed and sterilized.

Do not force the infant to take more than just enough to appease its hunger and allow it to sleep. This can be repeated, as necessary, until the mother can satisfy her infant.

The feeding of the infant after the third day should be, by all means, breast milk, if there are no contraindications on account of the condition of the mother. Weakly and sickly mothers should not be allowed to nurse their offspring, for not only will the drain be too great for her system, but the milk, which she will furnish, will not be of a quality suitable for her babe. It is always well to have analyses of the breast milk made to determine the quality of the food the child is receiving, especially if the infant does not appear to thrive. If the mother is unable to nurse her own infant a wet nurse is to be obtained, if possible. The wet nurse should not be over three or four months in milk to obtain the best results, and, if the child is younger than this, the wet nurse of the same length of time in milk is to be preferred. She should be willing to submit to examination for disease, and great care should be exercised on part of the physician that there lurk no evidences of syphilitic taint, scrofula, tuberculosis, or gonorrhea.

The diet of the nurse should be of articles easily assimilable and nutritious. Flatulence should be guarded against.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING.—When a child cannot be brought up on breast milk from its mother or a wet nurse, we are forced to find some artificial substitute.

Cow's milk, because it is the most convenient substitute to be obtained, and resembles woman's milk sufficiently to prepare therefrom an analagous food, is the one we generally adopt. It is necessary, however, to artificially change its composition so that it will compare closely with the natural food of the infant.

It will be seen that to make the necessary changes to render acid cow's milk, like that of woman's, we must add a little soda or lime water, dilute the albuminoids and casein with water, add cream to bring up the fat percentage, and increase the milk-sugar.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF WOMAN'S AND COW'S MILK.

	Woman's.	Cow's.
Water	87.09	87.41
Solids	12.91	12.59
Fat	3.90	3.66
Milk Sugar	6.04	4.92
Casein	0.63	3.01
Albumen	1.31	0.75
Albuminoids	1.94	3.76
Ash	0.49	0.70
Reaction	Sl. Alka.	Sl. Acid.

I have been in the habit, with children from a few months to a year of age, of recommending cream from milk of six hours' standing, diluted with water, properly sweetened and rendered alkaline by lime water. This is substituted for the ordinary mixed milk, the whole, of course, to be sterilized.

In cities during the summer season it is often difficult to procure milk that is sufficiently good for the average infant. It has been brought generally many miles from the country, and has run the risk of considerable dilution on the way. There are several farms near our larger cities where milk for infants is put up in sealed jars, having been carefully milked, sterilized and hermetically confined until it reaches its destination. Such milk comes higher in price, naturally, but is so far superior to ordinary city milk that the lives of many infants have undoubtedly been saved by employing it.

Jersey cow's milk contains more fat than others, the cream being about 20 per cent. This is the right standard for children under a year of age. Ass's milk and "strippings" are nearer the standard of woman's milk, but neither are practicable.

STERILIZATION OF MILK.—The necessity for the sterilization of milk, when intended for food for infants, lies in the fact that milk, containing, as it does, inactive, devitalized organic globules, is one of the most inviting of media for the cultivation of atmospheric germs, as well as those derived from tuberculous cows.

There are two ways of sterilizing milk now employed. One by boiling or steaming the milk, the other by a process called Pasteurization, or bringing the milk to a temperature of 70 degrees centigrade (167 Fahr.) for forty-five minutes.

Each method has its advantage, but the latter is undoubtedly the best. Boiling sterilizes quickly, fifteen to twenty minutes being required, but it also devitalizes the milk, so that children do not thrive as well on it as on Pasteurized milk. Both methods are complete sterilizers.

The bottles used for infant feeding should not have any angles in which milk may become collected and difficult of removal.

The milk may be sterilized in small bottles of just sufficient size to hold a single feeding, or it may be sterilized in a large bottle, and while yet hot poured off into the smaller ones, to be opened only as the infant requires its food.

Having mixed the milk, place a wad of absorbent cotton in the mouth of the bottle and place in water of a temperature of 167 degrees Fahr. This is to be kept over just enough heat to keep the water at the above temperature for forty-five minutes.

It has for some years been my habit of sterilizing the milk in a large bottle and run it through a couple thicknesses of cheese-cloth into the small bottles, corking the latter with a rubber stopper. This frees the milk of any scum which may be deposited on the surface of the milk during sterilization.

A sterilization apparatus is a desirable article for convenience. The best instrument for this purpose now on the market is that known as "Arnold's Steam Sterilizer." It maintains the three important factors for sterilization—simplicity, convenience and efficiency.

FOOD INGREDIENTS.—Starch as a food for infants should not be given until the child is able to digest it. Ptyalin, which acts on starch, does not become secreted until after the sixth month, and not fully developed until the child is a year of age. The main starches given children are found in potato, oatmeal and barley. They are designed to take up oxygen, but will interfere with the albuminoids if given in too large quantities, and cause malassimilation. Oatmeal increases peristalsis, preventing constipation. Barley checks diarrhoea.

Lactose maintains the body heat, and is found in the solids of milk. If it be deficient the little one emaciates.

Nitrogenous matter is found in eggs, which may be given a child of ten months or over. The white of egg is the most essential. It contains about 20 per cent. nitrogenous matter and no fat. The yolk contains the fatty matter. Egg may be diluted with water and sweetened, making a good substitute for milk or addition thereto. Beef and mutton broths form nitrogenous food. Beef tea should be made from a pound of beef to a pint of water, by cold infusion, heated only just before using.

Potash and lime also come from meats. A child of ten months may be given a little steak, which has been cooked, to suck, or the juice may be squeezed from the steak and given to the child.

TABLE OF DIET AT EIGHT MONTHS.

The following is given by Dr. Stowell, of New York.

7.00 A. M.	(a) Milk.
	(b) Milk and rusk.
10.30 A. M.	(a) Oatmeal or barley in milk.
	(b) Beef-tea.
2.00 P. M.	(a) Egg in milk, sweetened.
	(b) Stale bread and milk.
5.30 P. M.	(a) Milk and cracker.
	(b) Milk and oatmeal or barley.
10.00 P. M.	(a) Milk. Total milk, 1½ pint.

FEEDING OF CHILDREN AFTER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

As this implies the period of weaning to those children who up to this point have been breast fed, some of the remarks in the foregoing sections apply to such.

At the beginning of the second year the first molars should appear, which indicates that the child is old enough to masticate its food. It may have, therefore, crusts of bread, crackers, meat-juice, chicken broths and such like foods; Graham bread and rice may be added to the dietary.

At two years of age the child should have 20 deciduous teeth, and be able to digest all the plain food that is proper for it.

Water as an element of diet should not be forgotten. A child should have a large amount of water, even if his food is mainly liquid. Bring the child up to eat slowly, regularly and as much as he wants in a given time.

Fruits may be allowed after the second year, baked apples, full ripe bananas may be scraped and given. Stimulants should never be allowed the healthy child.

TABLE OF DIET FROM ONE TO TWO YEARS.

The following table is given by Dr. Stowell, of New York:

7.30 A. M.	(a)	Rusk, or cracker and milk. Banana.
	(b)	Soft boiled egg; milk. Orange.
11.00 A. M.	(a)	Milk; bread and butter.
	(b)	Baked potato; milk.
2.00 P. M.	(a)	Beef-tea, light pudding.
	(b)	Bread, butter, bread in meat gravy from a roast.
5.30 P. M	(a)	Bread and milk. Prune juice.
	(b)	Cocoa; custard.
10.00 P. M.	(a)	Milk, if awake. Total milk 2 pints.

DENTITION.

Under the term "dentition" is to be considered only the eruption of the temporary or milk teeth.

TABLE SHOWING THE ERUPTION OF THE MILK TEETH.

6th to 10th month. .....Four central incisors.
8th to 12th month. .....Four lateral incisors.
12th to 15th month. .....Four anterior molars.
16th to 22d month. .....Four canine teeth.
20th to 36th month. .....Four posterior molars.

Dentition may, however, be much retarded in health. This often is an indication of rachitis, especially if the closure of the anterior fontanel is delayed beyond the 20th month. The order of the eruption may be irregular also.

Disorders arising from dentition are to be regarded as few. There is no doubt that coincident with this process digestive disturbances may arise. The irritability of teething children is a fact regardless of the opinions of many eminent writers to the contrary. Slight diarrhoeas may occur, and great caution must be exercised that the feeding is correct or that the diarrhoea is not aggravated, and, if occurring, is promptly checked. Convulsions are generally easily traced to other causes than that of dentition.

It is better if the gum-lancet, during dentition, be seldom used. There are special indications where it may be of benefit, but they are few. Generally the molars are the only teeth that will require any lancing. It is probable, if there is any upward pressure on the gums sufficient to cause pain, that the pressure will shortly benumb the sensibility of the gum from constriction of the blood supply. Lancing without occasion simply causes a cicatrix to form over the tooth and the eruption made so much the more difficult.

CHAPTER XIII.

DISEASES OF INFANCY GENERALLY OCCURRING PRIOR TO THE THIRD YEAR.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

RACHITIS.

DEFINITION.—A diathetic disease occurring during the first years of life, manifested chiefly by a deficiency of lime salts in the bones, and growing out of a faulty diet to the child after birth, or to the mother during utero-gestation.

CAUSES.—Inheritance, tubercular, syphilitic, weakly parentage, poverty and hardship; food: thin, poor breast milk, poor quality of artificial food, too much starch or sugar, excess of lactic acid.

PATHOLOGY.—Proliferation and altered nutrition of cartilage, arrest of ossifying process in bone, enlargement of junction area between the shaft and epiphysis of long bones, periosteum strips off easily, greater or less amount of sub-periosteal layer, decalcification of bone, medullary portion more vascular, bones fracture easily, beads along cartilaginous portions of ribs, craniotabes. Retarded closure of the anterior fontanel, enlargement of the cranium, shape often angular with projecting forehead, curvatures in the long bones, spinal curvatures, changes in the normal curves of the ribs with prominence of the sternum (so-called pigeon breast), pelvic deformities, spleen often enlarged, flabby muscles, emaciation, reconstructive processes gradual.

SYMPTOMS.—Digestive disturbances accompany or precede rachitis, if developed after birth; infant fretful, restless, perspires freely about head and neck during sleep, does not tolerate bed clothes, tenderness over the surface, a bruit de souffiet may be heard often over anterior fontanel, prominent abdomen, deformities of long bones, delayed dentition, pseudo paraplegia occasionally met with, laryngismus stridulus.

COMPLICATIONS.—Principally a liability to diseases of the lungs, eclampsia. Lung diseases are generally very serious in rickets.

PROGNOSIS.—Good for recovery, except in case complications arise; bad for deformity if case has advanced far.

TREATMENT. — Prophylaxis — Hygienic care of the mother during pregnancy, equality in feeding the infant near the standard of mother's milk, keep mother healthy on a mixed nutritious diet, if she is nursing her infant; child must have suitable clothing, diet and hygiene. (See chapter on Infant Management.)

GENERAL TREATMENT.—Cod liver oil is of great use in this disease. Phosphorus may be combined with it to advantage in doses of 1-125th of a grain to ten minims of the oil. When digestive disturbances arise the oil may be rubbed into the skin instead of taken by the mouth. Tincture of the chloride of iron is a useful tonic. Cold sponging, to invigorate the nervous system, should be resorted to daily. Gastro-intestinal disturbances should be corrected, also other complications as they may arise.

SCORBUTUS—INFANT SCURVY.

DEFINITION.—Infantile scurvy is a disease of the blood, arising from an insufficient quality of food. The class of infants who are prone to this disease are those who have been fed with condensed milk or infant foods, composed principally of grains.

SYMPTOMS.—Head sweating. Fretfulness [illegible] of temperature, irritability [illegible] other nervous disturbances [illegible] of the limbs, with extreme [illegible] and pseudo-paralysis. Gums [illegible] and bleed easily. Pale and [illegible]. Vascular changes in the [illegible] mucous membranes; petechiae and [illegible]. Anemia.

TREATMENT.—Principal treatment is to [illegible] milk, beef juice [illegible] is old enough, vegetables [illegible] juice is excellent. Bovine [illegible] in this disease with [illegible] the anemia and [illegible]. Fresh air [illegible].

SCROFULOSIS.

DEFINITION.—A [illegible] inflammatory [illegible] of peculiar type, affecting the skin [illegible] lymphatic system [illegible]. Lesions are particularly [illegible] slight injuries. The [illegible] of tubercle bacilli occur in [illegible] as a consultant of retrograde changes in the tissues.

PATHOGENY.—Hereditary, from scrofula, phthisis [illegible] tuberculosis, youth or advanced age [illegible] child-bearing in parents. Acquired by insufficient and improper food, bad hygiene and infection through [illegible] milk (?) or possibly vaccination. This disease is essentially due to lymphatic stasis. The stasis being dependent on various causes.

PATHOLOGY.—Enlargement of lymphatic glands, which undergo caseous degeneration, soften and break down. Giant cells and tubercular bacilli often abound in these. Injection and secondary enlargement of lymph glands are generally noticeable.

SYMPTOMS—Skin Affections.—Eczema, lichen, lupus, cold abscess and scrofuloderma.

OPHTHALMIC.—Phlyctenular ophthalmia, tinea tarsi, corneal ulcers, styes.

AURAL.—Otorrhea, often secondary to exanthematous diseases; more or less temporary deafness.

MUCOUS MEMBRANES. — Catarrhs, chronic tonsillar enlargement; vaginitis, catarrhal vulvitis.

BONE AFFECTIONS.—Spinal caries, joint affections, caries of long bones, nasal bones and petrous portion of temporal bones; dactylitis of phalanges.

GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS.—Enlargement and suppuration of lymphatic glands, apt to follow dentition or the exanthema. One of the earliest symptoms, and one not generally recognized, is the indisposition of the patient to eat fatty food.

TREATMENT.—Best of hygiene required, regulated diet, milk in abundance, seaside residence, warm clothing, daily morning bath in salt water. Cod liver oil and the hypophosphates, especially of lime, hold first place among medicines (the hypophosphates when chemically pure convey in the blood oxidizable phosphorus, which builds up the tissues by its faculty of absorbing oxygen for the tissue-building elements.); iodine, (1) syrup of hydriodic acid, iodide of potash, topically and internally in enlarged glandular affections; arsenic.

LOCAL MEASURES.—Skin affections must not be allowed to become chronic; iodine ointments, ung. plumbi iodidi; internally much benefit will be derived from Barclay's formula of the bromide of gold and arsenic in these skin affections. (This formula is sold under the name of "Arsenauro.") (2.)

GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS.—Enlarged glands may be painted with iodine tincture. Tonsillitis of chronic type is benefited by painting the tonsils every other

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1. The credit of the first successful and best Syrup of Hydriodic Acid should be given to the eminent chemist, R. W. Gardner, of New York.
2. Arsenauro and Mercauro are put up only by the Charles Roome Parmele Co.

[illegible] with a [illegible] [illegible] one-third to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. When pus is [illegible] the abscess should be freely opened and washed out with [illegible] per cent [illegible] [illegible] in pure water. [illegible] established.

[illegible]—MYXŒDEMA OF CHILDHOOD.

DEFINITION.—An endemic chronic disease [illegible] obscure relation [illegible] disease of the thyroid gland. [illegible] by mental and moral torpor, [illegible] malformations of the head and body and arrest of growth in certain [illegible].

ETIOLOGY.—Obscure; climatic causes (?).

SYMPTOMS.—These are generally not apparent before the sixth month of life; [illegible] waxlike body fat and puffed [illegible] yellowish or ashy hue; head large, fontanelles and sutures widely [illegible]; [illegible] appetite voracious; [illegible] sleepy and apathetic; lips thick and [illegible] short and broad; child seldom [illegible] heavy tongue; neck thick and [illegible] thyroid gland sometimes enlarged and [illegible] absent; general growth [illegible] retarded; often attended with [illegible] as child walks and talks very late; [illegible] until the sixth year; height [illegible] exceeds 4 feet 10 inches, often does not attain over 3 feet; puberty late or absent altogether.

TREATMENT.—Prophylaxis.—Mothers who have borne cretins should change climate and [illegible] to healthier places in a healthy [illegible]; treat promptly every case of goitre.

GENERAL.—Proper hygienic surroundings, good food; cod liver oil and iron; plenty of exercise; much benefit has recently been reported from the injection of thyroid extract in myxœdema.

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* Hydrogen peroxide is a liquid strength (25 volume) peroxide of hydrogen far superior to the latter as a pus destroyer, and made only by Mr. Charles Marchand, of New York.

ACUTE DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT.

ACUTE CORYZA.

DEFINITION.—An acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities, producing in infants considerable general disturbance with more or less fever.

ETIOLOGY.—Chilling the surface of the body; wetting the feet; insufficient clothing or protection from atmospheric changes; syphilis; zymotic diseases; gastric and intestinal irritation from indigestion; foreign bodies in the nasal passages.

SYMPTOMS.—Sneezing; more or less fever; congestion of the conjunctivae; watery discharge from the nostrils; more or less obstruction to nasal respiration; slight cough and gagging; sometimes vomiting, which indicates extension to the naso-pharynx; tinnitus aurium; earache when Eustachian tubes become involved.

TREATMENT.—First remove cause; cocainize the parts and examine the nasal passages thoroughly, especially for foreign particles. Treat the fever if excessive. Keep child warm and free from exposure. Treat any constitutional disease that may cause coryza. The Carl Seiler formula may be used with advantage in older children. Powders of great astringent power should not be used in children as local applications. In adults and older children a snuff of 6 grains hydrochlorate of cocain, half a drachm of subcarbonate of bismuth and a drachm and a half of French chalk is an excellent application. If coryza be a symptom of a zymotic disease simple cleaning of the mucous membrane will be all that is necessary, and for this purpose as well as for destroying any bacteria, a teaspoonful of hydrozone or two of the medicinal peroxide of hydrogen to a tumblerful of warm water is an efficient application. This may be used as a spray or with a swab as the case may

require. Hydrozone is superior to the ordinary peroxide of hydrogen, as it goes farther and is much more constant in strength.

BRONCHITIS IN CHILDREN.

This disease does not differ in its pathological relations from the same disease in adults except for the increased dangers and exaggerated symptoms due to the size of the bronchial tubes in children, and their weaker powers of resistance when very young.

ETIOLOGY.—The exanthemata, influenza, pertussis, typhoid fever, rickets, syphilis, debility, putrid feces in the gastro-intestinal tract, causing irritation, by imigration of the bacillus coli communis, to the bronchi; inhalation of irritants, chilling of surface of the body, atmospheric irritants, heart lesions.

SYMPTOMS.—Coryza, skin hot and dry, temperature elevated, pulse accelerated, a dry, paroxysmal cough at first, with much uneasiness, no expectoration; (children under five years of age always swallow in place of expectorating); diarrhoea, often caused by the irritating action of the muco-pus swallowed. These symptoms may become rapidly aggravated when the disease extends into a capillary bronchitis and to a broncho-pneumonia.

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Inspection, frequency in respiration, although not painful. Percussion, normal resonance. Auscultation, every kind of rale may be heard, except the crepitant, which is only heard in pneumonia; generally the loud, moist rales. Palpation; the vibrations caused by the rales may be felt.

PATHOLOGY.—As in adults, redness of the mucous membrane with tumefaction, a discharge of mucus, which later on becomes muco-pus from the bronchial glands; epithelial cells, pus cells and other detritus are also found.

TREATMENT.—Place child in a comfortable, well-ventilated room, give a gentle calomel purge (even though diarrhoea may be present); stimulate the glandular system by a ten-drop dose of turpentine on a lump of sugar; envelop the chest with a flannel, wrung out in warm water, on which a few drops of turpentine have been placed; or, rub camphorated oil over the chest in mild cases, reduce the temperature, if excessive, with one-grain doses of acetanilide; an emetic should occasionally be given to free the stomach from swallowed mucus; stimulation at the proper time is necessary; keep patient free from undue restlessness.

BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

DEFINITION.—An inflammatory disease of the bronchial tubes, in which the smaller bronchi have become affected and the inflammatory process has extended to the surrounding interstitial tissue; a bronchitis with circumscribed spots of pneumonia.

ETIOLOGY.—Always an extension of a primary bronchitis.

SYMPTOMS. —Previous symptoms of bronchitis which become exaggerated; dyspnea; short, painful and hacking cough; increased frequency of respiration; anxious expression; pulse very rapid (often the pulse will become 200 and the respiration 80 per minute); child becomes very weak; tongue is coated, may become dry; anorexia and thirst; stupor alternating with delirium. Physical signs: Dullness over the circumscribed spots of pneumonia, which is difficult to find unless the pneumonia is somewhat extensive; moist rales; subcrepitant rales; apex of lung rarely involved.

PATHOLOGY.—In addition to the morbid conditions mentioned under "Bronchitis," there often occurs, as the disease advances, a condition of atelectasis, the cutting off of a portion of lung from its supply of air by the plugging of one or more bronchioles, and the collapse of the

[illegible] inflammatory condition [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]—Depends on the severity of the [illegible] which [illegible] be guarded; [illegible] and [illegible] regulation does [illegible] that the case is hopeless.

[illegible]—[illegible] be dressed [illegible] warm and [illegible] dryness and [illegible] the severity of the [illegible] [illegible] necessary to change the [illegible] [illegible] Next direct that [illegible] be [illegible] the disease. [illegible] in this disease [illegible] be confined [illegible] generally [illegible] The benefit [illegible] seem clogged [illegible] wine of [illegible] serves also [illegible] the watery [illegible] the mucous [illegible] prefer- [illegible] tends to [illegible] Citrate of potash [illegible] the kidneys. [illegible] especially ammonia [illegible] in the second and later stages [illegible] stimulants and heart tonics [illegible] when the [illegible] change the position of the [illegible] congestion [illegible] have a boiling kettle [illegible] to assist in giving [illegible] the expulsion of the [illegible] from the tubes.

CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA.

DEFINITION.—In children, as well as in adults, croupous pneumonia is a definite, acute, infectious, self-limited, inflammatory affection of the lungs.

ETIOLOGY.—It is now believed that this disease has a specific germ for its cause, and that this germ, probably a diplococcus, is infectious. Exposure to cold and sudden atmospheric changes may be an exciting cause. The germ theory of this disease is to be very much doubted.

SYMPTOMS.—In children vomiting or convulsions may take the place of the chill of the adult. Sometimes active delirium, general hyperesthesia or stupor may be present. Pain, if complained of, is usually referred to the epigastrium. Temperature is elevated. Pulse accelerated. Cough dry, hacking and suppressed on account of pain. Rusty sputa, if any, which is generally swallowed, and may appear in the vomited matter. It is not uncommon to find no bloodly sputa whatever. Some cyanosis may be present.

Physical Signs—Inspection: Rapid breathing; dilation of the alae nasi; somewhat painful expression of the face; lagging of respiration on affected side. Palpation: Vocal fremitus increased. Auscultatation: Crepitant rale generally absent in children under 3 years of age; bronchial respiration; moist rales and bronchophony. Percussion: Dullness or oftener a sense of greater resistance over the affected area. The physical signs may not appear for from two to five days.

PATHOLOGY.—The three stages of congestion, red and gray hepitization appear as in the adult, but may coexist. Multilocular abscesses may take the place of resolution. Microscopically the same appearances are observed as in the adult.

PROGNOSIS.—Grave in children under 3 years. Good in children over 5 years old.

TREATMENT.—The indications for treatment are the promotion of diuresis, diaphoresis, which are well accomplished by spts etheris nitrosi; the promotion of alkalinity of the blood, as shown by the urine, with acetate of potassium, thus lessening the fibrin in the blood and tendency to coagulation; gentle and diffuse stimulation of the nerve centres favoring sleep and preventing spasm, which may be obtained by the liquor ammonii acetatis with camphor water. Other drugs may be used to obtain the same end, but the majority of cases will bear this line of treatment well. Stimulation of the heart is necessary when the right side becomes engorged trying to force blood through a consolidated lung, but, in the opinion of the writer, the stimulation should come in the shape of relieving the engorgement by dilation of the venous capillaries, rather than by trying to force the blood through

the lung by increasing the action of the heart. Therefore, nitro-glycerine, belladonna and alcohol are better adapted for heart stimulants than digitalis in croupous pneumonia. A hot application to the chest during the stage of congestion by means of a sheet wrung out in warm water and applied about the thorax serves to ease the pain and tightness. Purgation in pneumonia should be avoided. No expectorants are needed other than water. Hyperpyrexias may be treated in the early stages by aconite and veratrum viride. The cold bath is tended by some, while others prefer the wet sheet. Cerebral symptoms are well treated by warm mustard baths, if convulsive, or the bromides and chloral. Tonic after treatment is required.

ACUTE DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE TRACT.

STOMATITIS.

DEFINITION.—Catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the buccal cavity. May be simple, ulcerous or follicular.

ETIOLOGY.—Indigestible or irritating food. Uncleanliness. Anything which impairs the general health. Dentition, measles and scarlet fever.

SYMPTOMS.—Redness and more or less thickening of the mucous membrane, with rapid proliferation of epithelial cells; secretions accumulate and coated. In ulcerous variety there are white points of ulceration, which tend to converge and are painful. In follicular variety the inflammation is confined to the follicles, and may appear as white points with a red border, but does not ulcerate.

TREATMENT.—Removal of the cause, if it can be found. Establish good hygienic conditions. Cleanse the mouth with a dilution of hydrozone in water. Apply borax and honey or glycerine locally. In the ulcerous or aphthous varieties, use chlorate of potassium locally and internally. Trousseau recommends nitrate of silver pastilles. Favorable results will be obtained by the use of hydrozone or medicinal peroxide of hydrogen in water,

properly diluted and given internally as a drink, ad libitum.

THRUSH.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the mucous membrane of the buccal cavity, with the presence of curd-like patches on the inflamed surface, which may extend downward along the digestive tract.

ETIOLOGY.—Due to a fungus growth in the mouth.

SYMPTOMS.—Painful burning in the mouth; diarrhea; sometimes pain in abdomen; stools green, fluid and acid; anus red and excoriated; fever; inflamed surface hot, red and tender, deficient in natural secretion.

PROGNOSIS.—Thrush with gastro-enteritis is generally fatal. If mild, prognosis is good.

TREATMENT.—Cleanse with a dilute preparation of hydrozone in water, then apply borax and glycerine. Often thrush is of less importance than the disease which it complicates.

NOMA.

DEFINITION.—Gangrenous sore mouth; begins on inside of cheek over a hard spot which has previously developed; the mucous membrane is red and discolored, blackens and disintegrates; gums are destroyed, teeth fall out, and whole side of face may slough in five or six days.

SYMPTOMS.—Edema of cheek; bloody saliva; small and frequent pulse; delirium; thirst; diarrhea

PROGNOSIS.—Recovery rare; if so, disfigurement is great.

TREATMENT.—Tonics; wine and iron; actual cautery; cupric sulphate locally. Palliative applications may be used when case is hopeless. Hydrozone to cleanse the mouth and ulceration may be used full strength.

PAROTITIS.

DEFINITION.—Mumps is an inflamma[illegible] of the parotid gland. It [illegible] idiopathic or symptomatic.

ETIOLOGY.—Mumps may be due to a [illegible] which seems to be infec[illegible], or it may be [illegible] occurring in various [illegible]. In the latter case it generally [illegible] the gland.

SYMPTOMS.—In the idiopathic form [illegible] days: swelling [illegible] which some[illegible] the opposite side in a [illegible] tension, and dif[illegible]. In older persons [illegible] inflammation of [illegible]. Meningitis sometimes [illegible] form there is [illegible] of fever. [illegible] the abscess point[illegible] commonly, into [illegible] opening the [illegible] discolored pus [illegible] tissue.

TREATMENT.—In the idiopathic form [illegible] beyond keeping [illegible] with liquid diet [illegible] from exposure [illegible] form, if sup[illegible] and when [illegible] the abscess.

TONSILLITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute or chronic in[illegible] of the tonsils.

ETIOLOGY.—Simple tonsillitis is due to [illegible] or wet. The same causes [illegible] disease as produce [illegible]. Just what the factor is be[illegible] has not been accurately de[illegible] tonsillitis is caused by a [illegible], but the diathetic [illegible] important bearing on the [illegible] of the chronic form.

SYMPTOMS.—Chill; high fever; frequent pulse; throat sore, red and inflamed; pain in tonsil; difficulty in opening the mouth; headache; tumefaction of tonsil; if both tonsils are affected at the same time the swelling may extend so as to close the

passages, when symptoms of asphyxia may occur.

PATHOLOGY.—There is inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue with proliferation. If resolution takes place the tonsil does not return quite to its normal size. Repeated attacks gradually enlarge the tonsils. Suppuration may occur.

TREATMENT.—During an acute attack there is nothing better than a dose of Dover's powder, after which the mouth should be rinsed with a dilution of hydrozone in water, and a mixture of ammoniated tincture of guaiac, chlorate of potassium, glycerine and water be used as a gargle every hour. Cold applications to the throat outside are of service. Aconite may be used to reduce the fever. If fluctuation or pointing occur much relief will be obtained by lancing the abscess, care being taken not to wound the carotid artery. Chronic forms of tonsillitis are rapidly benefited by painting the tonsil every other day with a mixture of one-third compound tincture of iodine to two-thirds glycerine. Nitrate of silver is much used in the chronic forms to reduce the size of the tonsils. Tonics are necessary in most instances after recovery.

DYSPEPSIA.

DEFINITION.—A condition which is principally manifested by vomiting of ingested food or milk, which may be sour-smelling and curdled, but without inflammatory significance.

ETIOLOGY.—Dyspepsia is generally the result of an incorrect diet, over-feeding or carelessness in preparation of the food for infants. The regurgitation of milk in healthy infants is not to be considered dyspepsia, but more a natural process of disposing of excess of milk. Indigestion is most common in those infants who are bottle-fed, and those who are brought up on undiluted acid cow's milk or infant foods.

SYMPTOMS. — Fretfulness; vomiting; wasting of the tissues; constipation or diarrhea; stools unhealthy; increased secretion of mucus; acid breath; sour-smelling ejecta; fetid stool; flatulence; colicky pains; gastralgia.

PROGNOSIS.—Good, if not due to organic disease.

TREATMENT.—Regulate diet; clear out digestive tract with castor oil or rhubarb. Lavage of the stomach is of great benefit. Limewater should be used in feeding. (Reader is referred to chapter on infant diet for modes of feeding.) Occasionally it will be found necessary to resort to digestive ferments to aid digestion. Equal parts bismuth and pepsin suspended in cinnamon water will be found an agreeable form to administer these beneficial drugs. Dilute hydrochloric acid may also benefit some cases.

CONSTIPATION.

DEFINITION.—A delayed expulsion of fecal matter; a retention of intestinal excrementitious substances beyond the normal limit of time.

ETIOLOGY.—In young children, who are nursing, constipation of the mother is a fruitful cause for constipation in the child. There may be too much casein and starch, and too little sugar, in the mother's milk. In others, the milk is so perfectly digested that but little residue remains and constipation is the result. Sluggish condition of the muscular coats of the intestines. Artificial foods and condensed milk, though generally giving rise to diarrhea, may produce constipation. Rice, arrowroot, boiled milk and tea will produce constipation. Impaction of feces; deficient intestinal secretion and bile; excessive perspiration; opiates; hernia; obstructions; chronic wasting disease.

SYMPTOMS.—A single evacuation a day, with straining and hard fecal lumps in a nursing infant, are signs of constipation. Loss of appetite, furred tongue and offensive breath; colicky pains; increased volume and resonance of the abdomen.

TREATMENT.—Avoid medicines as much as possible and attend to the diet. In nursing infants the milk should be analyzed to discover the cause. Often with the cutting of the teeth constipation no longer is a source of annoyance. Small enemata are best borne once or twice a day, but large enemata should be avoided. Massage

of the abdomen, with a circular movement from right to left, is beneficial. Occasionally small doses of nux vomica will prove of benefit when constipation is due to sluggishness of the muscular coats of the intestines. In somewhat older children, who have been weaned, oatmeal and farinaceous diet is excellent, avoiding the starches. Among the drugs, calomel stands first when given in small doses; it is always well borne except in the strumous. For flatus magnesia and asafoetida are well recommended. Ipecac in one-grain doses has been favorably mentioned in constipation. In the strumous, cod-liver oil and syrup of iodide of iron, syrup hydriodic acid, syrup of hypophosphate of lime, bovinine and tonics are necessary.

INFANTILE DIARRHEA.

As the scope of this work is too limited to consider the numerous forms of diarrhea in infants in detail, those touched upon here will be confined to the forms which commonly occur in practice among a large percentage of children, and leave for perusal in larger works the interesting subdivisions of the subject.

ACUTE MYCOTIC DIARRHEA.

DEFINITION.—A gastro-intestinal catarrh of infectious or bacterial origin, formerly called "summer diarrhea." Two forms are here included—acute dyspeptic diarrhea and cholera infantum. It is to be considered in the first place as an acute fermentation or decomposition leading up to an inflammatory condition of the intestinal tract.

ETIOLOGY.—Age, first two years. Poverty and want of care; constitutional debility; dentition; diet and feeding; foreign bodies; exposure to cold; weaning, especially if sudden and in summer; bacteria; summer heat.

SYMPTOMS.—Of the two forms here considered, the first is generally a precursor to the second, unless checked before that stage is reached. It begins by a mild diarrhea, with little or no vomiting; the child is fretful and peevish; has no

appetite, but considerable thirst, which becomes greater as the disease becomes aggravated. Stools are yellow or green; contain masses of undigested fats, casein and curds, some mucus, and are much thinner than normal. The tongue is coated and mouth may become the seat of stomatitis. If the disease run a week or two, there is loss of weight and flesh. In cases which develop suddenly the clinical history is different. The attack begins abruptly; there is vomiting, hot and dry skin; diarrhea, with much flatus; stools thin and watery; colicky pain; fetid odor; prostration of temporary duration. Proper treatment right in this stage generally establishes a cure, which goes as a so-called cure of "cholera infantum." These symptoms can generally be traced to incorrect diet and obviated by care and removed by removing the cause. The second form, or true cholera infantum, generally supervenes upon a previous diarrhea; never occurs in properly breast-fed children, and the exciting cause is almost always to be found in the food which has been given. The symptoms are always sudden, the child having had a mild diarrhea previously is seized with acute exacerbation of all symptoms sufficient to carry off the patient in a few hours. Vomiting is incessant; purging also, the stools being large and watery. Prostration is extreme; the fontanel is depressed; the facial features are sunken; in the later stages stupor, relaxation, coma or convulsions and death may ensue. Temperature is elevated—in recovering cases, 102-103; in fatal cases, 105 or more. Pulse rapid—150 to 200—soon becoming weak and almost imperceptible. Respiration irregular and frequent. Thirst is extreme. The collapse stage resembles that of Asiatic cholera.

PATHOLOGY.—Dyspeptic diarrhea is set up by indigested food and decomposition. If properly managed there are no lesions of importance. If the diarrhea continue inflammatory changes may be set up, when the case becomes one of entero-colitis. Bacteria may be found in large numbers. Cholera infantum is undoubtedly a disease in which toxic symptoms are manifest, and the poisoning must be derived from the bacteria directly or indirectly.

PROGNOSIS.—Good if the disease is

properly treated early. Bad in true cholera infantum.

TREATMENT.—When diarrhea is occasioned by improper food the first thing to do is to get rid of the irritating ingesta; then correct the diet. Of cathartics calomel is preferable from its antiseptic and antifermentative properties. It stops vomiting, clears out the digestive tract, and has beneficial action in disposing of bacteria. Castor oil may be used if vomiting has not taken place; full doses should be given mixed with a few drops of brandy or plain. Of drugs to control mild diarrhea bismuth stand first. It is astringent and soothing to irritated membranes. Some form of opium may be combined with it. Antiseptics are often used; those preferred are the salicylates or their derivatives. Opium should not be used until the intestine has been emptied of its contents. Lime water and chalk mixtures serve an excellent purpose. Pepsin and pancreatin are valuable aids to digestion. Irrigation of the stomach and intestine are valuable in certain cases Rest from food for a limited time is of great benefit. Water can be given when sterilized. I have been in the habit of further disinfecting drinking water by adding a teaspoonful, to a pint of water, of hydrozone. This seems to clean the mucous membranes and destroy all bacteria. Of the mixture so prepared I allow the little one a tablespoonful every five minutes or so as required to satisfy the thirst. It seems to have a beneficial effect on the diarrhea. In cholera infantum we must arrest the discharges, allay irritation to the nervous system, strengthen the heart, sustain the system and reduce the temperature. First treat the shock; morphine with atropine, 1-100 of a grain in solution every three hours, or given hypodermically is of immense value; it must be given cautiously and the effect watched closely for several hours. Henoch recommends a salt solution used freely by the hypodermic needle; a 1 per cent. solution is recommended. To reduce temperature, bathing is the only reliable method without danger of weakening the heart; the water should be of blood heat and gradually cooled down. Give no nourishment but champagne, brandy and ice. Glycozone has been found to be of great value in the treatment of these affections.

ACUTE ENTERO-COLITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute inflammatory condition of the lower third of the ileum and of the colon. There are three forms—dysenteric, acute form (the most common), and subacute.

ETIOLOGY.—May follow a mycotic diarrhea. Vitiated constitution. Bad habits of feeding. Any season, more common in summer. Cold. Measles. Scarlet fever. Diphtheria.

SYMPTOMS.—Dysenteric Form: Not so frequent a form. Mostly in children over 1 year. Onset abrupt or gradual; in the former the symptoms are severe. High elevation of temperature, nervous disturbances, sometimes delirium. Gradual cases little or no elevation of temperature. After a few fecal stools a diarrhea supervenes and the discharges consist of mucus streaked with blood. Occasionally the blood will be in clots. Tenesmus and griping severe. More or less prostration. Course generally runs a week unless treated. The Acute Form: This generally follows dyspeptic diarrhea or a cholera infantum. In these cases the vomiting ceases, temperature falls, serous discharges become more consistent, of a brown or greenish hue and contain considerable mucus and undigested matter. More or less fever. Pulse somewhat increased. Restlessness, pain and crying. Thirst constant. Tongue coated heavily and moist. Vomiting generally absent. Stools usually acid. Abdomen natural or retracted and soft. Appetite impaired. Urine high colored and loaded with urates. Loss of weight, emaciation. Subacute Form: The symptoms in this form are similar to those of the acute form, which has previously lasted for a time, only to a much less severe degree. Stools are not frequent, but are diarrheal and have much odor.

PATHOLOGY.—Hyperemia of mucous membrane; thickening; small superficial ulcers in ileum. Softening of mucous membrane. Hyperplasia of solitary glands and Peyers patches. Ulcers of small size in colon. Fibrin may be found on mucous membrane of colon. Mesenteric glands may become enlarged in protracted cases.

PROGNOSIS.—This must be, naturally, guarded. Sudden exacerbations of the disease are apt to occur on the least provocation. Complications render the prognosis less favorable. Death may take place from slow or rapid exhaustion.

TREATMENT.—Preventive measures are best. Change of air, from country or cities inland to the seaside, and vice versa. Warm covering at night. Dietetic: If breastfed and milk is good, do not withdraw it. If weaning has taken place or child is artificially fed, begin with barley water or arrowroot. Milk may be tried by completely peptonizing it for two hours, then diluting it with gruel made from barley or flour ball (made by boiling two or three pounds of wheat flour twelve hours tied in a bag; the outside is scraped off and the inside, which is principally dextrin, is used). The milk should be well diluted and sterilized. I have not much confidence in any of the patent foods; occasionally they may be of advantage for a time. They all have objections. Some children will thrive on one which will be harmful to another. Egg water is of advantage, as in mycotic diarrhea (white of fresh egg; pint of cold water, previously boiled; a teaspoonful of brandy and a little salt). Thin mutton or chicken broth is also good for the little one. Medicinal: This in the early stages is similar to the treatment of mycotic diarrhea. When the case has assumed the inflammatory type the antiseptics become of less value. Calomel is now of little use. Bismuth is of most value. Opium must be used with discretion. Castor oil emulsion with mucilage has some healing effect. Local treatment by flushing out the colon and introducing astringents tropically, is best. First clean out the colon by gradually passing the rectal tube with the water flowing. In the water may be put a little hydrozone, which will have the beneficial action of an antiseptic and pus-remover, without the danger of producing any harm to the mucous membrane or poisoning the patient. For applications, bismuth and mucilage, or tannin and water (20 grains to the ounce) or nitrate of silver (2 grains to the ounce of water) is of excellent service. Opium should be added. Glycozone may, in connection with this treatment, be used internally.

INFANTILE ECLAMPSIA.

DEFINITION.—Convulsions of a clonic nature. Forcible, involuntary contractions, alternating with relaxations of the muscles. May be partial or general. Internal convulsions or laryngismus stridulus, is a spasm of the muscles of respiration and larynx and diaphragm, with a temporary suspension of respiration, and accompanied with a peculiar, stridulous cry on inspiration.

ETIOLOGY.—Eclampsia is a symptom of nearly all cerebral diseases; also of many of the exanthemata. Most apt to be the outcome of digestive disturbances, especially of the stomach. Laryngismus stridulus may be due to rachitis, dentition, disease of the cerebro-spinal axis, and excitable state of the nervous system in addition to the causes of general convulsions.

SYMPTOMS.—General or partial contractions of the muscles of the face and all the limbs. Features are distorted and drawn out of shape. Frothy saliva, sometimes tinged with blood from laceration of tongue. Partial eclampsia occurs mostly in face or one or both upper limbs. Duration varies from a few minutes to hours; average,five to fifteen minutes. Laryngismus stridulus—Generally a history of previous ill-health. Restlessness; a peculiar crowing sound on inspiration; dyspnea; features livid; head thrown back. Death from apnea seems imminent. May be general spasm.

PROGNOSIS.—Symptomatic eclampsia is always serious. If due to digestive disturbances, is favorable. Death may result from cerebral congestion, in which case consciousness does not return. Laryngismus stridulus—The mortality in this form is very great.

TREATMENT.—First plunge the child to its neck in a hot mustard bath. Give enema of soap and water and evacuate the stomach. Cold applications may be placed on head. Chloroform inhaled in obstinate cases, and chloral enema with bromides. Same treatment for laryngismus stridulus. Tonic after-treatment.

(398) R—Ferri et quin. citrat., scr. i—dr. ss.
Infus gentian., oz. iv.
M. S. oz. as two or three times a day.

(399) R—Quininae sulphat., scr. i.
Tr. ferri chloridi, dr. ij.
Aquae cinnamom., dr. vj.
M. S. dr. j two or three times a day in sweetened water.

—Bemiss.

(400) R—Ferri ammonio-sulphat., scr., ij.
Quininae sulphat., scr., j.
Acid sulphur. dil., dr. j.
Aquae cinnamom., dr. vij.
M. S. dr. j in sweetened water twice a day. (Where there is a tendency to serous effusion.)

—Bemiss.

(401) R—Magnesii sulphatis, oz. i-ij.
Ferri sulphatis, scr., ij.
Acid sulphur. dil., dr. j.
Syr. aurant. cort., dr vij.
Aquam, ad oz. vj.
M. S. dr. j in water twice daily (Restorative and eliminant).

—Bemiss.

ALBUMINURIA.

Where true albuminuria exists, the indications are: 1. To remove the venous congestion of the kidneys. If it depends on cardiac disease, give digitalis, etc.; when on pregnancy, etc., the prone position lessens it. 2. To diminish the flow of blood to the kidneys, diuretics, purgatives, warm baths, warm clothing are necessary. 3. The anemia must be treated and removed. Give light, digestible food, iron, etc.

—T. Lauder Brunton.

(402) R—Acid. gallici, dr. ij.
Acid. sulphur. dil., dr. ss.
Tr. lupulini, dr. j.
Infus. lupuli, ad. oz. vj.
M. S. oz. ss td. (Checks the waste of albumen, especially in the acute and recent forms).

—Aitken.

(403) R—Ammon. muriat., dr. ij.
Tr. ferri chloridi, dr. iss.
Aquae, oz. vj.
M. S. oz. ss. td. (Anemic albuminoid degeneration of the kidneys or liver.).

—Da Costa.

(404) R—Acid. benzoic., dr. ij.
Potass. bicarbonat., oz. ss.
Spts. aether. nit., oz. j.
Syr. limonis, oz. ij.
Liq. ammon. acetat., oz. iij.
M. S. oz. ss. four or five times daily. (Albuminuria of pregnancy).

(405) R—Acid tartrate of potash, oz. j.
Syr. limonis, oz. j.
Aquae, O j.
M. S. Drink for child. (Acute albuminuria following scarlet fever).
—Haviland Hall.

ASTHMA.

In the spasmodic form, inject hypodermatically atropine into the nape of the neck; inhalation of smoke of stramonium leaves; fl. ext. nux vomica, internally, alcohol, ether, opium, chloral; inhalation of chloroform cautiously given; inhalations of ethyl iodide (gtt. xv-xx), repeated three or four times daily, etc.

(406) R—Potass. nitrat.,
Pulv. anisi, aa. oz. ss.
Pulv. stramon. fol., oz. j.
M. S. A thimbleful of the powder is placed on a plate in a conical form and ignited, the fumes to be inhaled.

(407) R—Potassii iodidi, dr. iij.
Ext. bellad., fl. dr. j.
Ext. lobeliae fl. dr. ij.
Ext. grindeliae fl. oz. ss.
Glycerinae,
Aquae destil., aa oz. iss.
M. S. oz. ss. every two, three or four hours as necessary.
—Bartholow.

(408) R—Ext. euphorbae piluifera (P. D. & Co.),
Glycerini, aa dr. ij.
M. S. dr. j every three hours.
—Aulde.

(409) R—Amyl. nitrit., (pure), m. xxxv.
Ethylic alcohol (sp. gr. 830), dr. v.
Glycerin. (pure), oz. iss.
M. S. To make a mixture of twelve doses. dr. j in a wineglassful of warm water.
—Richardson.

(410) R—Ext. cannabis ind., gr. v.
For ten pills. (During paroxysm).
—C. Handfield Jones.

ANGINA PECTORIS.

For inhalation—Chloroform, or a few drops of nitrate of amyl. Internally—nitro-glycerine (gr. 1-100); place feet in hot water; mustard to precordial region; dry cup between the should-

ers; hypodermatics of morphine and atropine; stimulants; anodynes.

(411) R—Tr. digitalis, dr. iiss.
Spts. chloroformi, dr. vj.
Ext. buchu fl. oz. j.
Spts. juniperi co., q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. dr. ij td.
—Fothergill.

(412) R—Aether. chloridi, oz. iss.
Aq. camphorae, oz. ij.
Syr. amygdalae, oz. ss.
M. S. dr. ij in water every three hours.
—Evans.

(413) R—Chloroformi,
Spts. ammon. aromat., aa dr. ij.
Spts. aether. co.,
Tr. camphor. opii.
Mucil. acaciae, aa oz. ss.
M. S. dr. j at a dose.
—Hartshorne.

(414) R—Tr. digitalis,
Tr. belladonnae,
Tr. valerianae,
Spts. aether. co., aa dr. j.
M. S. Dose, gtt. x-xx during the access of pain.
—Gallois.

ALCOHOLISM.

(415) R—Tr. nucis vom., m. x.
Tr. gentian. co., dr. ss.
Ess. limonis, m. j.
Spts. chloroformi, m. xv.
Aquae, ad oz. j.
M. S. Take three or four times a day. Reinduces sleep where chloral causes a sleepless condition, after having been carried beyond a certain time.
—Atkinson.

(416) R—Potass. bromidi, oz. j.
Chloralis, dr. iv.
Tr. digitalis,
Tr. capsici,
Tr. zingiberis,
Spts. aromat. ammon.,
Syr. aurant. cort., aa oz.
Aquae destil., q. s. ad oz. viij.
M. S. oz. ss every three hours.
—Bellevue Hosp. "D. T." mixture.

(417) R—Tr. nucis vomicae, gtt. v-xv.
Tr. gentian. co.,
Tr. columbae co., aa dr. j.
M. S. Take before meals. (Rum stomach.)
—Loomis.

(418) R—Sodii bromidi, oz. ss.
Chloral hydrat., dr. iiss.
Syr. aurant. cort., oz. ss.
Aquae, oz. iiiss.
M. S. oz. ss at night; repeat in two hours if required, for sleeplessness.

ANASARCA. (See Dropsy.)

ANOREXIA.

(419) R—Fel bovini pur., scr. iv.
Ferri carbonat., dr. ss.
Rhei,
Ext. gentianae, aa scr. iv.
M. Div. in pil. no. 120. S. Six or ten per diem. (To combat a want of appetite.)

—N. Gallois.

(420) R—Extract. cinchonae flav., dr. ss.
Tr. nucis vom., gtt. v.
Syr. aurant. cort., oz. iss.
Claret wine, oz. viij.
M. S. Several tablespoonfuls at the beginning of meals. (To stimulate the appetite.

—Fonssagrives.

(421) R—Tr. cinchonae co., oz. iv.
S. dr. ii, in water, td. after meals.

—Beniss.

(422) R—Tr. cinchonae co., oz. vj.
Acid. muriat. dil., oz. ss.
M. S. dr. ij td. after meals, well diluted.

ANURIA.

A temporary suppression of urine, due to an excess of uric acid in the urine. The symptoms are discomfort, then micturition takes place, and pain. The urine is highly acid. The affection lasts but a short time (few hours or so). Hot fomentations should be applied to lower part of abdomen, or give (to children) drop doses of tr. belladonna every 15 or 20 minutes (watch effect on pupils).

—Wm. M. Powell.

APHONIA.

(423) R—Zinci sulphat., gr. i-vj.
Aquae, oz. j.
M. S. Use as an inhalation. (Catarrhal form.)

—Da Costa.

(424) R—Ammonii chloridi, oz. ss.
Syr. pren. virg. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j td. Give with it 1-50 gr. strychnina td., to give tone to the relaxed laryngeal muscles.

—Da Costa.

(425) R—Pulv. benzoini, oz. ss.
S. Place a portion on some live coals, and inhale the vapor, by deep inspiration.
—O. Revell.

(426) R—Balsami tolutani, dr. v.
Aether. sulphuric., oz. iss.
M. S. Put in a wide-mouthed bottle and inhale for a few minutes every half hour.
—M. Roziere.

ANESTHETICS, ACCIDENTS IN GIVING.

Tr. digitalis hypodermatically; draw tongue out and see that respiration is not mechanically impeded; invert patient quickly and temporarily; use forced inspiration; apply external warmth and stimulation; avoid alcoholics. (See emergencies.)

ANESTHESIA, LOCAL.

(427) R—Cocaine, grammes 5.
Antipyrin, grammes 15.
Aquae destil., grammes 80.
—Struver.

(428) R—Chloroformi, 10 parts.
Sulphuric ether, 15 parts.
Menthol, 1 part.
M. S. Use with atomizer. Anesthesia lasts from two to ten minutes.

(429) R—Chloroformi, 1 part.
Cerae, 1 part.
Adipis, 3 parts.
M. S. Salve.
—Kittel.

(430) R—Eugenol-acetamide is recommended as an anesthetic. As crystallized from water it occurs in lustrous scales; from alcohol it occurs in fine needles, melting at 110 F. It is applied in form of a fine powder.

ASPHYXIA.

In drowning hold patient's head downward for a few seconds. In hanging or choking, bleed from the jugular. If there is obstruction to passage of air through the mouth or nose, open trachea. Artificial respiration at once, and to be continued. Friction, warmth, warm bath (100 F.), ammonia to nostrils, galvanizing of phrenic nerve.

AMENORRHOEA.

(431) R—Ferri et ammon. citrat., dr. ij.
Syr. limonis, oz. j.
Aquae, oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every four hours.

(432) ℞—Pulv. sulphur.
Pulv. zingiberis, aa gr. viij.
Sod. boratis, gr. xv.
Ft. Pulvis. S. Take twice a day.

(433) ℞—Ferri et potass. tartrat., gms. 5.
Ext. artemesiae,
Ext. absinth., aa gms. 2.
Aloes, gm. 1.
Sufficient for fifty pills. S. Two pills after meals.
—Lutand.

(434) ℞—Potass. carbonat., dr. ss.
Myrrhae, dr. j.
Tere simul, dein adde:
Ferri sulphatis,
Saccharr. albi, aa dr. ss.
Ft. Massa et div. in pil. no. xl. S. Two or three pills td.
—Hulse.

ACNE.

(435) ℞—Sulphur. praecipitat., dr. iss.
Pulv. tragacanthae, gr. xx.
Spts. camphorae, dr. ij.
Liq. calcis, q. s., ad oz. iv.
M. S. Use as a lotion.
—Stellwagon.

(436) ℞—Ichthyol,
Saponis viridis,
Sulphur. praecip.,
Lanolin, aa dr. j.
M. S. Used cautiously in sluggish cases.
—Stellwagon.

(437) ℞—Mucilag. acaciae, dr. iij.
Glycerinae, dr. ij.
Sulphur. praecip., dr. iij.
M. S. For acne rosacea.
—Stellwagon.

(438) ℞—Calcis, oz. ss.
Sulphur. sublimat., oz. j.
Aquae, oz. x.
M. Boil down to oz. vj. and filter. S. Apply diluted with one to ten parts of water. (Rosacea).
—Vleminck's solution.

ANTISEPTIC FORMULAE.

(439) ℞—Hydrarg. chlor. cor., 2.
Sod. chloridi, 1.
Acid. acetici dil., 1.
Aquae, 16.
M. This makes a 10 per cent. bichloride solution; by adding water in appropriate quantity solutions of 1-2000 or 1-1000 are easily made.
—Ed. Martin.

(440) R—Acid. boric. pulv.,
Cerae albae, aa. 1 part.
Olei amygdal. expr.,
Paraffini, aa. 2 parts.
M. Rub the almond oil with the boracic acid to a smooth mass in a warm mortar; then add the melted wax and paraffin, and triturate until cold.
—Lister.

(441) R—Iodoform, 5.
Vaseline, 30.
Oil almonds, 10.
M. Ointment.
—Martin.

(442) R—Acid. boric., 3.
Paraffine, 10.
Vaseline, 5.
M. Ointment.
—Martin.

(443) R—Purified shellac, 279 grms.
Purified benzoin, entirely soluble in alcohol, 10 grms.
Balsam of tolu, 10 grms.
Crystallized carbolic acid, 100 gms.
Chinese essence of canella, 6 grms.
Saccharone, 6 gms.
Alcohol enough to make a litre.
M. This antiseptic varnish called "steresol" is employed in regions which cannot be bandaged in the ordinary fashion.
—Berlioz.

(444) R—Strengths of various other antiseptic solutions:—
Carbolic acid, 1-20 or 1-40.
Salicylic acid, 1-300.
Boric acid, 1-30.
Chloride of zinc, 1-10 or 1-20.
Permanganate, 1-1000.
Carbolized oil, 1-10.
Iodoform collodion, 1-10.
Creolin, 1-20 or 1-40.
—Lister.

ALOPECIA.

(445) R—Acid. gallic., 3 grms.
Ess. lavend., 1 grm.
Vaselini, 30 grms.
Ol. ricini, 20 grms.
M. This ointment is used by means of friction upon the scalp.

(446) R—Ext. jaborandi fl.,
Tr. cantharidis, aa oz. ss.
Glycerin.,
Olei vaselin., aa oz. j.
M. S. Apply locally with a sponge at night. (Alopecia following continued fevers.)
—Bartholow.

BRONCHITIS.

(447) R—Alum, dr. ss.
Vini ipecac., dr. iss.
Syr. tolu, oz. ss.
Aquae, q. s., ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. i-ii every three hours. (Chronic form in children).

—Powell.

(448) R—Ammon. carbonat., gr. xxiv.
Syr. tolu, dr. vj.
Spts. vini gallici, dr. iij.
Syr. senegae,. dr. iiiss.
Syr. acaciae, q. s., ad oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every three hours, for children. (Capillary form).

—Powell.

449) R—Vini ipecac., dr. j.
Potass. citrat., dr. ss.
Tr. opii camph., dr. ij.
Elix. simpl., oz. j.
Aquae destil., q. s., ad oz iv.
M. S. dr. j every two hours to an infant one month old. (Broncho-pneumonia).

—F. S. Parsons.

(450) R—Vini ipecac, dr. ij.
Liq. potass. citrat., oz. iv.
Tr. opii camp.,
Syr. acaciae, aa oz. j.
M. S. dr. j td., in the first stage of ordinary bronchitis.

BILIOUSNESS.

(451) R—Ext. hydrastis, fl., dr. iss.
Tr. rhei, dr. vj.
Tr. cinchonae co., oz. iij.
M. S. Two drachms two or three times a day.

—Niemeyer.

(452) R—Pulv. ipecac., gr. iij.
Massae hydrarg., gr. viij.
Ext. colocynth. co., gr. xvj.
M. Et div. in pil. no. viii. S. One pill P. M. and A. M.

—Pendleton Tatt.

(BOILS (See Abscess).

Regulate the diet. Remove the small head and insert a drop of glycerinum acidi carbolici; may ease the pain and arrest the extension of the slough. Give internally maltine, stout, calcium sulphide, etc.

—Powell.

BUBO.

(453) R—Unguent. hydrarg., oz. ij.
Ammonii chloridi, dr. j.
Misce bene. S. Apply twice a day.

—Dupuytren.

(454) R—Hydrarg. biniodidi, dr. ss-jss.
Adipis, oz. ij.
M. et ft. ungt. S. Apply twice daily.
—Lugol.

(455) R—Iodi.
Terebinthinae Caraden., aa dr. j.
Collodii, oz. iv.
M. S. Apply with soft camel's-hair brush once a day until rubefaction is produced.
—Shinn.

(456) R—Cadmii iodidi, dr. ss.
Aetheris, m. xl.
Tere simul, et adde:—
Adipis, oz. j.
M. et ft. ungt. S. Once or twice daily.
—A. B. Garrod.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

(457) R—White glue, oz. viiss.
Water, cold, O j.
Glycerine, oz. j.
Carbolic acid, dr. ij.
Soak glue until soft; then heat on water-bath until melted; add the glycerine and carbolic acid, and continue heating until, in the intervals of stirring, a glossy, strong skin begins to form over the surface. When needed for use, heat on water-bath until melted, and apply with a flat brush over the burnt part.

(458) R—Bismuth. subnit., gr. ix.
Pulv. acid boric., gr. ivss.
Lanolin, gr. lxx.
Ol. olivae, gr. xx.
M. Apply on muslin in burns of children. Before applying this preparation, the parts are washed with boric acid water; then covered with several thicknesses of gauze, impregnated with a mixture of one and one half oz. each of lime-water and linseed oil, with one and three-quarters to one-half grains of thymol. At the end of 15 days, the above prescription is applied.
—Wertheimer.

(459) R—Sod. borat., dr. iiss.
Sod. chloridi, dr. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. xij.
Aquae camphor., oz. iv.
M. S. Instil vinegar, at first, and then apply the lotion. (Severe lye-burn of the eye.)
—Reynolds.

(460) R—Acid. tannici. dr. ss.
Spts. vin. rect., dr. iss.
Collodion. dr. v.
Tr. benzoin., dr. ss.
M. S. Paint upon the surface.
—Saalfeld.

(461) R—Europhen, gr. xlv.
Olei olivae. gr. cv.
Vaselini. oz. ii.
Lanolini. oz. j.
M. S. For external use.
—Siebel.

(462) R—Plumbi carbonatis, oz. iv.
Olei lini. q. s.
Tere simul et fiat pluguentum. S. Apply liberally on lint or linen.
—Gross.

(463) R—Acid. salicylici. dr. j.
Olei olivae. oz. viij.
M. S. Apply and cover with lint or linen.
—Bartholow.

(464) R—Cerati resinae, oz. ii.
Ol. terebinth. dr. ij.
M. S. Apply on lint or linen.
—Kentish.

BLACK-EYE, ETC.

Paint over the bruised surface a tincture or infusion of capsicum annuum, mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage or gum Arabic, with the addition of a few drops of glycerine. Apply two or three coatings. (Also of service in stiff or sore neck.)

BITES OF INSECTS, ETC.

(465) R—Liq. ammon., gtts. xlv.
Collodii, gtts. xv.
Acid. salicyl., gr. iss.
M. S. Apply a drop upon each bite.
—E. Lang.

(466) R—Naphthaline,
Vaselin., aa q. s. ad. saturand.
M. S. Rub in a few drops every three or four hours. (For bites of insects and bee-stings.)
—Pepkow.

BLADDER, IRRITABLE.

(467) R—Acid benzoici, Gms. 4.
Borax, Gms., 4.5.
Aquae, Gms. 120.
M. S. Three large spoonfuls a day. (Relieves frequent desire to urinate.)

(468) R—Potass. citrat., gr. iv.
Ext. triticum repens, fl.,
Tr. hyoscyami, aa oz. j.
Ext. buchu,, fl., oz. ss.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. One drachm in wineglassful of water td.

BRUISES, MARKS, ETC.

A poultice made of black bryony-root (deprived of its bark, and scraped), and bread crumbs or flour, should be inclosed in a thin muslin bag, and applied over the injured part. It will generally cause the ecchymosis to disappear within 24 hours, in a child. If the bryony-root cannot be procured, the poultice may be made with a solution of the hydrochlorate of ammonia. (Also for black-eye, etc.).

—Tyrrell.

BAD BREATH.

(469) R—Acid salicyl.,
Saccharine,
Sod. bicarb., aa gr. xv.
Alcoholis, oz. j.
Ess. pip. mentb., gtt. x.
M. S. One drachm in wineglassful hot water, and gargle once or twice daily.

(470) R—Potass. permanganat., gr. vj.
Aquae, dr. vj.
M. S. Gargle frequently. (Also good for the smell of axillae, fetor of the sweat of the feet, etc.).

—Palmer.

BLADDER, CATARRH OF.

(471) R—Ammon. benzoat., oz. j.
S. grs. x-xxx td.

(472) R—Borax, oz. j.
Glycerine, oz. vj.
M. S. oz. ss to a j of water. (Used as injection. (Ch. cystitis.)

(473) R—Acid boracic., dr. ij.
Syr. limonis,
Syr. zingib., aa oz. j.
Aquae, ad oz. vj.
M. S. Half an ounce every two or three hours, in water.

(474) R—Pulv. opii, gr. xij.
Camphorae, gr. xxx.
Ext. belladon., gr. iij.
Cacao, q. s.
M. et div. in suppos. no. vj. S. One each night before retiring.

BLISTERING FLUID.

(475) R—Aq. ammon. fort., dr. iv.
Spts. rosemary, dr. iij.
Spts. camphor., dr. j.
M. Produces vesication in from three to ten minutes.
—Granville's Blistering Lotion.

(476) R—Aq. ammon. fort., dr. v.
Spts. rosemary, dr. ii.
Spts. camphor., dr. j.
M. Cut a piece of linen the shape and size to be vesicated, saturate with above, and apply. (Is stronger than last.)
—Granville's Blistering Lotion.

BED-SORES.

(477) R—Alum. oz. ss.
White of 4 eggs.
Tr. Camphor., oz. ij.
M. S. An excellent application.

Use charcoal poultices; wash and dress antiseptically; avoid pressure on parts. The charcoal poultices will clear away the sloughs.

BLEPHARITIS.

An inflammation of the hair-follicles along the edge of the eyelid; may involve other structures. In treating, cleanliness is of the utmost importance. Wash away the crusts with warm water or use an alkaline solution (soda, gr. x-oz. j). Moisten the margins of lid with the following ointment: Yellow oxide of mercury, gr. ss. and white vaseline, oz. j. Repeat this once or twice a day. Solutions of nitrate of silver (along the roots of lashes) are also useful.

BALANITIS.

(See also Gonorrhea.)

(478) R—Sodii boratis, dr. v.
Aq. bullientis, oz. viij.
M. Et ft. lotio. S. Retract the prepuce and cleanse thoroughly with the lotion. While still wet apply No. 479.
—Faison.

(479) R—Bismuth. subnit., oz. j.
S. Dust plentifully over and around the glans and then pull the prepuce forward to its natural position, and allow it to remain thus covered for 12 or 24 hours. Repeat.

COLIC, GALL.

Give hypodermatic injection of morphine; inhalations of chloroform; hot applications to the abdomen.

COMA.

Keep the head high and cool; dark room; head shaved; low diet; croton oil; if due to compression, antiseptic trephining; if due to anemia, pilocarpine and hot baths.

CHOREA.

(480) R—Morphin. sulphat., gr. iv (!).
Aquae destil., oz. j.
M. S. One drachm or more, pro re nata.
—Trousseau.

(481) R—Ext. cimicifug., fl.,
Elix simpl., aa oz. iss.
M. S. Two drachms four times a day. (In cases about the age of puberty.)
—Bartholow.

(482) R Liq. potass. arsenit., dr. iss.
Vini ferri amari, q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. One drachm td. after meals.
—Powell.

(483) R—Zinci sulphatis, gr. ii.
Ext. conii, gr. iij.
M. Et ft. pil. S. Take every night.
—Andrew.

(484) R—Zinci valerian., gr. xl.
Cinchoniae sulphat., gr. xx.
M. Ft. in pil. no. xx. S. One thrice daily.
—Da Costa.

(485) R—Strychninae sulphat., gr. ii.
Aquae, oz. j.
M. S. gtt. v td. to a child from 10 to 15 years.
—Hammond.

COLIC.

(486) R—Tr. asafoetidae, oz. ss.
Tr. opii, dr. j.
Decocti hordei, O ss.
M. Et. ft. enema. S. One injection. (For adults with flatulence.)
—Hooper.

(487) R—Chloroformi, 15 parts.
Ol. hyoscyami, 15 parts.
Tr. opii camph., 5 parts.
Ol. chamomili, 150 parts.
M. S. Liniment. Rub upon belly. (Renal colic.)

(488) R—Chloroformi, (pure).
Spts. camphor., aa oz. ss.
Spts. aether. nit. co.,
Spts. aether. co., aa oz. iss.
M. S. dr. ss-j of water containing dr. j spts. frumenti, every half hour. For three doses. (For menstrual colic.)
—Da Costa.

(489) R—Sodii bromidi, gr. xlviii-xcvj.
Chloralis, gr. xxiv-xlviij.
Syr. lactucarii., q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. Infantile colic.

—Hare.

(490) R—Strychninae sulphatis, gr. j.
Confectionis rosae, dr. ss.
M. Et. fi. pil. no. xx. S. One pill td. (Lead palsy.)

—Hazard.

(491) R—Aluminis, dr. ii.
Magnesii sulphat., oz. j.
Syr. simpl., oz. iij.
Aquae rosarum, oz. v.
M. S. oz. j in two wineglassfuls of water daily, early in the morning. (Colica pictonum.)

—Aldridge.

(492) R—Radicis rhei gr. xl.
Foliorum sennae, dr. iij.
M. et fi. infus. ad oz. iv. Dein adde
Magnesii sulphatis, oz. j.
M. S. oz. ss every two hours until purging ensues, then every six hours. (Colica pictonum.)

—Gerhard.

CONDYLOMATA.

(493) R—Acid acetici glacialis, dr. j.
S. Apply a drop every day. (Common form.)

—Gerhard.

(494) R—Acid. carbolici, dr. j.
S. Apply locally once every day or two. (Venereal form.)

—Bartholow.

(495) R—Hydrarg. chlorid. mit., dr. ii.
S. First wash with solution of chlorinated soda, then dust with the calomel. (Venereal.)

—Ricord.

(496) R—Acidi chromici, dr. iss.
Aquae destil., oz. j
M. S. Apply with a small stick of wood every other day. (Also for syphilitic warts.)

—Wooster.

CONJUNCTIVITIS.

(497) R—Acidi borici, gr. x.
Pulv. aluminis, gr. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. j.
M. S. Drop in eye two or three times a day. (Catarrhal form.)

—Keyser.

(498) R—Acidi borici, gr. xxx
Zinci chloridi, gr. ii.
Aquae destil., oz. iv.
M. S. Use as a lotion in the simple form. of the affection.
—Gould.

(499) R—Cupri sulphatis, gr. iij.
Aquae camphorae, oz. iv.
M. S. To be dropped in the eye. (Purulent form.)
—W re.

(500) R—Acid. tannici, dr. ss.
S. Evert eyelids, and by means of a small rubber-bag insufflator dust over them the tannin finely powdered. (Granular form.)
—Hamilton.

(501 R—Cadmii sulphatis, gr. iij.
Vini opii, dr. j.
Aquae rosae, oz. ii.
M. S. Use twice daily. (In the chronic form, and for opacities of the cornea.)
—Fronmueller.

(502) R—Hydrozone, oz. j.
Aquae, O iv.
M. S.—Wash the eyelids with this solution, and with a glass dropper apply to the inner portion of the eye, next the nose, one, two, or more drops of Marchand's Eye Balsam, every night before retiring, and the first thing in the morning.

(503) R—Hydrozone, oz. j.
Lukewarm water, O ij.
M. S. Cleanse eyelids with this solution td. Then use the Eye Balsam (Marchand's). For purulent conjunctivitis, etc.

(504) R—Hydrarg. oxidi flavi, gr. ¼-j.
Adipis benzoati, dr. j.
M. Et. ft. ungt. exactum. S. Apply in the eye daily. (Phlyctenular form.)
—Keyser.

CONVULSIONS.

(505) R—Moschi, gr. xii.
Sacchari, gr. xl.
Spts. ammon., m. xxx.
Infus. lini co., oz. iv.
M. S. An injection for infantile convulsions.
—Ellis.

(506) R—Ammon. bromidi, scr. iv.
Potass. bromidi, dr. vj.
Tr. calumbae, oz. j.
Aquae destil., q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. dr. ii every hour or two.
—Echeverria.

(507) R—Chloral. hydratis, gr. i-v.
Syr. simpl., dr. j.
M. S. One dose. (For infants and small children.)
—Waterhouse.

(508) R—Chloral hydratis, gr. xv.
Potass. bromidi, dr. j.
Syr. simpl., dr. v.
Aquae destil., oz. ii.
M. S. dr. i every three hours. (During teething.)

(509) R—Tr. stramonn, oz. ss.
S. dr. i every hour until relieved.
—Oppelt.

(510) R—Chloral hydratis, gr. x.
Fresh milk, oz. j.
M. Rectal injection for children.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

(511) R—Bismuth, subnit., dr. ss-iss.
Spts. myristicae, m. xx.
Spts. vini gal., dr. iij.
Syr. acaciae, oz. iss.
Aq. cinnam., q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. dr. i every two hours. (Arrests vomiting and purging.)
—Powell.

(512) R—Acid sulphuric aromat., m. xxiv.
Liq. morph. sulphat., dr. j.
Elix. curacoae, dr. ii.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every three hours for a child of one year of age. (For vomit. and purg.)
—Goodhart and Starr.

(513) R—Hydrarg. chlor. mit., gr. ½.
Bismuth. subnit., gr. xxxvi.
M. et. ft. chart. no. xii. S. One powder every hour or two.
—Powell.

(514) R—Liq. calcis.
Aq. cinnam., aa oz. j.
M. S. dr. j when required.
—Powell.

(515) R—Tr. opii, gtt. xii.
Mist. cretae, oz. iss.
M. S. dr. j every two or three hours to an infant of one year.
—J. Lewis Smith.

(516) R—Hydrarg. chlorid. mitis.
Plumbi acetatis, aa gr. j.
M. et. ft. in pulv. no. iv. S. One powder every three hours, for a child from 10 to 20 months old.
—T. D. Mitchell.

CARIES.

(516) R—Cupri sulphatis,
Zinci sulphat., aa 15 parts.
Liq. plumb. subacetat., 30 pts.
Aceti, 200 parts.
M. S. Inject thoroughly into the sinus.
—Villate.

(518) R—Syr. phosphat. co.,
cum ol. morrhuae, oz. vj.
S. Dose, pro re nata.
—Parrish.

CARBUNCLE.

(519) R—Farinae lini.
Fermenti, aa q. s.
Fiat cataplasma.
—Ellis.

(520) R—Ext. opii, oz. ss.
Glycerinae, q. s. ut. ft. magma.
M. S. Smear thickly over the swelling td., and apply formula 521.

(521) R—Pulv. opii.
Ungt. hydrarg.,
Saponis durae, aa oz. ss.
M. S. Apply spread on thick leather. (Will sometimes abort a boil or carbuncle if applied early.
—Buxton Shillitoe.

(522) R—Tr. iodi, oz. j.
Apply so as to encircle the carbuncle until it produces vesiccation.
—Jordan.

CATARRH.

(523) R—Morphin. sulphat., gr. ss.
Quin. sulphat., gr. x.
M. et ft. chart. S. Take at bed-time. (Incipient broncho-pulmonary catarrh.)
—Bartholow.

(524) R—Tr. eucalypti.
Syr. simpl., aa oz. j.
M. S. dr. j every three hours. (In chronic broncho-pulmonary form.)
—Gubler.

(525) R—Ammon. iodidi, dr. j.
Liq. potass. arsenit., dr. ss.
Tr. calumbae, oz. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. iss.
M. S. dr. j td. before meals. (Catarrh of gall-ducts with jaundice.)
—Bartholow.

(526) R—Ol. terebinth, dr. iss.
Syr. simpl., oz. j.
Aq. cinnamomi, oz. ij.
Olei limonis, m. viij.
M. S. dr. j every three hours. (Genito-urinary catarrh.)
—Maunsell.

(527) R—Liq. potass. arsenit., dr. ss.
Tr. nucis vomicae, dr. iss.
Tr. calumbae, dr. xiv.
M. S. dr. j every two hours. (Gastro-intestinal catarrh with vomiting.)
—F. G. Smith.

(528) R—Acid tannici, gr. x.
Aquae destil., oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours. (Gastro intestinal catarrh with purging; acute form.)
—Niemeyer.

(529) R—Zinci oxidi, dr. j.
Sod. bicarb., gr. L.
Piperinae, gr. xx.
M. et ft. chart. xx. S. One powder three or four times a day. (Gastro-intestinal catarrh of drunkards.)
—Revillout.

(530) R—Pulv. uvae ursi, dr. iss.
Sodii bicarbonatis, dr. j.
M. Et div. in chart. xii. Sig. One powder td. in sugar and water. (Genito-urinary catarrh.)
—Ellis.

CORYZA.

(531) R—Iodoformi, dr. ss.
Ol. eucalypti, oz. ss-j.
Vaselin., q. s. ad oz. ii-iij.
M. Antiseptic ointment. S. To keep the crusts moist in the "snuffles" of children.
—Goodhart and Starr.

(532) R—Pulv. acid. boracic., dr. ss.
Glycerinae, oz. j.
M. S. Drop two drops in each nostril td. (Coryza of children.)
—Powell.

(533) R—Tr. aconiti rad., dr. ii.
Tr. opii deod., dr. vi.
M. S. Eight drops in water every hour or two.
—Bartholow.

(534) R—Pulv. cubebae, 1 part.
Pulv. sacchari albi, 2 parts.
M. S.—Use by means of insufflation.
—Wyeth.

(535) R—Cocaine hydrochloratis, 2 parts.
Pulv. sacchari albi, 100 parts.
M. S. Insufflation.

—Wyeth.

(536) R—Menthol., gr. v.
Camphor., gr. v.
Albolene or benzoinal, oz. ij.
M. S. Use with atomizer every two or three hours.

(537) R—Salol.
Antikamnia,
Quin. sulphatis.
Terpine hydratis, aa gr. xxiv.
M. Ft. capsules xii. S. One every four hours.

CHILBLAINS.

(538) R—Acid. nitrici.
Aq. menth. pip., part aeq.
M. S. Pencil the toes, at first daily, then twice a day.

(539) R—Acid. carbolici (white), dr. j.
Acid. tannici, dr. j.
Tr. iodini, dr. ii.
Vaselin. (albolene), oz. iv.
M. S. Apply to affected parts three or four times a day.

—Morrow.

(540) R—Ol. terebinthinae.
Balsam. copaib., aa oz. j.
M. S. Apply to surface when not denuded.

(541) R—Acid. carbolici, m. xv.
Ungt. plumbi.
Lanolini, aa dr. v.
Ol. amyg. dulc., dr. ss.
Ol. lavand., gtt. xx.
M. S. Apply two or three times a day. (Ulcerated form).

—Brogg.

CANCER.

(542) R—Arsenici iodidi, gr. j.
Ext. conii, gr. xl.
M. Ft. massa, et div. in pil. no. xvj. S. One A. M. and P. M.

—Marsden.

(543) R—Liq. ferri subsulphatis, oz. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. iij.
M. S. Inject into the uterus, in hemorrhage from cancer.

—Barnes.

(544) R—[illegible] dr. vj.
[illegible]
M. [illegible] S. Apply to affected part [illegible].
—Cantquoin.

(545) R—[illegible]
[illegible]
M. S. [illegible] after meals. (Cancer of stomach [illegible] pain).

(546) R—[illegible] ss.
[illegible] xv.
[illegible] ss.
[illegible] xvj.
M. S. [illegible] infection. Inject per vaginam [illegible] to c. j warm water. Douche if [illegible].
—Cheron.

(547) R—[illegible] of magnesia fod., oz. ss.
Syr. [illegible], oz. iss.
Aquae [illegible], oz. ij.
M. S. Take a dessertspoonful three times a day.
—Stille.

COUGH-MIXTURES.

(548) R—Ammon. muriat., dr. ii.
Tr. henbane, dr. i.
Syr. prun. virg., oz. i.
Brown mixture, oz. ii.
M. S. dr. j every two or three hours.

(549) R—Syr. tolut.
Syr. prun. virg.
Tr. hyoscyami.
Spts. ether. co.
Aquae, aa oz. j.
M. S. dr. j whenever necessary.
—E. G. Janeway.

(550) R—Tr. opii.
Tr. sanguinar, aa oz. j.
Balsam tolu., dr. ij.
M. S. gtt. xii on a lump of sugar td.
(Clergyman's sore throat).

(551) R—Acid. tannici, dr. j.
Pulv. sodii biborat., dr. j.
Tr. capsici, dr. ss.
Aquae rosae, oz. x.
M. S. Use as a gargle. (Hoarseness).

(552) R—Ammon. muriat. (c. p.), oz. iii.
Morph. sulphat., gr. iii.
Spts. chloroformi, oz. j.
Tr. scillae, dr. ii.
Syr. senegae, oz. j.
Sp. rock candy, q. s. ad. oz. iv. M. S. dr. j in water every two or three hours.

—J. D. McGirk.

(553) R—Vin. antimonii, m. iii.
Syr. scillae.
Syr. ipecac., aa m. v.
Morph. sulphat., gr. 1-64.
Mist. glyc. co., q. s. dr. j.
M. S. Every two hours, for children. (First stage).

—W. H. Price.

(554) R—Ammon. chloridi, gr. iij.
Syr. senegae, m. v.
Syr. prun. virg.
Mist. glyc. co., aa dr. ss.
M. S. Every three hours, for children. (Second stage).

—W. H. Price.

(555) R—Vini ipecac., dr. iss.
Tr. scillae, dr. j.
Syr. papaveris, dr. iii.
Mist. acaciae, ad. oz. ij.
M. dr. j every three hours, for a child of two years. (Irritable cough with deficient expectoration).

—T. H. Tanner.

(556) R—Acid. hydrocyan. dil., gtt. viii.
Syr. simplicis, dr. iiss.
Aquae destillatae, dr. xv.
M. dr. j every four hours. (Night cough of children).

—MacDonald.

(557) R—Tr. opii camph.
Spts. ammon. arom., aa oz. ss.
Ext. ipecac., dr. ss.
Syr. pruni virg., oz. j.
Aquae, q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. Dose, dr. j for infants.

(558) R—Acid. hydrocyanic. dil., dr. j.
Tr. sanguinariae, oz. ss.
Syr. senegae, dr. iv.
Aq. lauro-ceraci, dr. vii.
Syr. tolu., oz. ij.
M. S. From gtt. x to dr. j every four hours, according to age of patient. (Nervous cough).

—Bartholow.

(559) R—Acid. carbolici, dr. j.
Pulv. sodii bor., dr. j.
Cocainae hydrochlor., gr. xii.
Glycerini purif., oz. ss.
Aquae rosae, ad. oz. xij.
M. S. Spray or gargle the throat. (Re flex cough accompanying catarrhal sor throat).

(560) R—Morphinae sulphat., gr. j.
Ammon. muriatis, oz. ss.
Syr. ipecac., oz. j.
Syr. prun. virg., oz. v.
M. S. dr. ii td. two hours after meals.

(561) R—Syr. scillae co., oz. ss.
Vini picis, oz. j.
Syr. prun. virg., oz. iiss.
M. S. dr. j every three or four hours.

CHORDEE—(See also Gonorrhoea).

R—Potassii bromidi, dr. iss.
Tincturae opii. dr. ss.
Glycerinae, dr. iii.
Aquae, oz. v.
M. S. Inject four or five times daily, an at bedtime.

—M. Combillard.

R—Chloralis hydratis, oz. ss.
Camphorae, gr. xii.
Morphinae acetatis, gr. ii.
Olei theobromae, q. s.
M. et ft. suppos. no. vj. S. One ever hour until relieved.

—Mitschell.

R—Liq. plumbi acetatis, oz. iii.
Tincturae opii. oz. j.
M. S. Apply cloths moistened with thi solution to the penis.

R—Vini colchici seminis.
Syrupi simplicis, aa oz. ss.
M. S. Dose, dr. j at bedtime.

—Brodie.

R—Camphorae.
Lactucarii, aa dr. j.
Misce et fiant pilulae no. xxx. S. One, two or three pills at bedtime.

—Ricord.

R—Tincturae cantharidis, gtt. viii.
Syrupi simplicis.
Aquae destillatae, aa oz. ss.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td., as a preventive.

—Ringer.

CROUP.

(562) R—Acid. lactici, dr. iiiss.
Aquae destil., oz. x.
M. S. Apply often by means of a spray-producer, or a simple mop. (To dissolve false membrane).
—Morell Mackenzie.

(563) R—Pulv. aluminis, dr. iiss.
Mellis albi, dr. x.
M. S. Dose, dr. ss every hour; and powdered alum blown into the throat every four hours.
—Trousseau.

(564) R—Pulv. ipecac., gr. ss-j.
Sacch. albi, q. s.
M. This is a certain and mild emetic, and may be given to the youngest infant; repeat every twenty minutes until vomiting takes place. After one year the dose may be doubled.
—T. H. Tanner.

(565) R—Vini ipecac., m. xl.
Liq. ammon. citrat., dr. iij.
Aq. menth. viridis. ad. oz. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. i-ii. (Also in catarrh with mild fever). For a child of two years.
—Tanner.

(566) R—Potass. iodidi, gr. viii.
Tr. hyosocyami, m. xii.
Tr. asafoetidae, dr. i-iii.
Decoct. senegae, ad. oz. iss.
M. Dose, dr. j. (Third stage of croup. Dose is for a child between one and two years of age. Also good in acute bronchitis, etc.)

(567) R—Syr. ipecac., dr. ix.
Syr. scillae co., dr. iss.
Tr. opii camphorae, oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. ss every three or four hours.
—N. S. Davis.

CYSTITIS—(See also Catarrh of Bladder).

(568) R—Potass. citratis, oz. ss.
Fl. ext. triticum repens.
Tincturae bellad. aa. oz. j.
Fl. ext. buchu, oz. ss.
Aquae ad. oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j in a wineglassful of water td. (Cystitis in women).

(569) R—Camphorated lanolin, 30 gms.
Extract of belladon., 2 gms.
M. S. Introduce into the vagina a tampon covered with this salve.

(570) R—Acid. oxal., gr. xvi.
Syr. aurant. cort., oz. j.
Aquae, q. s. ad. oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every four hours.
—A. W. Marsh.

(571) R—Acid. borici, oz. ss.
Glycerin., oz. j.
Aquae destil., oz. x.
M. S. For injection into the bladder. At the moment of employment, mix it with equal parts of warm water. (Chronic Cystitis).
—Ultzmann.

(572) R—Amyl. nitrit., gtt. v.
Aquae destil., oz. iv.
M. S. Add a oz. ss of this solution in the proper quantity of water for a vesicle injection. (Where the vesicle secretion is catarrhal and has a bad odor).
—Ultzmann.

CONSTIPATION.

(573) R—Atropinae sulph., gr. 1-20.
Aquae, oz. iii.
Gum mixture, dr. v.
M. S. Dose, dr. j twice a day. Continue a long time; watch pupils. (Obstinate constipation of chronic tuberculosis of peritoneum, intestines and mesenteric glands in children).
—Escherich.

(574) R—Calcined magnesia.
Powd. rhubarb.
Oleosaccharum of anise. aa 5 parts.
M. Give a pinch td. to children of one to two years of age; if the infant is only some weeks old make both the rhubarb and magnesia three instead of five parts. (The oleosaccharum is made by intimately mixing one or two drams of the essential oil of anise with one oz. of finely powdered sugar.

(575) R—Coloeynthine, gr. i-v.
Powd. belladon., gr. j.
Bread crumbs, q. s.
Sufficient for ten granules. S. Two granules after meals.

(576) R—Ext. cascarae sagradae fl.
Glycerinae, aa dr. i m. xx.
Aquae, qs. ad. oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j at bedtime to a young infant.

(577) R—Resin. podophylli, gr. i.
Alcoholis, dr. i.
M. S. gtt. i-ii on sugar td. to infant one or two month old.
—Ringer.

COCCYDYNIA.

(578) R—Ext. belladon., gr. ¼.
Ext. hyoscyami, gr. ¾.
Iodoformi, gr. ¾.
Ol. theobromae, gr. xx.
M. Ft. suppos. S. Employ at bedtime; will relieve pain and permit sleep.
—Whitla.

COLORING MATTERS IN WINE, ARTIFICIAL.

Sulpho-fuchsine has been used as a coloring agent; may cause severe gastric disturbances, particularly in those whose digestive powers are weak; also causes colic and diarrhoea. "Bordeaux red" and safranine retard peptonization of muscular fibrin.
—C. Blarez.

CORKS, TO RENDER, ETHER TIGHT.

Coat the corks with a solution prepared from 4 parts gelatin, 52 parts boiling water and 1 part ammonium bichromate (added to the filtered gelatin solution), and then exposing them for a few days to the sunlight. The result will be absolutely tight stoppers.

CEMENT.

(579) R—Caoutchouc., oz. i.
Mastic, oz. iii.
Chloroform, oz. L.
Misce. For attaching glass letters and ornaments to glass.

(580) R—White lead, oz. ix.
Litharge, oz. xii.
Linseed oil, oz. xxvii.
Mastic, oz. ix.
M. Melt the mastic and linseed oil together and gradually rub in the litharge and white lead. Use while hot.

DIABETES.

(581) R—Potass. phosphat., 2 parts.
Aquae, 75 parts.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every two or three times a day in a little wine or hop tea. (Diabetic thirst).

(582) R—Aquae destil., gms. 8.
Alcohol., (40) gms. 4.
Pilocarp. nitr., gms. 0.48.
M. S. Moisten tongue with five or six drops four or five times a day. (Assuaging thirst in diabetes).

DIPHTHERIA.

Tar for Diphtheria.—Take a dram each of turpentine and liquid tar; put in a tin pan or cup, and set fire to the mixture, taking care to have a larger pan under it as a safeguard against the spread of the flames. A dense, resinous smoke arises, making the room dark. The patient at once finds relief, and the fibrinous membrane seems to dissolve or is detached.
—Diethell.

(583) R—Ol. eucalyp.
Acid. carbol., aa oz. j.
Ol. terebinth., oz. iii.
M. S. Add oz. ss to O ii water and allow to simmer constantly near the patient.
—J. Lewis Smith.

(584) R—Acid. carbolici, dr. j.
Glycerini, dr. ii.
Aquae, oz. j.
M. S. Cauterize tonsils, throat and affected parts.
—Palcardy.

(585) R—Potass. chlorat., oz. j.
Tr. ferri chlor., oz. j.
Aquae, oz. viij.
M. S. Gargle or spray.
—Palcardy.

(586) R—Potass. chlorat., dr. i-iv.
Tr. ferri chlorid., oz. ss.
Aquae, oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every hour with beef-tea, brandy, etc. Chloroform in dyspnoea, etc.
—Palcardy.

DYSPEPSIA.

(587) R—Bismuth. subnit.
Magnesii sulph.
Cretae prepar.
Sodii phosphatis, aa dr. iii.
M. Div. in pulv. no. xi. S. One after meals.

—Dujardin-Beaumetz.

(588) R—Sodii salicylat., dr. j.
Spts. vini gall., oz. ii.
Solve et adde:
Syr. aurantii cort., oz. j.
Vini albi fort., oz. iij.
M. Dose, oz. ss before meals. (In the acid form).

(589) R—Glycozone, dr. j.
Aquae, oz. ij.
M. S. One dose. Take before or after meals. (Fermentative dyspepsia).

(590) R—Aquae chloroform. (saturated), gms. 300.
Syr. columbo, gms. 100.
Ext. cannab. ind., cgms. 10.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every half hour until pain ceases. (Pyloric pain of dyspeptics).

—Coutaret.

(591) R—Tr. nucis vom., gtt. x.
Acid. hydrochloric. dil., gtt. x.
Aq. chloroformi, oz. ss.
M. S. Take immediately after meals. (For pain in chest which comes half an hour or so after food).

(592) R—Pulv. zingiberis, gr. xx.
Magnesii carbonatis, gr. xl.
Carbonis ligni, dr. j.
M. et. div. in chart. iv. S. One powder td. (With acidity).

—Dunglison.

DYSMENORRHOEA.

(593) R—Pulv. camph, gr. x.
Pulv. Doveri, gr. xx.
Ext. hyoscyami, gr. x.
M. et ft. pil. x. S. Two every two hours until pain stops.

(594) R—Fl. ext. viburn. prunif., dr. iv.
Sig. gtt. xx in a wineglassful of hot water, to which two drams of brandy have been added. Repeat in two hours if not relieved.

—G. F. M. Bond.

[illegible] R—[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
M. S. [illegible] every three or four hours. The restless [illegible] after suddenly [illegible]

—Ringer.

[illegible] R—[illegible] gtt. xxx.
[illegible] gtt. xxx.
[illegible]
[illegible]
M. S. [illegible] every two hours.

—V. Cocq.

[illegible] R—[illegible]
[illegible] gtt. xx.
[illegible] gtt. x.
[illegible] Miss.
M. S. [illegible] the whole into the rectum and [illegible].

—T. Gaillard Thomas.

[illegible] R—Chloral hydratis, dr. ii.
Potassii bromidi, dr. ii.
[illegible] sulphat., gr. iss.
[illegible] gtt. xx. ol. iij.
M. S. [illegible] dr. ii in wineglassful of sweet water every four hours, while in pain.

—Thomas.

[illegible] R—Ext. belladonnae, gr. i.
Pulv. opii, gr. iij.
Asafoetidae gum., dr. ss.
Butyr cacao., q. s.
M. Ft. suppositor. no. vj. S. One by morning and evening, while suffering.

—Thomas.

(600) R—Crotonis chloral, gr. xxiv.
Pulveris tragacanthae.
Glycerini, aa q. s.
Misce et fiant pilulae no. xii. S. Two pills every two hours. (In the neuralgic form).

—Louis Lewis.

DROPSY.

(601) R—Acid. arsenious, gr. j.
Sacchari albi, gr. x.
Tere simul in pulverem subtilem, dein adde:
Micae panis, q. s.
Misce bene et divide in pilulas xx.
Signa. One pill twice a day. (In swelling of feet of old persons.

—Wood.

(602) R—Elaterii, gr. iii-vj.
Hydrarg. chlorid. mit.
Pulv. capsici, aa gr. xxiv.
Confectionis rosae, q. s.
M. et ft. in pil. no. xii. S. One pill daily in the morning. (In cardiac dropsy when diuretics fail.)
—Gregory.

(603) R—Antimon. et potass. tart., gr. ii.
Pulv. scillae, dr. j.
Potass. sulphatis, oz. ss.
Potass. bitartrat., oz. iss.
M. et ft. pulv. no. xx. S. One powder four times a day. (In general dropsy).
Eberle.

(604) R—Resinae podophilli, gr. iv.
Potassii bitartratis, dr. iij.
M. et div. in pulv. viii. S. One powder every two hours. (In anasarca.)
—V. C. Howe.

DELIRIUM, TRAUMATIC.

(605) R—Chloral hydratis, dr. ss.
Syr. aurant. cort.
Aquae destillatae, aa oz. ss.
M. S. One dose, to be repeated if required. (In maniacal delirium.)
—Liebreich.

(606) R—Tr. belladonnae, dr. iss.
Syrupi simplicis, dr. viss.
Aquae cinnamomi, oz. j.
M. Sig. Dose, dr. j every two or three hours. (In fevers.)
—S. G. Morton.

DIARRHEA.

(607) R—Acid. sulphuric. aromat., gtt. xl.
Morphin. sulphatis, gr. ss.
Elix. simplicis, gr. ss.
Aquae purae, q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j for a child of two years.
—Wm. Pepper.

(608) R—Papain purae, gr. ix.
Acidi lactici, dr. ss.
Syrupi simpl., oz. iss.
Aquae destil., oz. v.
Tinct. vanillae, q. s.
M. S. Coffeespoonful after each nursing.
—Toussaint.

(609) R—Vini pepsini, oz. iss.
Bismuth. subnit., dr. ii.
Glycerin., dr. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j. (Irritative form.)

(610) R—[illegible]
[illegible] aa gr. v.
M. et ft. in pil. no. iv. S. Three to six pills daily. (Hemorrhagic form.)

(611) R—[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] aa gr. iss.
M. S. For a child one to two years old. One powder every two hours until six are taken.

—Ewald.

(612) R—[illegible] and carbol. 3 per cent., dr. j.
[illegible] sufficientem.
Pepsin [illegible], aa dr. j.
[illegible] [illegible], oz. iii.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], dr. ij.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every two or three hours until relieved. (Cholera infantum.)

—Craig.

(613) R—[illegible] cinnamon, cloves, ginger, allspice, aa dr. ss.
[illegible] and glycerine, aa dr. vi.
[illegible] opp.
M. spread on cheese cloth. May remain on days without blistering. (Spiced poultice.)

—Craig.

(614) R—[illegible] [illegible], oz. i.
[illegible], [illegible], oz. iii.
[illegible] [illegible], fl. x.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every three hours for an adult.

(615) R—[illegible] [illegible], oz. j.
[illegible] [illegible], oz. vj.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss ad.

—Rosse.

(616) R—[illegible], oz. ss.
[illegible], oz. ss.
[illegible] [illegible], oz. ss.
[illegible] [illegible], oz. iss.
[illegible], [illegible] ad. oz. iiss.
M. S. gtt. xx-xl in a wineglassful of water, every two or three hours, according to necessity.

—Squibb.

DYSENTERY.

(618) R—Bismuth. subnit., gr. xv.
Pulv. ipecac. et opii. gr. ii.
Pulv. aromat., gr. ii.
M. S. Every third hour. (Chronic form).

(619) R—Pulv. ipecac. co., gr. xx.
Pulv. ipecac., dr. iss.
M. et ft. chart. no. v. S. One after each action until relieved. (Epidemic form).

—Happel.

DENTITION.

(620) R—Magnesii sulph., dr. j.
Tr. rhei, dr. ii.
Syr. zingiber., dr. j.
Aquae menth., dr. ix.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every three hours for baby ten months old.

(621) R—Cocain. hydrochlorat., gr. ii.
Tr. croci, m. x.
Syrupi, dr. iii.
M. S. Apply several times daily. (Not to be swallowed).
—Vigier.

(622) R—Tr. camphor. co., m. x.
Aquae, dr. j.
M. S. Rub gently at intervals. (For pain and hardness of gums).
—Starr.

(623) R—Cocain. muriat., gr. iss.
Tr. conii, dr. ij.
M. S. Rub on gums several times daily.

DEPILATORY.

(624) R—Sod. carbonat., dr. i.
Quicklime (fresh), dr. ss.
Powd. charcoal, gr. viij.
Glycerine. (Conc.), oz. j.
Lard (dehydrated), dr. viij.
M. S. After this has been applied for ten days the skin assumes a rose tint, and the hair may be drawn out without pain.

(625) R—Sulphide of barium, 50 parts.
Starch.
Oxide of zinc, aa 25 parts.
Mix with water so as to form a soft paste and spread upon the face. In ten minutes time it is scraped off, leaving the skin smooth.

DENGUE.

(626) R—Tr. colchici sem., dr. i.
Spts, ether. nitros., dr. iv.
Potass. nitratis, gr. xl.
Aquae, ad. oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every hour or two well diluted until profuse diaphoresis occurs. For relief of the violent pains.
—Carpenter.

(627) ℞—Potass. acetatis, dr. j.
Morphinae sulphatis, gr. j.
Tr. aconiti, dr. ss.
Aqua, ad. oz. vj.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every two or three hours.

—Porcher.

EARACHE.

(628) ℞—Morph. muriat., gr. v.
Atropin. sulph., gr. j.
Ol. olivae, dr. j.
Glycerinae, dr. iss.
M. S. gtt. xiv in ear and retain with cotton. Repeat every hour.

(629) ℞—Camphor. chloral, m. v.
[illegible] m. xxxiij.
[illegible] m. xxx.
M. S. [illegible] drops of this mixture on [illegible] to be placed in the ear [illegible].

(630) ℞—[illegible] gr. ii-iv.
A. [illegible] gr. x.
A. [illegible] oz. j.
M. S. [illegible].

—Bacon.

(631) ℞—A. [illegible], gr. xv.
A. [illegible], oz. j.
M. S. [illegible].

EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES.

1. [illegible] of lime, chlorate of potash, [illegible] mixed in equal proportions. 2. [illegible] part of chromic acid and two [illegible] are explosive. 3. Potassium [illegible] powders containing carbon explode in [illegible]. 4. A pillular mass containing permanganate of potash mixed with vegetable extracts and [illegible] easily inflames. 5. Do not triturate potass. [illegible] chlorate, or the permanganate, or other oxidizing substances with glycerine. 6. Potassium [illegible] and tannin explode if triturated; so do potassium chlorate and sugar; iodine or an iodide and a nitrate may explode, etc.

ENTERITIS.

(632) ℞—Argenti nitratis.
Pulv. opii.
Ext. nucis vom., aa gr. v.
M. et. ft. pil. no. xxx. S. One td. after meals. (Chronic follicular form).

(633) R—Hydrarg. chlorid. mit., gr. j.
Tr. rhei.
Tr. cinchon., aa oz. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j twice a day. (In chronic cases).
—Sir Astley Cooper.

(634) R—Liq. potass. arsenit., dr. ss.
Tr. opii deod., dr. j.
Tr. calumbae, oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii every two or three hours.
—Martin.

(635) R—Ext. chrysophylli, dr. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. iii.
Tere simul, cola, et adde:
Syr. acaciae, oz. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. i every four hours.
—Trousseau.

EPILEPSY.

(636) R—Potass. bromid, oz. ii.
Ammon. bromidi, oz. i.
Ammon. carb., gr. xl.
Aquae, oz. xiv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td. with three on retiring. For adults.
—Carpenter.

(637) R—Potass. bromid, oz. j.
Ammon. bromidi, oz. ss.
Ammon. carb., gr. xl.
Aquae, oz. xiv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j. with two or three on going to bed. For children.
—Carpenter.

FEVER, HECTIC.

(638) R—Quininae hydrochlor., dr. ss.
Acid. nitrohydrochlor. dil., dr. iss.
Syr. acidi citrici, dr. viss.
Aquae anisi, oz. iij.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii every four hours.
—Gerhard.

(639) R—Syr. calcii lacto-phosphatis, oz. ij.
S. Dose, dr. j every four hours.
—Gerhard.

(640) R—Syr. phosphat. co., oz. iij.
S. Dose, dr. j every four hours.
—Parrish.

FISSURE OF NIPPLES AND ANUS.

[illegible]

[illegible] morning for [illegible].

—Bullock.

(641) ℞—[illegible] dr. i.
[illegible] dr. [illegible]
M. [illegible] camel's hair brush to affected parts. (For nipple.)

—Bartholow.

(642) ℞—[illegible] gr. x.
Glycerini, ℥ j.
M. [illegible] after each nursing, carefully washing before next nursing. (Excoriated and fissured nipple.)

—Bartholow.

(643) ℞—Potassii bromidi, dr. j.
Glycerini, fr. [illegible]
M. S. Apply locally. (For anus.)

—Bartholow.

(644) ℞—Iodoformi.
Acid. tannici, aa dr. ii.
M. et fiat chart. S. Expose fissure and dust over.

—Bartholow.

FROSTBITE.

(645) ℞—Iodii, gr. xx.
Potass. iodidi, gr. iv.
Aquae destill., m. vj.
Adipis, oz. j.
M. S. Apply once daily. (With unbroken skin.)

—Hebra.

(646) ℞—Fellis bovis recentis, dr. iii.
Balsami Peruviani, dr. j.
M. S. Apply two or three times a day. (With broken or unbroken skin.)

—Hugh Smith.

(647) ℞—Fellis bovini, Oss.
S. Rub and warm in well daily. (May be procured at any butcher's shambles.)

—Gerhard.

(648) ℞—Acid. sulphurosi, dr. iii.
Glycerini.
Aquae, aa dr. j.
M. S. Apply to affected part.

—Bartholow.

FURUNCLE.

(See CARBUNCLE.)

FLATULENCE.

(649) R—Tr. asafetidae, dr. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. ij.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every hour or two. (For children.)
—Ringer.

(650) R—Spts. armoraciae.
Elix. simpl., aa oz. ss.
M. S. Dose, dr. j.
—Ringer.

(651) R—Sodii sulpho-carbolat., dr. iii.
Syr. zingiberis, oz. iss.
Aquae destil., q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii before meals. (Extreme flatulence.)
—Sansom.

(652) R—Napthol, dr. j.
Magnes. carb., dr. j.
Ligni carb., dr. j.
Ess. pip, menth., gtt. ii.
M. ft. in pulv. no. xv. S. One at the beginning of meals.

FISTULAE.

(653) R—Argent. nitratis, gr. ii.
Aquae destil., oz. viii.
M. S. Inject once daily (in ano).
—Druitt.

(654) R—Hydrarg. chlorid. mit., gr. ii.
Aquae destil., oz viii.
M. Ft. collyrium. S. Apply to inner canthus of eye twice daily. (Lachrymal fistula.
—Druitt.

FEVER, TYPHOID.

The following plan of treatment causes the fever to abate; tongue to moisten, and clean off within forty-eight hours, and the patient improves wonderfully.

(655) R—Spts. aether. nit., dr. ss.
Quininae sulphat., gr. j.
M. S. Give in a little water three to four times a day, then follow with No. 656.
—Ramsey.

(656) R—Hydrarg. iodi.
Pulv. ipecac.
Ext. hyoscyami. aa gr. ss.
Pulv. camph. (gum).
Ext. colocynth. comp., aa gr. i.
Syrupus, q. s.
M. ft. pil. no. i. S. One every twenty-four hours.

—Geo. M. Ramsey.

FEVER MIXTURES.

(657) R—Quininae bisulph., gr. xxx.
Camphorae, gr. xv.
Ungt. simpl., dr. vj.
M. S. Rub a small quantity in groin or axilla. (Febrifuge for young children).

(658) R—Antipyrine, gr. viii.
Aq. cinnamomi.
Syr. aurant. cort., aa oz. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every two hours until the fever subsides. (For children one year old).

(659) R—Spts. ether. nitrosi.
Spts. mentis, aa m. x.
Liq. ammon. acetat., q. s. ad. dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every three or four hours. (For a child of two years.)

(660) R—Quininae sulphat., gr. j.
Acid. sulphuriei dil., m. j.
Syr. zingiberis, dr. ss.
Aquae, q. s. ad. dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td. (For a child of two years.)

GANGRENE.

(661) R—Pulv. ligni carbon.
Micae panis, aa q. s.
Lactis, q. s.
M. ft. cataplasma. S. Apply to correct fetor.

—Hazard.

(662) R—Acid. carbolici, oz. ii.
Glycerini, oz. viii.
M. S. Apply on lint.

—Lister.

GLANDS, ENLARGED LYMPHATICS.

(663) R—Zinci iodidi, dr. j.
Adipis, oz. j.
M. S. Apply to swelling.

—Ure.

(664) R—Baril iodidi, gr. iv.
Adipis, oz. j.
M. S. Apply to scrofulous tumors.
—Biett.

(665 R—Iodi.
Terebinth. Canadensis, aa dr. j.
Collodii, oz. iv.
M. S. Paint over diseased part.
—J. T. Shinn.

(666) R—Hydrarg. protiodidi, gr. vj.
Morphinae acetatis, gr. viii.
Adipis, oz. j.
M. S. Apply to swelling.
—Pelletan.

GUNPOWDER STAINS.

May be removed by painting the parts with the following: Biniodide of ammonium, distilled water, of each equal parts; then dilute hydrochloric acid, to reach the tissues more deeply. For the burn, bicarbonate of soda is efficient to allay the pain; it is dusted over the surface.

GONORRHEA—(See also Chordee, Gleet, etc.)

R—Potassii bicarbonatis, dr. vi.
Tincturae hyoscyami, dr. iv.
Mucilaginis ulmnis, oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss in a glass of vichy water every three hours. (Ardor urinae).
—Martin.

R—Extracti hamamel. fluidi.
Alcoholis.
Aquae, aa oz. iv.
M. S. Apply locally. (For swelling and edema of the penis).
—Martin.

R—Sulphocarbolate of zinc, gr. v.
Bichloride of mercury, gr. ii.
Hydrogen peroxide (Marchand), oz. iss.
Water, q. s. oz. viii.
M. S. Injection. Given after height of inflammatory stage is past. (This injection must be given in such strength that it does not cause severe pain or excite marked inflammatory reaction).
—Martin.

R—Salol, gr. x.
Balsam of copaiba, m. j.
Encapsulat.
S. Take one such capsule four times a day. (Give from beginning of attack; renders urine aseptic, and thus inhibits the growth of the germs.
—Martin.

℞—Ungt. cucumis, oz. j.
Aluminis, dr. j.
Acidi tannici, gr. xl.
M. Ft. unguentum. S. Smear a quantity on a pledget of cotton and pass into the vagina, over night. Remove in the morning, and use an injection, consisting of decoct. quercus alb., O. j; sodii boratis, oz. ss. (For females).
—Horwitz.

℞—Liquoris potassae, dr. j.
Balsami copaibae, oz. ss.
Tincturae cubebae, dr. vi.
Liq. morphinae sulphatis, oz. j.
Aquae camphorae, q. s. ad. oz. vj.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss four times a day.
—D. Hayes Agnew.

℞—Zinci sulphatis, oz. j.
Aluminis, oz. iii.
M. S. Dissolve a dram in one pint of water, and inject three times a day. (In females).
—Hazard.

℞—Bismuthi subnitratis.
Glycerini, aa oz. ss.
Aquae destillatae, oz. iii.
M. S. Inject twice daily. (In chronic cases).
—Ringer.

℞—Zinci chloridi, gr. i-ii.
Aquae destillatae, oz. vj.
M. S. Inject once or twice daily.
—R. J. Levis.

℞—Ichthyol, 1.
Aquae, 100.
M. S. Inject daily. Also give salol internally.

℞—Tincturae belladonnae, oz. j.
Tincturae arnicae rad., oz. j.
Olei cajaputi, dr. j.
M. S. Locally. (Swelled or painful testicle).

℞—Extracti belladonnae fluidi, oz. j.
Extracti arnicae fluidi, oz. ii.
Extracti opii fluidi, oz. iss.
Aquae destillatae, ad. O j.
M. S. Apply to testicle on soft flannel, etc. (Swelled testes).
—Todd.

GLEET—(See also Gonorrhea).

R—Hydrastinae, dr. j.
Mucilaginis acaciae, oz. iv.
M. S. Injection (oz. ss). Also in chronic gonorrhea).
—Bartholow.

R—Zinci sulphatis.
Acidi tannici, aa gr. xv.
Aquae rosae, oz. vj.
M. S. Injection (oz. ss). Use two or three times a day.
—Ricord.

HEADACHES.

(667) R—Magnesii sulphatis.
Sodii sulphatis,aa oz. j.
Acid. sulphuric. dil., dr. ii.
Tr. cardamom. comp., oz. iss.
Syr. aurantii cort., oz. ss.
Aquae cinnamomi, oz. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii twice a day. (Plethoric headache of pregnancy).
—Wright.

(668) R—Ferri sulphatis, gr. xxxii.
Magnesii sulphatis, dr. x.
Acidi sulphurici dil., dr. ii.
Tr. cardamomi comp., oz. ii.
Syrupi,
Aquae pimentae, aa oz. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii in water twice a day. (Congestive form).
—Wright.

(669) R—Potassii carbonatis, dr. iss.
Ammonii carbonatis, gr. xl.
Tr. serpentariae, oz ss.
Aquae camphorae, oz. iiiss.
M. S. Dose, oz. i to be added to water and lemon juice (oz. ss aa) and to be taken effervescing twice or three times a day. (Gouty headache).
—Wright.

(670) R—Acidi nitro-muriatici dil., dr. ii.
Strychninae, gr. ¼-ss.
Spts. chloroformi, dr. vi.
Tr. zingiberis, dr. iii.
Aquam, ad oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j in water, td. (In the nervous form).
—T. H. Tanner.

(671) R—Antikamnia, gr. xxx.
Quininae sulphat., gr. xxiv.
Morphinae sulphat., gr. j.
M. Ft. chart. no. x. (Also good in pain of grippe, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.)
—Cammerer.

[illegible] L—Infan. [illegible] gr. [illegible]
Pneumon. gr. [illegible]
Scarlat. [illegible] gr. [illegible]
[illegible] S. [illegible] be repeated if necessary in two hours. Mergins.

[illegible] L—Infan. [illegible] gr. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] S. [illegible] every three hours. Sick and nervous headaches.

[illegible] L—[illegible] gr. [illegible]
[illegible] gr. [illegible]
[illegible] S. Just every [illegible] hours.

[illegible] L—[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] S. Ext. Sabbat. For [illegible]

—Dugnid.

[illegible] L—[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] S. [illegible] hour or two as [illegible]

—Dudley.

HE[illegible] [illegible]—see also Emer-[illegible]

[illegible] gr. [illegible]

—Tyler.

[illegible]—[illegible]

[illegible] L—[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] S. [illegible] three hours [illegible]

—Barbour.

(678) R—Ammonii carbonatis, dr. ii.
Tr. opii deod., oz. iss (!).
Ext. glycyrrh. fl., dr. vi.
Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad. oz. vj.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every two hours. (After hemorrhage ad deliquum).
—Carson.

(679) R—Acid. gallici, gr. xv-xxii.
Syr. opii.
Syr. aurant. amar. cort., aa oz. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every hour. (Hemorrhage from bladder).
—Poussend.

(680) R—Ferri sulphat., gr. xv.
Solve in:
Aquae destil., dr. iiss.
Dein adde:
Cocain. hydrochlor. (10 per cent. sol.), dr. iiss.
F. S. A. External use. S. Inject m. xx-dr. j into each tonsil. and no bleeding follows extirpation of the glands.
—W. Ward.

HEMETEMESIS.

(681) R—Liq. ferri subsulphat., gtt. xx.
Aquae destillatae, oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every half hour or hour, in ice-water, allowing the patient to swallow cracked ice.
—Bartholow.

(682) R—Plumbi acetatis, dr. ss.
Hydrarg. chlorid. mit., gr. v.
Confectionis rosae, q. s.
M. et. ft. pil. no. x. S. One pill every two to four hours. (From ulcer).
—Ellis.

HEMATURIA.

(683) R—Acid. gallici, dr. ss.
Acid. sulphur. dil., dr. j.
Tr. opii deod., dr. j.
Inf. rosae co., oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every four hours or oftener.
—Bartholow.

(684) R—Ol. terebinthinae, dr. x.
Magnesii sulph., oz. j.
Pulv. uvae ursi, dr. [illegible]
Aq. camphorae, oz. viii.
M. S. Shake well. Dose, oz. j every two hours.
—Smith.

[illegible]

[illegible] 1—[illegible]
[illegible]

—[illegible].

[illegible] 1—[illegible]
[illegible]

—[illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] 1—[illegible]
[illegible]

—[illegible].

[illegible] 1—[illegible]
[illegible]

—[illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] 1—[illegible]
[illegible]

—[illegible].

[illegible] 1—[illegible]
[illegible]

—[illegible].

[illegible] 1—[illegible]
[illegible]

—[illegible].

[illegible] 1—[illegible]
[illegible]

—[illegible].

HEMORRHOIDS.

(693) R—Ol. theobromae, ℥ ss.
Ext. krameriae, gr. xl.
Pulveris opii, gr. v.
Misce secundum artem, et fiant suppositoria no. x. S. Use one A. M. and P. M.

—Jos. Pancoast.

(694) R—Plumbi tannatis, dr. j.
Unguenti simplicis, oz. j.
M. S. Apply twice a day.

—MacDonald.

(695) R—Chrysarobin, gr. xv.
Iodoformi, gr. v.
Ext. bellad., gr. viii.
Ol. theobrom., dr. vj.
M. ft. in supposit. no. x. S. One to be inserted into rectum every day. (Internal hemorrhoids.)

(696) R—Bismuth. subnit., oz. j.
Hydrarg. chlorid. mit., gr. xl.
Morphinae, gr. iii.
Glycerini, dr. ii.
Vaselini, oz. j.
M. S. Use in pile pipe.

—Allingham.

(697) R—Ungt. belladonnae, oz. ii.
Camphorae, dr. j.
Tr. camphorae co., dr. j.
M. et ft. ungt. S. Apply to painful piles.

—Neligan.

(698) R—Ext. ergotae fl., oz. j.
Tr. nucis vom., dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every four hours. (In bleeding piles.)

—Bartholow.

HEMORRHAGE, POST-PARTUM AND UTERINE—(See Menorrhagia).

HICCOUGH.

(699) R—Seminis sinapis, dr. j.
Aq. bullientis, oz. iv.
M. et ft. infusum pro haustu. S. Take at one dose.

—Ringer.

(700) R—Hydrarg. chlorid. mit., gr. j.
Sacchari lactis, dr. ss.
M. et ft. char. no. xii. S. One powder every hour. (In obstinate cases with extreme debility.)

—Gerhard.

(701) R—Pil. nitro-glycerin., gr. 1-150. No. xii. S. One pill at intervals of three hours.

(702) R—Ext. valerian. fl., dr. ii.
Olei cajuputi, m. xvi.
Tere simul et adjice:
Syr. acaciae, dr. vi.
Aq. aurant. flor., oz. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j.

—Hazard.

HYPOCHONDRIA.

(703) R—Potassii bromidi, oz. ss.
Syrupi simplicis, oz. j.
Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii td. (Where great despondency in subjects who live in town.)

—Ringer.

(704) R—Liq. potass. arsenitis, dr. ss.
Tr. opii deod., dr. j.
Aq. cinnamomi, dr. xivss.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td. (In old people with gloomy fancies.)

—Lemare-Picquot.

HEMIPLEGIA—(See Paralysis).

HYSTERIA.

(705) R—Tr. opii deod., dr. j.
Tr. nucis vom., dr. ij.
M. S. gtt. iii three or four times a day. (In middle-aged people with flatulence, flushings, weight on head, etc.)

—Ringer.

(706) R—Tr. avenae conc., oz. ss.
S. gtt. xv in hot water (oz. j) at bed-time. (Nervous tonic).

—Waugh.

(707) R—Camphor. monobromat., gr. xlv.
Ext. quassia., gr. xxx.
Syr. belladon., dr. iss.
M. Sufficient for thirty pills. S. One to three per diem. (Also good in chorea).

(708) R—Tr. opii deod., dr. iss.
Tr. castoreu., dr. iiss.
Tr. valerian. ammon.
Spts. ether. co., aa dr. vj.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every two hours in water. (In young girls with "laughing hysterics").

—Gerhard.

INSOMNIA.

(709) R—Chloralamide, gms. 1.
Liq. ammon. acetat. 12.
Syrupi, 20.
Aquae, 40.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every four hours for a child of three years. (Insomnia of infectious fevers.)

—M. Marcus.

(710) R—Potassii bromidi, dr. iii.
Ext. cocae, fl. oz. j.
Celerinae, oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j in water every hour to-night and every two hours tomorrow.

—Springer.

(711) R—Acetanilid., gms. 3.
Mucil. acaciae, 40.
Syrupi, 40.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every three hours. (For children).

—McMechen.

(712) R—Chloral hydratis.
Potass. bromidi, aa oz. iv.
Ext. cannabis ind.
Ext. hyoscyami, aa gr. xvi.
Chlorformi, dr. ii.
Aquae bullientis, ad O. ij.
M. Dissolve the cannabis in the chloroform and add the chloral. Pour the boiling water on this and add the bromide and the hyoscyamus. When cold filter. A clear amber-colored solution results. (Insomnia following alcoholic excesses, etc.)

—E. C. Hooved.

(713) R—Sulphonal, gr. xv.
S. Repeat dose in one or two hours if necessary.

(714) R—Tr. hyoscyami, oz. ij.
S. Dose, dr. i-iv. (Where opium is not borne).

—Campbell.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

(715) R—Tr. belladonnae, oz. j.
S. gtt. vj at eight in the evening, and increase every evening by one drop, until it flushes the face, after which decrease one drop, and continue until relieved. Then diminish dose two drops every week.

—S. E. Woody.

(720) R—[illegible] dr. ii.
[illegible] oz. j.
M. S. [illegible] each hour before meals, and increase by one drop every day until the urine turns red litmus blue, after which diminish by one drop, and continue until relieved. Then diminish dose one drop each week.
—S. E. Woody.

(721) R—[illegible]
[illegible], an oz. ss.
[illegible], dr. vj.
[illegible], oz. ii.
[illegible] oz. vj.
M. S. [illegible] dr. j ad. for adults.
—Hollister.

(722) R—[illegible]
[illegible] dr. ii.
[illegible]
[illegible] aa dr. j.
[illegible], dr. ii.
M. S. [illegible] for a child [illegible] twelve years.

(723) R—[illegible] gtt. xv.
[illegible] gtt. xv.
[illegible] gtt. x.
M. S. Three times a day on an empty stomach, for girls.

(724) R—[illegible] gr. iii-v.
[illegible] gtt. i-iii.
[illegible] gtt. xv-xxx.
[illegible] oz. ss.
M. S. [illegible] dose, for a child.

(725) R—[illegible] m. ii.
[illegible] m. v.
[illegible] dr. x.
Fiat [illegible]. S. Repeat the dose four times a day. (For middle-aged and old women).
—Gregory.

(726) R—Collodii, oz. j.
Sig. Pull forward the prepuce and smear over to form a cap. Continue for a fortnight. Is easily picked off with the fingernail.
—Sir D. Corrigan.

INDIGESTION—(See Dyspepsia).

INGROWING TOENAIL.

(723) R—Liq. potassae, dr. ii.
Aquae destil., oz. j.
M. S. Apply with pledgets of cotton-wool.
—Norton.

(723½) R—Acid. muriatici,
Acid. nitrici, aa dr. j.
Zinci chloridi, oz. j.
M. S. Apply gtt. j to part once a day.

IRITIS.

(724) R—Atropinae sulphat., gr. ii.
Aquae destillatae, oz. ss.
M. S. Drop into eye twice a day, continuing for a week.
—Keyser.

(725) R—Hydrarg. biniodidi, gr. ii.
Potassii iodidi, dr. iii.
Solve in:
Aquae destillatae, oz. ss.
Dein adde:
Syr. stillingiae co., oz. iiss.
M. S. Dose, dr. j after meals.
—Keyser.

(726) R—Atropinae sulphat., gr. i-iii.
Morphinae sulphat., gr. iv.
Zinci sulphatis, gr. ii-viii.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j.
M. S. Apply as a lotion.
—Bartholow.

INTUSSUSCEPTION.

(727) R—Sodii bicarb., gr. xl-dr. j.
Aquae, oz. vj.
Solve et fiat enema.
S. Inject, and follow immediately with next prescription.
—Bartholow.

(728) R—Acid. tartarici pulverizati, gr. xxxv-xlvij.
Aquae, oz. iv.
Solve et fiat enema. S. Inject. (The effervescence will cause the bowel suddenly to distend.
—Bartholow.

IMPOTENCE.

(729) R—Ferri arsenitis, gr. v.
Extracti ergotae aquosi, dr. ss.
Misce et fiant pilulae no. xxx. S. One pill night and morning. (With spermatorrhea.)

—Bartholow.

(730) R—Tincturae cantharidis, gtt. vj.
Tincturae ferri chloridi, gtt. xv-xx.
M. S. Thrice daily in water.

—H. C. Wood.

(731) R—Pulveris cantharidis, gr. xviii.
Pulveris opii.
Pulveris camphorae, aa gr. xxxvj.
Confectionis rosae, q. s.
Misce et fiant pilulae no. xxxvj. Sig. Take one pill at night. (From general debility.)

—Hazard.

(732) R—Phosphori, gr. ss.
Aetheris, oz. ss.
Solve, et adde:
Tincturae cantharidis.
Tincturae nucis vomicae, aa oz. ss.
M. S. Take gtt. xxx three or four times a day.

—Vogt.

(733) R—Extracti vanillae fluidi, oz. j. Sig. Dose, dr. j at night. (For old people.)

—Gerhard.

KERATITIS.

Diffuse, non-suppurating inflammation of the cornea is usually secondary to other conditions, such as trachoma, syphilis, etc. If due to a specific cause, the real cure will be due to general treatment. Locally, keep the eye cleansed with antiseptic lotion, the pupil dilated with a solution of atropine, and the eye quiet with a light bandage.

—Geo. M. Gould.

(734) R—Atropinae sulphatis, gr. ii.
Aquae destillatae, oz. ss.
M. S. Drop in the eye.

KIDNEY, HYPEREMIA OF.

In addition to general hygienic measures, use vaseline inunctions and sponging the surface with hot water and alcohol. The use of the hot water or Turkish bath, and the most easily digested and highly nutritious food, such as milk and kumyss, is recommended. An aperient is to be given and a uniform temperature main-

tained by keeping the patient in bed. Massage is advantageous, stimulating the circulation. Should the symptoms of eclampsia come on we must have recourse to chloroform and bleeding.

—Prof. Montrose Pallen.

LABOR.

(735) R—Vini opii, gtt. xl-lx.
Sig. Inject with a little starch water, in two or three doses, in the course of a couple of hours. (To prevent premature labor.)

—Cazeaux.

(736) R—Quininae bisulphatis, gr. x.
Sig. Fiat chartula. Sig. One dose. (In atony of womb.)

—Gerhard.

(737) Antimonii et potassii tartratis, gr. iij.
Magnesii sulphatis, dr. j.
Syrupi zingiberis, oz. ss.
Infusi sennae, oz. viiss.
M. S. Dose, oz. j every hour or half hour. (In rigid os.)

—Hull.

(738) R—Potassii bromidi, dr. ss.
Chloral hydratis, gr. l.
Syrupi aurantii corticis, oz. ss.
Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad. oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, the one-half. (In false labor).

—Gerhard.

(739) R—Tincturae nucis vomicae, m. v.
Extracti ergotae fluidi, m. xxx.
Elixiris simplicis, dr. iij.
M. S. Repeat every three hours. (In retained placenta).

—Lombe Atthill.

(740) R—Pulveris ergotae, dr. ss.
Syrupi simplicis, oz. ss.
Aquae menthae piperitae, oz. j.
M. S. One-third part every twenty minutes. (In lingering labor).

—Soubeiran.

(741) R—Pulveris ergotae, dr. ii.
Aquae, oz. xii.
Coque, et cola, ut fiat enema. Sig. Inject into rectum. (To accelerate delivery).

—Foy.

(742) R—Tincturae opii deodoratae, gtt xiv.
Tincturae lactucarii.
Syrupi papaveris, aa dr. iii.
Aquae aurantii florum, oz. iss.
M. S. Dose, the one-third part. (In protracted labor, due to irregular, tetanic spasms).

—Velpeau.

LAXATIVES AND PURGATIVES.

743 R—Ferri sulphatis, gr. ii.
Magnesii sulphatis, dr. ii.
Aquae, oz. j.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss. (In constipation of anemia).

744 R—Tinct. aloes et myrrhae, m. x.
Ferri sulphatis exsiccat., gr. 1-6.
Syrupi aromatici, q. s. ad. dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td. (For a child of two years).

(745) R—Olei ricini, m. x.
Glycerini, m. xx.
Olei cinnamomi, m. ½.
Tinct. camph. opii, m. v.
Aquae, q. s. ad dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every three hours. (For a child).

(746) R—Pulveris aloes, gr. lx.
Extracti colocynth. co., gr. xxx.
Extracti hyoscyami, gr. xxx.
Extracti nucis vomicae, gr. xv.
M. Divide into 60 pills.

—Segur.

(747) R—Magnesii sulphatis, gr. v.
Tinct. rhei dulcis, m. x.
Syr. zingiberis, m. x.
Aquae, q. s. ad. dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every two or three hours. (For a child of two years).

(748) R—Syrupi rhei, m. xx.
Tinct. myrrhae, m. ii.
Syrupi zingiberis, m. x.
Syrupi, q. s. ad. dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td. (For children).

(749) R—Olei ricini.
Glycerini, aa dr. ss.
Olei cinnamomi, m. ½.
M. S. Dose, dr. j. (For children).

750 R—Resinae podophylli, gr. 1-48.
Alcoholis, m. ii.
Syrupi, q. s. ad. dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j two or three times a day. (For children).

(751) R—Infusi sennae, m, xv.
Infusi gentianae comp., q. s. ad dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j for children td.

(752) R—Hydrarg. chlorid. mitis, gr. j.
Sacchari, gr. ii.
M. et ft. chart. no. j. Sig. Dose, one powder, for children.

(753) R—Pulv. ipecacuanhae, gr. ¼.
Pulv. rhei, gr. j.
Sodii bicarbonatis, gr. ii.
M. et ft. chart. no. j. Sig. Dose, one powder, td. for children.

(754) R—Pulv. rhei, gr. j.
Magnesii carbonatis, gr. v.
Pulv. zingiberis, gr. 1-6.
M. et ft. chart. no. j. Sig. Dose, one powder td.

LINIMENTS.

(755) R—Tinct. aconiti.
Chloroformi, aa m. xv.
Liniment. saponis. q. s. ad oz. j.
M. S. External use. (For children.)

(756) R—Olei succini.
Olei olivae, aa oz. ss.
M. S. For children.

(757) R—Saponis viridis, oz. j.
Alcoholis, oz. j.
M. S. For children.

LIQUORES—(For Children).

(758) R—Liq. plumbi subacetatis, m. xv.
Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad oz. j.
M. For children.

(759) R—Aluminis, gr. iv.
Aquae rosae, oz. j.
M. S. For a child.

(760) R—Atropinae sulphatis, gr. iv.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j. M.

(761) R—Hydrarg. chloridi corrosivi, gr. 1-6.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j. M.

(762) R—Argenti nitratis, gr. ss.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j. M.

(763) R—Acidi tannici, gr. viij.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j. M.

LOTIONS—(For Children).

(764) R—Sodii hyposulphitis, dr. ii.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j. M.

(765) R—Tinct. cocculi indici.
Alcoholis, aa oz. ss.
M. S. To be diluted.
R—Ammonii chloridi, dr. ss.
Tinct. opii, dr. ss.
Glycerini.
Alcoholis, aa dr. j.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. j. M.

LICE—(See also Skin Diseases).

(766) R—Sodii hyposulphitis, oz. iii.
Acid. sulphurosi dil., oz. iv.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. xvj.
M. S. Apply once daily. (In scalp and head lice.)
—Startin.

(767) R—Hydrargyri oleatis, gr. v.
Acidi oleici, gr. xcv.
Aetheris, gtt. xij.
M. S. Make two applications twenty-four hours apart. (In crab lice.)
—Marshall.

LEUCORRHEA.

(768) R—Acidi tannici, oz. iv.
Glycerin., oz. xvj.
M. S. oz. ss to O j tepid water. Inject for five minutes into the vagina night and morning.
—T. G. Thomas.

(769) R—Cupri sulphatis.
Zinci sulphatis.
Alum. sulph., aa dr. iss.
Glycerini, oz. vj.
M. S. Injection.
—T. G. Thomas.

(770) R—Acidi borac., dr. j.
Aq. tepid., O j.
M. S. Injection.
—T. G. Thomas.

(771) R—Ext. pinus Canadens., oz. ss.
Aq. tepid., O j.
M. S. Injection.
—T. G. Thomas.

(772) R—Cupri sulphatis, gr. xv.
Aquae, oz. viii.
M. S. Injection. At the same time give a ferruginous tonic and general baths. (Chronic form.)
—Gallois.

(773) R—Acidi salicyli, dr. iss.
Glycerinae, oz. iv.
Aquae, O ii.
M. Dissolve the acid in the glycerine over a fire, then add the water. Sig. To be used in six injections. (In cases due to inflammation or irritation in the neighborhood of the uterus or vulva.)
—Gallois.

(774) R—Zinci sulphatis.
Aluminis, aa dr. iss.
Glycerini, oz. vj.
M. S. Add oz. j to water O j, and inject night and morning.
—Hazard.

(775) R—Potassii permanganatis, gr. xx.
Aquae destillatae, O j.
M. S. Inject a small quantity several times a day. (In fetid discharge from cancer.)
—Girwood.

(776) R—Creasoti, m. xii.
Mucilaginis trag., oz. ii.
Aquae ferventis, oz. xiv.
Fiat mistura. Sig. After washing out the vagina with warm water, use the injection. (In vitiated discharges from puerperal fever.)
—Mackenzie.

(777) R—Liquoris sodae clorinatae, oz. j.
Aquae, oz. x.
M. S. Inject once or twice daily. (In infection due to retained placenta.)
—Trousseau.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA. (See also Sclerosis).

(778) R—Extracti physostigmatis, gr. x.
Pulveris zingiberis, gr. xx.
M. et. ft. pil. no. xx. Sig. One pill td.
—Ringer.

(779) R—Argenti nitratis, gr. vi-viii.
Extracti nucis vom., gr. xii.
M. et. ft. pil. no. xxiv. Sig. One after each meal.
—A. M. Hamilton.

(780) R—Acidi phosphorici dil., dr. vi.
Syrupi, oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j in water td., gradually increasing to dr. ii, together with the application of electricity.
—Austin Flint.

(781) R—Extracti belladonnae, gr. iv.
Olei terebinthinae, dr. ii.
Butyri cocoae, q. s.
M. et. ft. capsuls. xii. Sig. One td. (Relieves pain and helps vesical trouble).
—A. M. Hamilton.

LUMBAGO.

(782) R—Extracti cimicifugae, fl.,
Syrupi acaciae, aa oz. ss.
Aq. amarae amygdalae, oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every three hours.
—Bartlett.

(783) R—Unguenti belladonnae.
Unguenti iodi co., aa oz. j.
M. S. Rub in twice daily, and apply heat
—Gerhard.

(784) R—Collodii.
Tr. iodi.
Liq. ammon., aa equal parts.
M. S. Apply freely over the affected parts with a camel's hair brush and instantaneous relief will be afforded.

(785) R—Potassii iodidi, dr. ii.
Vini colchici sem., oz. j.
Syrupi zingiberis, oz. iss.
Aquae destil..tae, q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii every three hours.
—Gerhard.

LUPUS.

(786) R—Liquoris potassii arsenitis, dr. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j.
M. S. Use as a lotion. (In mild cases.)
—Hooper.

(787) R—Acidi arsenitosi, gr. i-ii.
Hydrarg. chlorid. mitis, gr. c.
M. et ft. pulvis. S. As a caustic.
—Burgess.

(788) R—Arsenici iodidi, gr. 1-6.
Hydrargyri biniodidi, gr. 1-12.
Confectionis rosae, q. s.
M. et ft. pilula. S. Two pills daily after meals. (In lupus exedens.)
—Thompson.

(789) R—Iodi, gr. ss.
Olei olivae, dr. ii.
Ol. amygdalae dulc., oz. ss.
M. S. Dose, the one-third part td.
—Duncan.

(790) R—Acidi chromici, dr. v.
Aquae destillatae, oz. iii.
M. S. Apply to diseased part.
—Wooster.

(791) R—Phosphori concisi, gr. ii.
Glycerini, oz. j.
Solve cum leni calore. Sig. Dose, gtt. x td.
—Crawcour.

MANIA, ACUTE.

(792) R—Potassii bromidi, dr. j.
Tinct. cannabis ind., dr. j (!)
Mucilag. acaciae, dr. ii.
Aquae cinnamomi, oz. j.
M. S. Take immediately after mixing.
—Clousden.

(793) R—Extracti gelsemii fluidi, dr. iii.
Syrupi acidi citrici, dr. ii.
Aquae destillatae, dr. xj.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every two or three hours until physiological effects are produced. (With great motor excitement.)
—Bartholow.

(794) R—Coniae, gr. ii.
Spiritus rectificati, dr. ss.
Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad oz. ss.
M. S. Dose, dr. j.
—Fronmueller.

(795) R—Potassii bromidi, gr. xxv.
Tincturae hyoscyami, dr. ss.
Spiritus chloroformi, m. x.
Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad oz. iss.
M. S. Take at once.
—Tyler Smith.

MANIA, CHRONIC.

(796) R—Extracti ergotae fl., oz. iss.
Syr. aurantii corticis, oz. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz iiiss.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss. three or four times a day.
—Crichton Browne.

(797) R—Tincturae ferri chloridi, dr. ii.
Syrupi zingiberis, oz. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. vii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss three or four times a day. (In anemic cases.)
—Bucknill.

MANIA. PUERPERAL.

(798) R—Potassii bromidi, dr. ii.
Chloral hydratis, oz. ss
Syr. aurant. cort., oz. j.
Aquae foeniculi, q. s. ad oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss. every two hours.
—Quain

(799) R—Extracti cimicifugae fl., oz. iss.
Mucilaginis acaciae, oz. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. iiss.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every three hours
—Ringer.

MAMMARY INFLAMMATION — (See also Abscess).

(800) R—Morphinae, gr. x.
Hydrargyri oleatis, dr. ss.
Acidi oleici, dr. ixss.
M. S. Anoint parts td.
—Marshall.

(801) R—Extracti belladonnae.
Syrupi fusci, aa dr. ii.
Pulveris opii, dr. ss.
M. S. Rub in three times a day.
—Debreyne.

(802) R—Tr. belladonnae, dr. ii.
Liniment. saponis camph., oz. viii.
Fiat linimentum.
—Neligan.

(803) R—Extracti belladonnae, dr. j.
Liq. plumbi subacetatis dil., O j.
M. et ft. lotio.
—Graefe.

MARASMUS.

(804) R—Iodi, gr. iss.
Olei morrhuae, oz. v.
M. S. Dose, dr. ss-j for a child.
—Fleischmann.

(805) R—Syrupi ferri iodidi, dr. i.
Syrpui acaciae, dr. viii.
Aquae foeniculi, oz. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td.
—Dupasquier.

MELANCHOLIA.

(806) R—Moschi optimi, dr. iij.
Tincturae castorei, oz. iss.
Syrupi zingiberis, oz. j.
Aquae destillatae, qs. ad oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii td.
—E. J. Clark.

(807) ℞—Camphorae.
Extracti hyoscyami, aa gr. xlv.
M. et ft. pil. no. xl. S. Two pills td.
—Gooch.

MENORRHAGIA AND HEMORRHAGE FROM THE UTERUS.

(808) ℞—Tinct. cannabis ind., m. xxx.
Pulveris tragacanth. co.
Spts. chloroformi, aa dr. j.
Aquam ad oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, oz. j every three hours.
—Brown.

(809) ℞—Acidi gallici, gr. xv.
Acid. sulphuric. aromat., m xv.
Tincturae cinnamomi, dr. ii.
Aquae destillatae, oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, take at once, every four hours until bleeding ceases. (In profuse bleeding).
—Hazard.

(810) ℞—Aloes, gr. v.
Olei tanaceti, gtt. xl.
Cantharidis, gr. vii.
Ferri lactasis, gr. lxxx.
Ft. massa; in pil. xxviii div. S. One noon, evening and night, as an emmenagogue.
—Ellerslie Wallace.

(811) ℞—Plumbi acetatis, gr. xviii.
Acidi, acetici, m xx.
Morphinae acetatis, gr. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, oz. j every hour. (Accidental hemorrhage during pregnancy).
—J. G. Swayne.

(812) ℞—Ergotinae, gr. xv.
Glycerinae,
Aquae destillatae, aa dr. ss.
M. S. Dose, gtt. xv. (Severe cases).
—Ruben.

(813) ℞—Extracti ergotae fluidi, m. xx-vi.
Syrupi acaciae, dr. ii.
Syrupi aurantii floris, oz. ss.
Aquae, oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss four times a day.
—Dillnberger.

(814) ℞—Tinct. hydrastis canad., oz. j.
Extract. hydrastis canad., fl. dr. iv.
M. S. gtt. xx td. (Painful menorrhagia),

(815) ℞—Aluminis, dr. ii-ivss.
Aquae, oz. xv.
M. S. Vaginal injection. (Passive hemorrhage).

(816) R—Tinct. cannabis indicae, gtt. xxx.
Mucilaginis.
Spts. chloroformi, aa dr. j.
Aquae, ad oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every three hours. A few doses are sufficient.

—Philips.

(817) R—Acidi tannici, dr. ss-iv.
Aquae destillatae, oz. xv.
M. S. Vaginal injection. (Passive hemorrhage).

—Dillnberger.

(818) R—Olei terebinthinae, oz. ss.
Tincturae capsici, dr. ss.
Tincturae ergotae, dr. j.
Tinct. lavendulae co., oz. ii.
M. S. In cases of uterine hemorrhage give from half a dram to a dram of this mixture in milk, after shaking the bottle. In severe flooding after parturition, from half an ounce to an ounce may be given in plenty of milk, with good results.

—John Tilt.

(819) R—Potassii bromidi, gr. x.
Tinct. cannabis ind., m. x.
Inf. gentian. co., q. s. ad oz. j.
Fiat haustus. S. To be taken three times a day. (At climacteric and with uterine fibroid).

—Greenhalgh.

METRORRHAGIA—(See Menorrhagia, etc.)

METRITIS.

(820) R—Tincturae aconiti radicis, gtt. xvi.
Extracti gelsemii fluidi, dr. j.
Extracti ergotae fluidi, dr. vii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every two to six hours. (Also in uterine tumor).

—Bartholow.

(821) R—Potassae, dr. v.
Calcis, dr. vi.
Alcoholis, q. s. ut fiat magma. Apply locally with extreme caution. (In induration of cervix and chronic metritis).

—Bennett.

MUMPS.

(822) R—Tincturae belladonnae.
Tincturae opii.
Etheris, aa dr. j.
Liniment. saponis camphor., oz. iii.
M. S. Rub frequently.
—Hazard.

MYALGIA.

(823) R—Extracti xanthoxyli fluidi, oz. j.
Sig. Dose, m. xv-dr. ii. (In torticollis, lumbago, etc.)
—Bartholow.

(824) R—Unguenti iodi compositi.
Unguenti belladonnae, aa oz. j.
M. S. Rub in twice a day and apply heat.
—Gerhard.

MAGENDIE'S SOLUTION.

To prevent the formation of a sediment in this solution, add two drops of carbolic acid to each ounce of the solution. Prevents abscesses, cellulitis, etc. The deposit is a vegetable fungoid, which causes irritation.
—Gillette.

MILK, SUPPRESSION OF SECRETION OF.

(825) R—Cocain. hydrochlorat., 5.0.
Aquae destillatae.
Glycerini, aa 50.0.
M. S. Apply with soft brush five or six times daily to nipples.
—Joise.

(826) R—Potassii iodidi, 2.0.
Syrupi, 20.
Aquae destillatae, 100.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss td. Raspberry syrup may be used above as a vehicle.
—Braun.

MILK, SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S.

(827) R—Cow's milk, O j.
Water, O ¾.
Cream, oz. iiss.
Milk sugar, oz. iss.
M. Almost identical with normal mother's milk.

(828) R—Ex. conii alc., gr. xx.
Ex. scammon. alc.
Ex. opii, aa gr. v.
M. et ft. pil. no. x. Sig. One pill td.
(Anti-dysmenorrheic pill.)

—Garrigues.

(829) R—Aceti cantharidis, dr. ii.
Spts. camphorae, oz. iii.
M. et ft. liniment. Sig. Apply to chest at night. (Counter-irritant in chest diseases.)

(830) R—Powdered soap, dr. xv.
Glycerine.
Water, aa dr. vii.
Corros. sublimate, gr. 1-3.
M. A lubricant for urethral sounds, catheters, etc.; is antiseptic, not irritant; renders introduction of instruments easier.

—Guyon.

(831) R—Green soap (best commercial), O iii.
Alcohol (95 per cent.), O j.
Glycerine.
Water, aa O j.
Oil rose geranium, dr. i to each pint of alcohol.
M. Surgical soap. An excellent detergent for the hands previous to an operation.

—Hanks.

(832) R—Quininae sulphatis, gr. xv.
Acid. sulphurici dil., m. xv.
Spts. menth. pip., dr. iiss.
Sol. saccharin. saturand., dr. v.
Aquae destillatae, oz. vi.
M. S. Non-bitter quinine.

(833) R—Potassii acetatis, oz. ii.
Acidi salicylici, oz. ss.
Syrupi limonis, oz. ii.
Aquae menth. pip., oz. viii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every three hours.
(An agreeable salicylic mixture.)

(834) R—Acidi salicylici, gr. viii.
Bismuthi subnitratis, dr. ii.
Amyli, dr. iss.
Unguent. rosae, oz. j.
M. S. Dusting powder. (Excoriations in children.)

—Pritchard.

(835) R—Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. iiss.
Unguent. hydrargyri, gr. iss.
Extracti belladonnae, gr. iv-v.
Olei theobromae, q. s.
M. et ft. supposit. no. i. S. Use two a day. (Painful defecation.)

—Murray.

(836) R—Apiol, dr. ii.
Liq. potassii arsenitis, dr. j.
Tinct. ferri chloridi, dr. ii.
Syrupi, dr. iii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td., before meals, for one week, and alternate with simple chalybeate treatment.

(837) R—Olei chamomill., gtt. i-ii.
Tincturae opii, gtt. j.
Sacchari lactis, dr. iiss.
M. et ft. in chart. no. x. S. One powder every two hours. (Flatulence in children.)

(838) R—Potassii carbonatis, gr. xxx.
Glycerinae, dr. iii.
Aquae destillatae, dr. iv.
M. S. Inject into the ear. (To remove wax.)

—Brubaker.

(839) R—Olei ricini, oz. j.
Syrupi rhei, dr. iv.
Alcoholis, dr. iv.
Ess. pip. menth., gtt. ii.
M. Shake well. S. Emulsion of castor oil.

(840) R—Salol, gms. 2.
Menthol, gms. 3.
Ol. mentn. pip., gms. 3.
Spirit. anisi, gms. 4.
Alcohol, gms. 200.
M. S. Antiseptic mouth wash.

(841) R—Tincturae benzoin.
Glycerini, aa gms. 5.
Lanolin., 30.
M. et ft. unguent. Wash the hands in tepid water; then, without having dried them, but merely shaking the water off, apply the salve and rub it in the morning and evening. Gloves are to be worn during the night. (For chapped hands, rough, or fissured hands).

(842) R—Acidi carbolici, gms. 2.5.
Tincturae iodini.
Glycerini, aa 12.5.
M. S. To be painted over the fissures. (Fissures of tongue).

(843) R—Acidi carbolici, dr. ss.
Tincturae nucis vomicae, dr. ii.
Tincturae cinchonae rubrae, oz. j.
Tincturae cantharidis, dr. ss.
Aquae coloniensis.
Olei cocao, aa q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. Apply once or twice a day to the scalp by means of a soft sponge. This will prevent the hair from falling out. (An excellent hair-tonic).

(844) R—Tincturae belladonnae, dr. j.
Aquae coloniensis, oz. ii.
M. S. Add a little glycerine at moment of using, and with the mixture rub the hands strongly. (For sweating hands).

(845) R—Lanolin.
Adipis benzoat., aa oz. ss.
Olei amygdal. amar., gtt. ii.
M. S. Gently rub in td. (For dry hands).

MILK SICKNESS.

(846) R—Infus. sennae foliarum, O j.
Magnesiae sulphatis, oz. xii.
M. S. Of this give from one to two ounces, which will be vomited; then immediately give a second dose, and so continue until retained.
—J. C. Patton.

(847) R—Tincturae aconiti radicis, gtt. xx.
Antimon. et potass. tart., gr. ii.
Spts. aetheris nitrici.
Syrupi simplicis, aa oz. j.
Aquae aurantii flor., oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j in a wineglassful of sugar and water, every two hours.
—Fordyce Barker.

NEPHRITIS—(See also Albuminuria).

(848) R—Extracti jaborandi fluidi, oz. j.
Elixiris simplicis.
Syrupi simplicis, aa oz. ss.
M. S. Dose, dr. i-ii. (With uraemia).
—Bartholow.

(849) R—Tincturae ferri chloridi, dr. iii.
Acidi acetici diluti, dr. iss.
Syrupi simplicis, oz. ss.
Liquor ammonii acetatis, q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii every three or four hours.
—Basham.

(850) R—Potassii tartratis, dr. j.
Potassii nitratis, dr. ss.
Mannae, oz. j.
Decocti taraxaci, oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every hour or two. (After scarlet fever).

—Phoebus.

(851) R—Potassii nitratis, gr. xv.
Pulveris scillae.
Pulveris pimentae, aa gr. x.
M. et ft. chartulae no. iii. S. One powder td.

—Swedlaur

NEURALGIA.

(852) R—Ammonii chloridi, dr. iii.
Tincturae gelsemii, dr. ii.
Ext. glycyrrhiz. liq., oz. ss.
Aq. chloroformi ad. oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every four hours until the pain is relieved.

(853) R—Butyl-chloral hyd., dr. i.
Ext. cocae liq. (miscible), dr. vi.
Glycerini, dr. ii.
Tincturae aurantii, dr. ii.
Aquae destil., q. s. ad. oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every four hours.

(854) R—Antipyrini, dr. ii.
Tincturae cascarill.,
Tincturae card. co.,
Glycerini, aa oz. ss.
Aquam, ad oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every four hours.

(855) R—Exalgini,
Sacchar. lact., aa gr. xxiv.
Ess. menth. pip., m. iii.
Misce bene et divide in partes duodecim.
Sig. One powder every four hours.

(856) R—Phenacetin, dr. j.
Quininae sulphat., dr. ss.
M. et. div. in pulv. vi. Sig. One every four hours.

(857) R—Veratrinae.
Morphinae sulphatis, aa gr. x.
Adipis, oz. j.
M. S. Rub in td.

—Kennard.

NYMPHOMANIA.

(858) R—Pulveris camphorae.
Extracti lactucarii, aa dr. ss.
M. et ft. pil. no. xv. S. From four to six pills daily.
—Ricord.

(859) R—Potassii bromidi, dr. vi.
Aquae destillatae, oz. v.
M. S. Dose, dr. iii before dinner and four at bedtime.
—Brown-Sequard.

NEVUS.

(860) R—Ferri chloridi, dr. viss.
Sodii chloridi, dr. iiiss.
Aquae destil., oz. ii.
M. S. gtt. j to be injected. Repeat at intervals of eight days.
—Piazza's Fluid.

(861) R—Hydrargyri chloridi corros., gm. 1.
Collodii, 15.
M. S. Apply with a brush locally to small superficial birthmarks.
—S. D. Gross.

ONYCHIA.

(862) R—Unguenti hydrargyri, oz. ss.
Sig. Apply for ten minutes every hour, applying poultices at other times.
—Ringer.

(863) R—Pulveris plumbi nitratis, oz. ss.
Sig. Dust on diseased tissue night and morning.
—Scott and McCormack.

OBESITY.

(864) R—Potassii permanganatis, gr. iv-xvj.
Aquae destillatae, oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii td.
—Bartholow.

(865) R—Phytolene (Walker's), oz. j.
Sig. Take gtt. x in water before and after meals.

ORCHITIS.

(866) R—Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. iii.
Pulveris ipecac., gr. x.
M. S. Take at once.
—McElroy.

(867) R—Hydrargyri ammoniat., dr. j.
Cerati simplicis, oz. j.
M. Ft. ungt. S. Apply as directed.
—McElroy.

(868) R—Ammonii muriatis, dr. ii.
Spts. vin. rect.
Aquae, aa oz. ii.
M. S. Use as lotion.

(869) R—Morphinae sulphatis, gr. viii.
Hydrargyri oleatis (10 per cent.), oz. j.
M. S. Apply twice a day. (For the subsequent induration).
—Marshall.

(870) R—Iodi, gr. ii.
Potassii iodidi, dr. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. iv.
Fiat lotio. S. Apply with camel's hair brush. (After acute symptoms have subsided).
—Niemeyer.

(871) R—Potassii iodidi, dr. j.
Potassii bromidi, dr. iii.
Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii every four hours. (In the more chronic form).
—Gerhard.

(872) R—Antimonii et potassii tartratis, gr. j.
Potassii nitratis, dr. j.
Magnesii sulphatis, oz. iss.
Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad. oz. vj.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every four to six hours. (Acute).
—Erichsen.

OPHTHALMIA.

(873) R—Argenti nitratis, gr. x.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j.
Fiat collyrium. S. One or two drops into the eye every second day. (In Egyptian ophthalmia).
—Ridgeway.

(874) R—Argenti nitratis, oz. ss.
Potassii nitratis, oz. j.
M. S. For cauterization. (In infantile purulent ophthalmia).
—Liebreich.

(875) R—Coninae, 2 parts.
Alcoholis, 12 parts.
Aquae destillatae, 200 parts.
Fiat solutio. S. Drop in the eye and rub around the orbits several times a day. (In scrofulous ophthalmia with photophobia).

—Fronmueller.

(876) R—Argenti nitratis, gr. ii-x.
Liq. plumbi subacetatis, m. x-xx.
Cerati cetacei, oz. j.
M. S. The size of a pin's head to be put within the eyelids, and repeated according to the degree of inflammation produced. (In opacity of the cornea).

—Guthrie.

(877) R—Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. iv.
Fiat collyrium. (In gonorrheal ophthalmia.)

Ellis.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cleanse eyelids thoroughly with hydrosone (oz. i) and lukewarm water (O ii) three times a day, then apply Marchand's "eye balsam."

OZOENA.

(878) R—Bromi, dr. ss.
Alcoholis, oz. iv.
M. S. Warm the wide-mouthed bottle in the hand, and snuff the vapor well into the nose.

—Bartholow.

(879) R—Extracti hydrastis fluidi.
Aquae destillatae, aa oz. j.
M. S. Dose, gtt. x-xx td.; also as an injection into the nares.

—Bartholow.

(880) R—Potassii chlorati, 6.
Glycerini, 30.
Aquae destillatae, 300.
M. S. To be injected, several times daily. Small rolls of cotton wet with a solution of glycerine (1 in 3) are also introduced thrice daily, and allowed to remain for one hour each time.

—Sidlo.

(881) R—Potassii permanganatis, dr. ss.
Tincturae myrrhae, oz. ii.
Aquae destillatae, ℥ j.
M. S. Use with a Thudichum douche td.
—Hazard.

OTITIS AND OTORRHEA—(See Purulent and Inflam. Dis. of the Ear).

(882) R—Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis rubri, oz. ss.
Sig. Apply a small amount to the integument. (Chronic inflammation of the external meatus).
—Bartholow.

(883) R—Glyceriti acidi tannici, oz. ss.
Sig. Fill the meatus and plug with cotton-wool. (In the chronic form).
—Ringer.

(884) R—Hydrargyri bichloridi, gr. ss.
Acidi tartarici, gr. xx.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. xi.
M. S. Wash out the ear first with warm water, then fill the ear with the above solution.

(885) R—Tincturae aconiti radicis, dr. iss.
Glycerini, dr. iiss.
M. S. To be warmed and dropped into the ear. (In earache).
—Gerhard.

(886) R—Acidi carbolici.
Zinci sulphatis.
Plumbi acetatis, aa gr. x.
Aquae destillatae, oz. viii.
M. S. Inject twice a day (When discharge is offensive).
—Hazard.

OXALURIA.

(887) R—Acidi hydrochlorici diluti, oz. ss.
Tincturae ferri chloridi oz. ii.
Syrupi simplicis, oz. iiss.
Aquae destillatae, oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss td. through a glass tube. (With anemia and nervous atony).
—Hazard.

OVARITIS.

(888) R—Sulphate of soda, dr. vi.
Sulphur, dr. j.
Sugar, dr. v.
Essence of peppermint, q. s.
M. S. Dose, dr. j at bedtime, in a glass of water, for the constipation.
—Winternitz.

(889) R—Ichthyol.
Lanolin, aa equal parts.
M. S. This ointment is rubbed into the abdomen. Also give vaginal injections of warm salt water; scarify the os uteri twice daily.
—Winternitz.

ODONTALGIA (Toothache).

(890) R—Cocaine hydrochlorate.
Morphine hydrochlorate, aa gr. iv.
Creasote, sufficient to make a paste of creamy consistence.
M. S. Introduce a bit of cotton impregnated with this mixture into the cavity of the carious tooth. (When due to acute pulpitis).

(891) R—Acidi arsenicosi, gr. ii.
Morphinae sulphatis, gr. j.
[illegible] q. s.
Fiat pasta. S. Apply by a bit of cotton-wool to carious portion.
—Barthelow.

PERIOSTITIS (Nodes).

(892) R—Iodi.
Terebinth. Canadensis, aa dr. i.
Collodii, oz. iv.
M. S. Paint over with a brush.
—J. T. Shinn.

(893) R—Zinci iodidi, dr. j.
Adipis, oz. [illegible]
[illegible] Lanolin [illegible]
[illegible]
—Ore.

Potassii iodidi, gr. xx.
Syrupi aurantii corticis, oz. [illegible]
Aquae aurantii florum [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] S. Apply to part.
—Winternitz.

PARALYSIS.

(896) R—Spts. rectificat.,
Acidi acetici.,
Tincturae capsici, aa equal parts.
M. S. Wet a cloth with it and lay along the spine; a good rubefacient lotion. (In the spinal form).
—Plant.

(897) R—Extracti ergotae aquosi, gr. xv.
Syrupi aurantii corticis, oz. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss three or four times a day. (In paralysis of the sphincter ani and vesicae).
—Bonjean.

(898) R—Eserinae, gr. ii.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j.
M. S.—Instil into the eye. (In ocular spasm and paralysis).
—Wharton Jones.

(899) R—Acidi sulphurici, dr. j.
Adipis, oz. j.
M. S. Acts as a powerful irritant.
—Napheys.

(900) R—Strychninae sulphatis, gr. j.
Quininae sulphatis.
Ferri pyrophosphatis, aa dr. j.
Acidi phosphorici diluti,
Syrupi zingiberis, aa oz. ii.
M. S. gtt. xvi contain gr. 1-120 of strychnina. (Infantile paralysis).
—Hammond.

(901) R—Potassii iodidi, dr. ii.
Extracti ergotae fluidi, oz. j.
Extracti nucis vomicae, dr. j.
Tincturae cardamomi co., oz. j.
Syrupi, q. s.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss night and morning. (Due to lead poisoning).

(902) R—Phosphori, gr. [illegible]
Aetheris, m. [illegible]
Glycerini, oz. [illegible]
Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad oz. xiiss.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td. (In paralysis agitans.)
—Bradley.

(903) R—Extracti buchu fluidi.
Extracti uvae ursi, aa dr. ii.
Syrupi acaciae, oz. ss.
Aquae menthae viridis, oz. j.
M. S. Dose [illegible] every three hours.
—Hagard.

PHAGEDENA.

904 ℞—Hydrargyri chlorid. corros., gr. j.
Iodoformi.
Ferri redacti, aa gr. xx.
M. et ft. pil. xx. S. One pill td. (In sloughing phagedena.)
—Bartholow.

905 ℞—Acidi nitrici diluti, m. x.
Extracti opii, gr. v.
Aquae, oz. j.
Fiat lotio. (In sloughing incised wounds.)
—Erichsen.

PHARANGITIS.

906 ℞—Tincturae iodii.
Tincturae opii, aa dr. j.
Aquae, oz. vj.
M. S. Gargle; shake well. Use three or four times a day. (With ulceration.)
—Ellis.

907 ℞—Argenti, gr. xv.
Tincturae iodini, dr. j.
Glycerini, oz. j.
M. S. To be applied three times a day by means of a brush. (Chronic form.)

908 ℞—Ammonii chloridi, dr. i.
Acidi acetici, dr. ii.
Mellis, oz. i ss.
Aquae, oz. xii.
M. S. Gargle. (For inflamed fauces.)
—Ratier.

909 ℞—Tincturae ferri chloridi, m. xxiv.
Potassii chloratis, gr. xxiv.
Syrupi zingiberis, oz. j.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every two hours for a child of two years.
—Powell.

910 ℞—Tincturae aconiti rad., gtt. xv.
Acidi phosphorici dil., gtt. xx.
Liq. ammonii acetatis, oz. ij.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every two or three hours, according to severity of attack. (Acute or subacute.)

PHLEGMASIA DOLENS.

911 ℞—Lard purified, gms. 30.
Extract aconite.
Extract belladonna.
Extract hyoscyamus.
Extract hemlock, aa dr.
M. Ft. unguentum. S. Apply over inflamed veins daily.

(912) R—Extracti hamamelis fluidi, oz. j.
Elixiris simplicis.
Syrupi simplicis, aa oz. ss.
M. S. Dose, dr. i-ii three or four times a day.

—Preston.

PROSTATITIS.

(913) R—Tincturae cantharidis, m. xvi.
Syrupi simplicis, oz. ss.
Aquae destillatae, oz. iss.
M. S. Dose, dr. j. every four hours. (In actual inflammation.)

—Ringer.

(914) R—Iodoformi, dr. ss.
Olei theobromae.
Cerae flavae, aa. q. s.
Misce et fiant suppositoria no. v. Signa. Use two daily. (In chronic enlargement.)

—Moretin.

(915) R—Carbonis animalis, gr. iii.
Ammonii chloridi, gr. xx.
Extracti conii, gr. ii.
Pulveris glycyrrhizae, q. s.
Fiat bolus. S. One td. (In swelled and scirrhous prostrate.)

(916) R.—Ammonii chloridi, oz. ss.
Syrupi glycyrrhizae, oz. ii.
Aquae destillatae, q s. ad oz. vj.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss. three or four times a day.

—Vanoye.

PROLAPSUS ANI.

(917) R—Ext. hamamelis Virg., oz. j.
Glycerit. ac. tannic., oz. j.
M. S. Apply in rectum with the little finger, or small mop, two or three times a day. (For adults or children).

PTYALISM.

(918)R—Sulphuris praecipitati, gr. xl-lxxx.
Potassii chloratis, gr. xl-dr. j.
Liq. morphinae sulphatis, oz. i-iss.
Misturae amygdalae, oz. vii.
M. S. Dose, oz. j every three or four hours. Shake well.

—Styrap.

(919) R—Potassii iodidi.
Aquae destillatae, aa oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. ss td.

—Hammond.

(920) R—Potassii chloratis, dr. ii.
Inf. rhois glabri rad., Oj.
M. S. Mouth-wash.
—Fahnestock.

(921) R—Potassii permanganatis, gr. ii-x.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j.
M. S. Mouth-wash. To correct the foetor.
—J. E. Garretson.

PYROSIS.

(922) R—Sodii bicarbonatis, dr. iss.
Aquae destillatae,
Syrupi aurantii florum, aa oz. j.
Olei anisi, gtt. j.
M. S. For one dose.
—Piorry.

(923) R—Extracti nucis vomicae, gr. iss.
Argenti nitratis, gr. ii.
Extracti lupuli, gr. xii.
M. Div. in pil. vi. S. One thrice daily.
—Barlow.

(924) R—Acidi carbolici, gr. i.
Alcoholis, dr. j.
M. S. gtt. xxv in a wineglassful of water, an hour before each meal.
—Podmore Jones.

(925) R—Magnesiae, gr. iss.
Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. iv-vii.
Pulveris opii, gr. ss.
M. S. For one dose; to be taken before meals. (In acid dyspepsia and with pyrosis).
—Piorry.

PYAEMIA.

(926) R—Acidi salicylici, oz. ss.
Sodii biboratis, dr. j.
Glycerini, oz. j.
Aquae menthae pip., oz. v.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every two or three hours.
—Bartholow.

PURULENT AND INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Inject (use a hard rubber or glass syringe) into the aural cavity hydrozone, full strength, morning and evening, and allow the remedy to remain in the cavity for two or three minutes; then apply into ear a dressing composed

of absorbent cotton impregnated with glycozone. In disease other than the chronic form, the hydrozone should be diluted with lukewarm water (oz. i-hydrozone to oz. ii water).

PREGNANCY, DISEASES OF.

(927) R—Ammonii bromidi, oz. j.
Aquae, oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every three hours, in daytime. (Puerperal mania).

(928) R—Extracti aconiti fluidi, gtt. xxiv-lxxii.
Potassii bromidi, oz. ss.
Aquae, oz. iv.
Spts. lavandulae co., dr. j.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every two hours.
—Hepburn.

(930) R—Sulpho-carbolate of sod., gr. xxx.
Sig. Dose, gr. x after meals.(For nausea and vomiting).

(931) R—Tincturae iodini, dr. ii.
Chloroformi, oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, gtt. v night and morning in seltzer water. (For vomiting).

(932) R—Cocain. hydrochlorat., gr. xvi.
Extracti belladonnae, gr. iv.
Vaselini, oz. ss.
M. S. Apply to the os uteri. (For the vomiting).

(933) R—Chloralis, gr. xv.
Potassii bromidi, gr. xx.
M. S. In syrup once in three hours. (Puerperal eclampsia).

(934) R—Pulveris calombo rad.,
Pulveris zingiberis rad., aa, oz. ss.
Sennae fol., dr. j.
Aquae bullient., O j.
M. et ft. emulsio. S. Wineglassful before meals. (Inappetence of pregnant women).
—Forwood.

(935) R—Chloral. croton., gr. xij.
Aq. menthae pip., oz. j.
M. S. One dose in a glass of wine. (Odontalgia in pregnant women).
—Linduer.

(936) R—Gutta percha., dr. j.
Chloroform, q. s. to dissolve.
M. S. Anoint the excoriations. (Cracked nipples).

[illegible]

[illegible] I.—[illegible]

[illegible] I.—[illegible]

[illegible] I.—[illegible]

[illegible] I.—[illegible]

PLASTER OF PARIS.

The unpleasant feeling left by the plaster, after applying the bandage, can be immediately removed by adding a little bicarbonate of soda or potash to the water in which the hands are to be washed.

—T. R. Wilcox.

Formula.—1. To make plaster set hard: Mix best plaster of Paris with about 10 per cent. more or less, according to effect ascertained by preliminary experiment of very finely powdered marble (calcium carbonate). Or add to it about 6 per cent. of powdered alum, or about the same amount of ammonium chloride, before mixing with water. 2. To make plaster set slower: Mix it with 2 to 4 per cent. of powdered althaea root before adding the water. This not only retards the hardening of the plaster, but also enables it to be cut, filed, sawed and turned. An addition of 5 per cent. of althaea powder retards the setting of the plaster for about an hour, so that the mass can be used for any purpose where it is to remain plastic during at least a portion of that time.

—American Druggist.

QUINSY—TONSILLITIS.

(942) R—Potassii chloratis, dr. ii.
Inf. rhois glabri baccarum, Oj.
M. S. Gargle; use frequently.
—Gerhard.

(943) R—Tincturae iodini co., 1-3.
Glycerinae, 2-3.
M. S. Paint every other day. (Chronic enlarged tonsils).

(944) R—Acidi citrici, gr. xv.
Potassii bicarb., gr. xx.
Tinct. guaiaci, m x.
Mucil. acaciae, oz. j.
M. S. One dose. To be taken while effervescing. (For children.)
—Hazard.

RICKETS—RACHITIS.

(945) R—Syrupi ferri iodidi, dr. j.
Syrupi zingiberis, oz. j.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td., for a child of two years.
—Powell.

(946) R—Ammonii chloridi, gr. xxiv.
Syrupi ipecac., dr. iss.
Syrupi tolu., oz. j.
Liq. potass. citrat., q. s., ad oz. iij.
M. S. Dose, dr. j. every two hours for a child of two years.
—Powell.

(947) R—Syrupi ferri iodidi, dr. iss.
Mist. ol. morrhuae et lactophos calcis, q. s., ad oz. iij.
M. S. Dose, dr. ss-j. td.
—Powell.

(948) R—Syr. Calcii lacto-phosphatis, oz. iv.
Sig. Adult dose, dr. j. td. (May also be given to nursing mother.)
—Bartholow.

RATTLESNAKE BITE.

(949) R—Ammon. carbonat., gr. xl.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j.
M. S. Inject (dr. ss) into one of the superficial veins of left hand, or the cephalic vein.

(950) R—Spirit. frumenti, oz. xvj.
Ammon. carbonat., gr. clx.
Ft. sol. S. Dose, oz. ss every two or three hours in water. Keep also a cloth wet with kerosene oil (oz. x.) and ammon. carb. (oz. ss.), until the swelling disappears.

(951) R—Hydrarg. chlorid. corros., gr. ii.
Potassii iodidi, gr. iv.
Aquae destillatae, m. v.
Solve et adde:—
Bromi, dr. v.
M. S. Dose, gtt. x in a tablespoonful of wine or brandy, every fifteen or twenty minutes.
—Bibron.

SATYRIASIS—(See Nymphomania).

SEMINAL DISORDERS.

(952) R—Extract. hydrastis fl., oz. j.
Sig. Dose, gtt. xx td. (Prostatorrhoea.)

(953) R—Tinct. nucis vomicae, dr. j.
Tinct. ferri chloridi, oz. iij.
M. S. Dose, gtt. xx td. (Prostatorrhoea in debilitated cases.)
—Gross.

(954) R—Tincturae cantharidis, gtt. vj.
Tincturae ferri chlor., gtt. xv-xx.
M. S. Thrice daily in water. (Impotence with spermatorrhoea.)
—H. C. Wood.

(955) R—Tinct. cantharidis, dr. j.
Tinct. cannab. Indic.,
Sol. morphinae, bi-mec., aa dr. ii.
M. S. Dose, gtt. xv td. (Aphrodisiac.)
—Bartholow.

(956) R—Tinct. nucis vomicae, dr. j.
Tinct. actea racemos., dr. iii.
M. S. Dose, gtt. xx td. (Aphrodisiac.)
—Bartholow.

(957) R—Argenti nitratis, gr. x.
Aquae, oz. j.
M. Prostatic injection.
—Bartholow.

(958) R—Tincturae cimicifugae, oz. iij.
Sig. Dose, dr. j td. (Spermatorrhoea.)
—Morse.

(959) R—Potassii bromidi, oz. j.
Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad oz. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td. (Spermatorrhoea; in the strong and plethoric.)
—Bartholow.

SEASICKNESS.

(960) R—Sodii bromidi, oz. j.
Sig. Dose, gr. xx in water every three hours on the day before sailing, and continue for one or two days on the water.

(961) R—Chloral hydratis, dr. ss.
Aquae camphorae, oz. j
M. S. One dose.
—Priestley.

(962) R—Cocaine hydrochloratis, gr. 15
Sodii cinnamatis, gr. [illegible]
Aqua [illegible]:
Aquae destillatae, [illegible] 50.00 M.
—Manassein.

(963) R—Cerii oxalatis, gr. ii.
Tinct. valerinae ammoniat, dr. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j.
M. et ft. haustus. Take every half hour.
—Walsh.

SEPTICAEMIA—(See also Pyaemia).

(964) R—Quininae sulphatis, gr. v-xx.
Sig. Take this dose every hour.
—Bartholow.

SCIATICA

(965) R—Morphinae sulphatis, gr. ½—2c.
Atropinae sulphatis, gr. 1-25.
M. et ft. pulv. S. For one hypodermatic injection, in distilled water (gtt. xx).
—Brown-Sequard.

(966) R—Aquae ammoniae, dr. v.
Olei terebinthinae.
Olei amygdalae dulcis, aa oz. j.
Fiat linimentum. S. Rub on three times a day. (In obstinate cases.)
—Laborde.

(967) R—Emplastri epispastici, 1½x5 inches.
Sig. Apply over affected part for five or six hours, poultice, remove the cuticle and dress with prescription No. 968.
—Da Costa.

(968) R—Morphinae sulphatis, gr. ¼.
Pulveris marantae, gr. ii.
Misce et fiat chartula. S. Sprinkle over blister. Ten grains Dover's powder at night.
—Da Costa.

(969) R—Chloroformi, m. v-xv.
Sig. For one hypodermatic injection. Insert the needle at the ischiatic notch deeply to near the trunk of the nerve.

—Bartholow.

SCLEROSIS, POSTERIOR SPINAL—(See also Locomotor Ataxia).

(970) R—Tinct. ferri chloridi.
Tinct. nucis vomicae,
Acidi phosphorici diluti.
Syrupi simplicis, aa oz. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j in water about an hour before each meal.

—Sweringen.

(971) R—Potassii iodidi, dr. vi-viij.
Ferri et ammon. citratis, dr. ii.
Tinct. aurantii corticis,
Syrupi simplicis, aa dr. iij.
Aq. menthae pip., q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j in water about an hour before meals.

—Sweringen.

STRANGUARY.

Vesical, hypodermatics of morphine, followed by other remedies; enemata of starch water, and tincture of opium; follow by hot sitz-bath.

(972) R—Tincturae cannabis indic., oz. j.
Sig. Dose, dr. ss every few hours. (Especially with bloody urine, and when due to spinal disease.)

—Ringer.

(973) R—Aceti scillae.
Spts. etheris nitrosi, aa oz. ss.
M. S. Dose, dr. ss in some demulcent tea every hour or oftener.

—Waring.

SYNOVITIS.

(974) R—Unguenti iodi co.
Unguenti belladonnae, aa oz. ss.
M. S. Apply twice a day until the skin becomes irritated; after it is healed, begin anew. After rubbing in well apply dry heat for fifteen minutes. (In the more chronic forms.)

—Gerhard.

(975) R—Argenti nitratis, dr. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j.
M. S. Apply almost to vesication. (In acute form.)

—Jordan.

(976) R—Morphinae, gr. viii.
Hydrargyri oleatis, 5 to 10 per cent., oz. j.
M. S. Apply twice a day with a soft brush. (In acute form.)
—Marshall.

SYPHILIS.

Wash the sore (chancre) several times daily with black-wash, and then dust with iodol, iodoform, subiodide of bismuth, or calomel. Begin the mercurial treatment when the secondaries appear. For the secondaries give protiodide of mercury; commence with ¼ gr. three times a day; steadily increase the dose. For tertiary syphilis, give mercury and potassium iodide, or the latter drug alone, or with tonics. Begin with gr. x of potassium iodide three times a day, gradually increasing the dose until the desired effect is produced. In hereditary syphilis the mercury is best given by inunction, gr. x of the unguent. hydrarg. being rubbed into the abdomen, etc. See Colles' Law (Names of Diseases.)

(977) R—Hydrarg. cum cretae, gr. xii-xxiv.
Sodii bicarbonatis, gr. xxxvj.
Sacchar. lactis, gr. xxiv.
M. et ft. chart. no. xii. S. One powder night and morning. (For a child.)
—Eustace Smith.

(978) R—Mass. hydrargyri, gr. ii.
Ferri sulph. exsiccat., gr. j.
M. et ft. in pil. no. i. S. One pill td. Increase as required. (Where the protiodide causes irritation.)
—Martin.

(979) R—Hydrargyri chlorid. corros., gr. iss-iii.
Potassii iodidi, dr. iv-viii.
Syrupi zingiberis, dr. iii.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. vj.
M. S. Dose dr. j in water td.
—Martin.

(980) R—Potassii iodidi, oz. j.
Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad oz. j.
M. Each minim contains one grain; the required number of minims should be taken in milk, as it disguises taste of the iodide.

(981) R—Hydrargyri bichloridi, gr. iii.
Sodii chloridi, dr. ss.
Aquae destillatae, dr. x.
M. S. For hypodermatic use. Inject m. x-xx daily. (Where other means are not available.)
—Martin.

(982) R—Tincturae iodini, dr. ij.
Syrupi simplicis, oz. ij.
M. S. Dose, dr. j. diluted with water, thrice daily, to be increased as required. (When iodide is indicated, and patient cannot tolerate it.)
—Martin.

(983) R—Acidi borici, dr. ii.
Glycerini, oz. ii.
Tinct. myrrh., oz. j.
Aquae rosae, q. s. ad oz. viij.
M. S. Gargle and mouth-wash. (Mucous patches of mouth.)

(984) R—Pulveris salol.
Acidi boric., aa dr. v.
Sacchari,
Menthol., aa gr. iij.
M. S. Brush the teeth twice a day with this mixture upon a soft brush. (Mercurial stomatitis.)
—Leonte.

SEDATIVES FOR BABES.

(985) R—Camphorae monobromat., gr. xvi.
Extracti hyoscyami fl., gtt. xvi-xxx.
Syrupi lactucarii (Aubergier's), oz. viij.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every hour till relieved. (Restlessness, spasms, delirium, anodyne, somniferant, etc.)
—Von Goldtsnoven.

(986) R—Olei anisi, m. xxv.
Alcoholis, oz. ii.
Extract. valerian., fl., oz. j.
Ol. menthae pip., m. xv.
Tinct. camphorae, dr. ii.
Extract. glycyrrhizae fl., oz. j.
M. S. Shake the bottle. Dose, dr. ¼ or ½ in water; repeat if necessary. (Soothing syrup without opium.)

SPICE PLASTER.

(987) R—Pulveris capsici.
Pulveris cinnamomi.
Pulveris caryophylli, aa oz. ii.
Rye meal.
Spirits.
Honey, aa q. s.
M. To be made into a cataplasm by trituration on a plate, and spreading upon a close fabric. It should be made up extemporaneously when required.
—Parrish.

STYES.

(988) R—Extract. belladonnae, fl., gtt. iii.
Aquae pluvialis, oz. ij.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every hour. Also give sulphide of calcium (gr. ⅙) every hour until five or six doses are taken.
—McGee.

STOMACH, AFFECTIONS OF.

(989) R—Tinct. capsici, dr. ii.
Tinct. cannabis ind., oz. ss.
Tinct. opii deod., oz. j.
Spts. chloroformi, oz. j.
Spts. lavandulae, q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every thirty minutes until relieved. (Gastralgia.)
—Hare.

(990) R—Sodii bicarbonatis, dr. iss.
Tinct. nucis vomicae, m. xl.
Liq. morphinae, dr. j.
Spts. ammon. aromat., dr. iss.
Syrupi zingiberis, oz. j.
Aq. menth. pip., ad oz. viii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss four times a day. (Gastrodynia.)
—J. W. Martin.

(991) R—Spts. ammon. aromat., gtt. xx.
Sol. cocain. (4 per cent.), oz. j.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss; repeat in an hour if required. (Gastralgia.)

TABES MESENTERICA—(See Marasmus).

TINNITUS AURIUM.

(992) R—Arnicae, dr. ii.
Aquae bullientis, O ss.
Macera per horas duas et cola. Dein addɔ:
Tincturae arnicae, dr. ii.
Tincturae cardamomi, dr. vj.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss td.
—Wilde.

TRISMUS NEONATORUM—(See also Tetanus).

(993) R—Chloral hydratis, gr. i-v.
Syrupi simplicis, dr. j.
M. S. One dose.
—Bartholow.

884. R—Extract gelsemii, f. m. viii-xvj.
Syrup simplex, fr. j.
Aquæ destillatæ, q. s. ad oz. iss.
M. S. Dose, fr. ss every two to four hours.

—Bartholow.

TONGUE IN DISEASE.

1. The Elongated and Pointed Tongue indicates irritation and determination of blood to the stomach and intestines; the extremities are often cold; is also associated with excitation of the nerve centres. Found more especially among children. The indications are to allay irritation and divert the blood from the stomach and bowels. 2. The Pointed and Sensitive Tongue indicates atony of the digestive organs, often found in dyspepsia, etc. Treatment is plain. 3. The Coating (sabura or Fur should be well studied. It may be greater or less in thickness, dry or moist, or thinny, more accumulated at the posterior portion. The liver is said to be at fault when the tongue is heavily coated at the base, with a yellow coat. This is not always the case. White-coated tongue has been observed in jaundice, etc. 4. The Dry Tongue has a very important significance. When we have patients who are suffering from some form of fever, pneumonia or any other acute disease, with such a tongue, they are in danger, and require close attention. In such cases nutrition and assimilation are suspended, and food cannot be properly assimilated. When given, it should be in fluid form, and always above the temperature of 100 degrees, and of a character nutritive and digestible. The digestible organs can do but little work, yet proper food, given at intervals, does good; but these organs need all the rest they can get until the disease has subsided. Dryness of the tongue is also associated with vascular excitement, and particularly with excitation of the ganglionic and nerve centres. Hence the arrest of secretion and this dryness. Here we readily read the state of the nervous system. In many cases, the sympathetic nerve is not only excited and irritated, but there is involuntary contraction of muscular tissue, thus suspending the secretions of the several organs. The indications are, proper sedatives for the vascular excitement, and diaphoretics for contractions or excitement of the nerves, associated with other treatment. By this course we shall soon see our patient with a moist tongue, and some of the secretions re-established. 5. Often the tongue changes in the disease from the dryness above referred to, to a brown or black color, with sordes about the teeth. The common idea is that the system is in a typhoid condition. This is true, yet it undoubtedly means, also, that the

blood is in a septic condition—a very important fact for us to know. Then our best antiseptics should be given with stimulants and tonics. Thus we can readily read, from the appearance of the tongue, the condition of the digestive organs, the functions of nutrition and assimilation, the condition of the nervous system and the state of the blood. Of course, we must take all other symptoms into consideration. Yet the appearance of the tongue, as pointed out, seldom fails in giving us, at a glance, valuable information as to the true condition of the system.

—Henning

TYMPANITIS—(See also the Fevers).

(995) R—Olei terebinthinae, oz. j.
Pulveris acaciae, q. s.
Misce et adde:
Decocti hordei, oz. xix.
Fiat enema. (Distension of abdomen with gas.)

— —Hooper.

(996) R—Olei terebinthinae,
Olei ricini, aa dr. iii.
Olei cajaputi, m. vi.
Magnesiae calcinatae, gr. xx.
Aq. menthae piperitae, oz. iss.
M. et ft. haustus. (Also in typhoid fever.)

—Joy.

TONICS.

(997) R—Hydrargyri bichloridi, gr. i-ii.
Liq. arsen. chloridi, dr. j.
Acid. hydrochlor. dil.,
Tinct. ferri chloridi, aa dr. ii.
Syrupi zingiberis, oz. ii.
Aquae, ad oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii td. after meals. (Alterative tonic.)

—Goodell.

(998) R—Sod. et auri chlorid, gr. iii.
Strychninae sulphatis, gr. i.
Zinci phosphatis, gr. iii.
Ext. damianae, dr. j.
M. et ft. in capsul. no. xxx. S. One capsule td. (In impotence.)

(999) R—Strychninae sulphatis, gr. i.
Acid. hypophosph. dil., oz. j.
M. S. Dose, gtt. x td. before meals in a dram of fl. ext. of cocae. (Do not take it immediately before retiring; causes emissions.) (For sexual organs in impotence.)

—Hammond.

(1000) R—Quininae sulphatis, gr. ii.
Acidi arseniosi, gr. 1-30.
Pulv. capsici, gr. j.
Extract. taraxaci, q. s.
M. S. To be taken before each meal. (Malarial cachexia.)
—Palmar.

(1001) R—Ext. damian, fluidi.
Tinct. cincho. co., aa oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss td. (For procreative organs.)

(1002) R—Ferri et quinidiae cit., dr. i.
Vini xerici, oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j.

(1003) R—Tinct. ferri chloridi, dr. iii.
Acid. acetici diluti, oz. ss.
Liq. ammon. acetatis, oz. iiiss.
Curacoae,
Syrupi simplicis, aa oz. j.
Aquam, ad oz. viii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss after meals.
—Wm. Goodell.

(1004) R—Quininae sulphatis, gr. xxx.
Acidi sulph. dil., q. s.
Aquae, oz. ii.
Tinct. ferri chlorid., oz. ss.
Spts. chloroformi, dr. vi.
Glycerinae, q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j.
—Loomis.

(1005) R—Ferri et ammon. citratis.
Ammonii carbonatis, aa gr. xxxii.
Syrupi,
Aquae anisi, aa oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j.
—J. Lewis Smith.

(1006) R—Magnesii sulphatis, oz. ii.
Ferri sulphatis, gr. xxiv.
Acidi sulphurici dil., dr. ii.
Infusi calumbae, ad oz. viii.
M. S. Dose, oz. j every night. (Ferruginous aperient.)
—Farquharson.

(1007) R—One rennet washed and chopped,
Sherry wine, O j.
Macerate for twelve days, decant and filter and add:
Acidi muriat. diluti,
Tinct. nucis vomicae, aa dr. ii.
Bismuthi subnitratis, dr. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j in a quarter of a tumbler of water before each meal. (Digestive tonic in metritis.)
—T. Gaillard Thomas.

(1008) R—Hydrarg. bichlorid., gr. i-ii.
Liq. arsenici chlorid., dr. j.
Tinct. ferri chloridi.
Acid. hydrochlorici dil., aa dr. iv.
Syrupi, oz. iii.
Aquam, ad oz. vi:
M. S. Dose, dr. ii in a wineglassful of water after each meal. (Anemic and chlorotic patients will fatten and thrive wonderfully on this mixture; should be given only for two weeks at a time.)

—A. H. Smith.

(1009) R—Ferri et ammon. cit., dr. j.
Ammonii carbonatis, gr. xxx.
Tinct. gentian. co.,
Tinct. quassiae, aa oz. ii.
Syrupi, oz. iss.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. viii.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii.

—W. H. Thompson.

(1010) R—Ferri et ammonii citratis, gr. xx.
Vini xerici, oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j.

(1011) R—Quininae sulphatis, gr. xxx.
Acidi sulph. dilut., q. s.
Aquae, oz. ii.
Tinct. ferri chloridi, dr. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j.

(1012) R—Tinct. ferri chlor.,
Tinct. nucis vom., aa m. x.
Aquae, q. s. ad dr. j.
M. S. One dose, to be taken thrice daily, after meals.

URIC ACID DIATHESIS.

(1013) R—Acid. hydrochloric. dil., dr. j.
Acidi lactici, dr. iii.
Syrupi simplicis, oz. ss.
Aquae destillatae, oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii after each meal. (When the excess of acid is due to faulty digestion.)

—Bartholow.

(1014) R—Sodii bicarbonatis, dr. j.
Tinctorae calumbae, oz. j.
Infusi quassiae, oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss four times a day.

—Hazard.

ULCERS.

(1015) R—Hydrozone, oz. j.
Aquae, O iv.
M. S. As a beverage; a small quantity at each drink. (Ulcer of the stomach.)

(1016) R—Glycozone, oz. j.
Sig. Dose, dr. i-ii, diluted in a wineglassful of water, three or four times a day, before or after eating. (Used in conjunction with prescription 1015, for gastric ulcer.)

(1017) R—Acidi nitrici dil., m. x.
Extracti opii, gr. v.
Aquae destillatae, oz. j.
M. et ft. lotio. S. (In sloughing, incised wounds.)
—Erichsen.

(1018) R—Zinci sulpho-carbolatis, dr. vi.
Aq. destillatae, oz. viii.
M. S. Each portion to be used to be mixed with three parts of water. (For fetid ulcers.)
—H. Lee.

UVULA, RELAXATION OF.

(1019) R—Acidi tannici, oz. ss.
Glycerini, oz. ii.
M. cum leni calore. S. Apply with a camel's hair brush.
—Hillier.

(1020) R—Aluminis, dr. i.
Infusi gallae, oz. vj.
Fiat gargarysma. (Along with hypertrophied tonsils.)
—Waring.

VERTIGO.

(1021) R—Hydrargyri chlorid. corros., gr. i.
Glycerini, oz. j.
Tinct. cinchon. comp., oz. ii.
Olei menthae pip., m. xxv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j in a wineglassful of water thrice daily. (In the vertigo and dizziness of old persons.)
—C. Handfield Jones.

(1022) R—Pulveris rhei, dr. j.
Sodii bicarbonatis,
Pulveris gentianae, aa dr. ii.
Aq. menth. pip.,
Aquae destillatae, aa oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss before meals. (When caused by indigestion.)
—Ed. C. Mann.

VOMITING—(See also Diseases of Pregnancy and Seasickness).

(1023) R—Bismuthi subnitratis, dr. ii.
Acid. hydrocyanici dil., dr. ss.
Mucilaginis acaciae,
Aquae menthae piperitae, aa oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss td. (With gastric ulcer.)
—Da Costa.

(1024) R—Acidi carbolici, gr. iv.
Bismuthi subnitratis, dr. ii.
Mucilaginis acaciae, oz. i.
Aquae menthae piperitae, oz. iij.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every two, three, or four hours. (Due to acute stomachal and intestinal disorder.)
—Bartholow.

(1025) R—Vini ipecacuanhae, oz. ss.
Sig. Dose, gtt. j every hour to thrice daily. (In all cases.)
—Ringer.

(1026) R—Creasoti, m. vi.
Pulveris tragacanthae, dr. ss.
Aquae camphorae, oz. vi.
M. S. A sixth part to be taken for a dose. (In obstinate cases.)
—Kesteven.

(1027) R—Potassii iodidi, scr. iv.
Infusi quassiae, oz. viij.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss td. (Sympathetic vomiting.)
—Selkirk.

(1028) R—Potio riverius, oz. v.
Morphinae sulphatis, gr. j.
Syrupi aurantii.
Salep., aa oz. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j. (Vomiting following use of opium.)
—C. H. Avery.

(1029) R—Sol. morphinae (U. S. P.), oz. j.
Potassii bromidi, dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j. (To prevent nausea and vomiting secondary to the use of opium.)
—Metcalfe.

(1030) R—Cerii oxalat.
Ipecacuanhae, aa gr. j.
Creasoti, gtt. ii.
M. S. Take every hour. (Vomiting of pregnancy.)
—Goodell.

(1031) R—Chloral hydratis, gr. xv-xx.
Milk, oz. ii.
Yolk of an egg, j.
Beat up well and inject into rectum. (Reflex vomiting of pregnancy.)
—Kane.

WARTS—(See Condylomata).

WORMS.

(1032) R—Olei chenopodii, m iv.
Pulveris acaciae, gr. x.
Syrupi, dr. ss.
Aquae cinnamomi, q. s. ad dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j, td. for one day, to be followed by a laxative. (For a child of two years.)

(1033) R—Oleoresinae aspidii, m. xv.
Olei ricini, m. xv.
Olei cinnamomi, m. ¼.
Syrupi acaciae, q. s. ad dr. j
M. S. Dose, dr. j, td. for one day; follow with laxative if necessary. (For child of two years.)

(1034) R—Santonini, gr. ss.
Sacchari, gr. iss.
M. et ft. chart. no. j. S. One powder morning and evening, the second to be followed by a purge. (For a child of two years.)

(1035) R—Tincturae rhei, gtt. xxx.
Magnesii carbonatis, gr. iii.
Tincturae zingiberis, gtt. j.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. Warm and use as an injection. (Seat worms.)

WOUNDS.

(1036) R—Acidi tannici, oz. ii.
Alcoholis absolut., oz. ss.
Aetheris, oz. iiss.
Collodii, q. s. ad oz. xii.
M. Styptic colloid.

—Millet.

(1037) R—Collodii, oz. j.
Olei ricini.
Acidi carbolici, aa dr. ss.
Carbolized collodion.

—Millet.

(1038) R—Tincturae arnicae, dr. ii.
Aquae destillatae, oz. iv.
Fiat lotio.

—Graefe.

(1039) R—Phenol sodique, oz. vi.
Sig. In all wounds and surgical operations.

—J. E. Garretson.

WHOOPING COUGH.

(1040) R—Thymol, gr. xx.
Acid. phenic., oz. ss.
Ess. sassafras,
Ess. eucalyptus,
Ess. turpentine,
Liquid tar, aa dr. ii.
Sulphuric ether, dr. j.
Alcohol, ad oz. iij.
M. S. Pour gtt. xxx on handkerchief and tie around the child's neck. Inhale, and repeat every two-three hours.
—Beall.

(1041) R—Sodii Bromidi, gr. xx.
Extracti belladonnae, fl., gtt. ii.
M. S. Spray; also to be inhaled. In the intervals push quinine. (To cut short the paroxysms.)
—Da Costa.

(1042) R—Tincturae cantharidis, m. xlvii.
Tincturae cinchonae,
Tincturae opii camph., aa dr. ii.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s. ad oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td., for a child of one to two years. (Towards end of spasmodic stage.)

(1043) R—Aluminis, gr. xxiv.
Syrupi pruni virg., oz. iiss.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every four hours. For a child of one year. (Stage of decline.)

WICKERSHEIMER'S FLUID.

For preserving animal substances, pathological specimens, etc.

	For Injecting.	
(1044) R—Arsenious acid,	16 grms.	(dr. iv)
Sodium chlor,	80 "	
Potass. sulph.,	200 "	
Potass. nitrate,	25 "	
Potass. carb.,	20 "	
Water,	10 litres	(qts. 10½ -[-).
Glycerine,	4 "	
Wood-naphtha,	¾ "	

	For Immersing.
(1044) R—Arsenious acid,	12 grms.
Sodium chlor.,	60 "
Potass. sulph.,	150 "
Potass. nitrate,	18 "
Potass. carb.,	15 "
Water,	10 litres.
Glycerine,	4 "
Wood-naphtha,	¾ "

POISONS.

1. LOCAL IRRITANTS.

These include the salts (metallic) and drastic cathartics of the pharmacopeia; also acids (oxalic, etc.). Symptoms: Burning pain in the esophagus and stomach; nausea; vomiting; great thirst; tenderness of the abdomen; cramps; straining and blood in stools; depression of the vital powers; death from exhaustion.

ARSENIC.—Symptoms: Burning pain in stomach; nausea; vomiting of brownish matter and blood-stained mucus; intense thirst; abdominal tenderness; purging with griping; straining; suppression of urine; great prostration; anxiety; fainting; palpitation; collapse, with cold and clammy skin; imperceptible pulse; sighing respiration, etc. Treatment: Stomach-pump and emetics; recently prepared ferric hydrate (oz. ss) every five or ten minutes; mucilaginous drinks; cataplasms; morphine; stimulants; warmth (hot-water bottles, flannels, friction).

NITRATE OF SILVER.—Symptoms: Local and constitutional. Treatment: Common salt in solution; emetics; stomach-pump. (See Arsenic for subsequent treatment).

ZINC SALTS.—When the sulphate is taken (for Epsom salt by mistake), it acts as its own antidote. Treat collapse like Arsenic.

COPPER SALTS.—First effects are those of local irritants. Treatment: Flour and water; white of egg; milk; emetics if necessary. (See Arsenic for subsequent treatment).

SUGAR OF LEAD.—Symptoms: Usual gastric disturbances; vomit contains mucus mixed with the white chloride of lead; great tenderness in the abdomen; cramps; increasing prostration. Treatment: Emet-

ics or stomach-pump; sulphate of soda; sulphate of magnesia; or aromatic sulphuric acid in water. (See Arsenic for further treatment).

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—Symptoms: (Similar in its action to arsenic.) Gastric and intestinal inflammation; collapse. Treatment: Egg-albumen; flour and water; milk; stomach-pump or emetics. (See Arsenic for subsequent treatment).

TARTAR EMETIC.—Symptoms: The direct depressing action on the circulation hastens the collapse. Treatment: Tartar emetic acts as its own antidote in evacuating the stomach. Give tannin (in solution); or infusion of green tea (freely); morphine to stop excessive vomiting, etc.; stimulants.

CROTON OIL, COLOCYNTH, ETC.—Patient is greatly exhausted. These drastic cathartics should be evacuated by means of the stomach-pump or emetics; opium; stimulants, etc.

OXALIC ACID.—Local irritant. Treatment: Whiting or chalk diffused in water; emetics; relieve the suffering, etc.

II. IRRITANTS WITH A SPECIFIC ACTION.

Poisons in this class have, besides a local irritation, a specific action on certain other parts of the organism, as aconite, which benumbs sensation and tends to paralysis; or cantharidis, which effects the kidneys, causing strangury, etc.

ACONITE.—Symptoms: Burning sensation in the throat and stomach; nausea; vomiting; purging; intestinal pains; numbness and tingling of the muscles; paralysis; great depression; prostration; end in general collapse; sometimes convulsions and stupor. Treatment: Stomach-pump or emetics; stimulants (by rectum or hypodermatically); frictions; warmth; tincture digitalis (m. xv) hypodermatically, and repeat if necessary, etc.

CANTHARIDIS.—Symptoms: Those of irritant poisoning (gastro-enteric symptoms); irritant action on kidneys (strang-

ury and bloody urine); delirium; convulsions. Treatment: Emetics, mucilaginous drinks (not oily); morphine; stimulants.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Symptoms. A burning feeling in throat, etc.; whitening of the mucous membrane of the throat and stomach; intense depression; feeble pulse; cold and clammy skin; insensibility; stupor; death from heart or respiratory failure. Treatment: White of egg; sulphate of soda or sulphate of magnesia; milk; flour and water, etc.; apomorphine hypodermatically; stimulants by enema; ammonia or brandy hypodermatically; warmth and frictions; atropine and artificial respiration if breathing fail, etc.

PHOSPHORUS.—Symptoms: Heat and swelling of throat and tongue; pain and distention of the abdomen; vomiting mucous or bilious; purging; anxiety; restlessness; cramps; convulsions; stupor; general collapse; jaundice may develop. Treatment: Sulphate of copper (gr. iii) in a tumbler of water every five minutes to produce vomiting; sulphate of magnesia (carries off poison by its cathartic action); mucilaginous (not oily) drinks; opiates; stimulants; cataplasms. (The sulphate of copper is only given once, with opium to promote its retention, when vomiting has already taken place).

III. POISONS WHICH ACT ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

These have little or no action on the alimentary canal. In this class are included opium, prussic acid, belladonna, hyoscyamus (causes intense stupor), hemlock, tobacco, hellebore, chloral, digitalis, strychnine, etc.

OPIUM.—Symptoms: Drowsiness; stupor; death from respiratory failure. At first we have the following symptoms: face flushed; stertorous breathing; full and slow pulse; profound stupor, etc. The pupils are contracted; later, pulse becomes weaker, small, and imperceptible; diminished frequency of respiration; face pale; skin cold and clammy; extremities cold, etc. Treatment: Rouse patient with the cold douche; give emetics (apomorphine hypodermatically); stomach-pump; strong coffee; atropine; artificial respiration, etc.

PRUSSIC ACID.—(Cyanide of potassium). Symptoms: The muscular system becomes paralyzed. Treatment: Ammonia to the nostrils; cold douche; artificial respiration; frictions, etc. Paralysis of the heart and respiration, causes death very rapidly. When Bitter Almond Oil is taken, give emetics and stimulants. (The oil is not so rapid in its action).

BELLADONNA.—Symptoms: Constriction and dryness of throat; pain (burning) in stomach; dimness of vision; dilated pupils; rapid breathing; headache; delirium; stupor; feeble pulse; diminished respiration; cold extremities; occasionally a scarlet rash on skin. Treatment: Tannin; stomach-pump; emetics; coffee; mustard and friction to extremities.

HYOSCYAMUS.—(See Belladonna).

HEMLOCK.—Symptoms: Extreme muscular prostration; paralysis of respiration; death; no delirium or coma. Treatment: Tannin (green tea); stomach-pump or emetics; frictions; stimulants; atropine; artificial respiration.

TOBACCO.—Symptoms: Confusion of ideas; dizziness; faintness; nausea; vomiting; intense (muscular) prostration; fatal collapse, with or without stupor. Treatment: Tannin; stomach-pump; warmth; stimulants; frictions; strychnine (hypodermatically).

HELLEBORE—Symptoms: Acts as a depressant of heart's action; intense prostration; pulse imperceptible; skin cold and clammy; nausea; attempts at vomiting; faintness; collapse (fatal). Treatment: Tannin (green tea); stomach-pump or emetics; morphine; stimulants; ammonia; frictions; digitalis.

CHLORAL.—Symptoms: Gastric irritation; nausea; vomiting; profound narcotism; weak pulse, etc. It arrests the respiratory function, and also depresses the heart. Treatment: (See Opium poisoning). Give hypodermatically sulphate of strychnine (gr. 1-25), if death from heart failure seems impending.

DIGITALIS.—Symptoms: Nausea; vomiting; great prostration; cold sweats; feeble or imperceptible pulse; stupor or delirium; death from syncope caused by spasm of the heart. The heart is arrested in systole. Treatment: Tannin (green tea); emetics; cathartics; keep patient in the horizontal position; opium; solution chloride of iron; nitrite of amyl; nitro-glycerine; aconite; stimulants; etc. (The tr. aconite can be given subcutaneously, one or two minims at a time).

STRYCHNINE.—Symptoms: During a convulsion, the features are contorted; body bent rigidly backward; breathing impeded or stopped; tetanus; etc. The convulsions last from one to five minutes, with intervals of relaxation (may last half an hour). Asphyxia, during a convulsion etc. causes death. Treatment: Tannin at first; emetics; stomach-pump; tea and coffee; ether or chloroform inhalations; bromide of potassium (dr. ii); chloral (gr. x) to control spasms; nitrite of amyl; artificial respiration.

IV. THE STRONG ACIDS.

These poisons destroy the tissues with which they come in contact. When diluted, they cause inflammation; when undiluted, they corrode or char. Symptoms: Mucous membrane of mouth is whitened, blackened, softened, or detached in parts; intense thirst; burning and agonizing pain; nausea; vomiting of parts of the mucous membrane and matters mixed with darkened blood; great exhaustion; rapid and weak pulse; cold and clammy skin; death by collapse. Treatment: The stomach-pump should not be used, and emetics must be used cautiously, as the violent contractions of emesis are very severe. Give magnesia; chalk; whiting; washing or baking soda; soap and water, etc. Relieve the intense suffering (morphine hypodermatically); injections of whiskey, or brandy; friction; warmth.

V. THE ALKALIES.

(See Acids for symptoms, etc.). Treatment: If potash, soda, ammonia, etc., has been taken, give acids to neutralize its action (vinegar, aromatic sulphuric acid, lemon juice, etc.). Subsequent treatment

consists in the administration of mucilaginous drinks (gruel, acacia water, linsced tea, etc.), the whites of a couple of eggs, in water, milk, etc.

VI. POISONING BY ARTICLES OF FOOD.

Various kinds of meat, sausage, fruits, shell-fish, cheese, etc. Symptoms: Nausea; vomiting; violent cramps; diarrhea; pain; great depression of vital powers, etc. In mushroom poisoning, symptoms of narcotism may be present. Treatment: Emetics; cathartics; stimulants for the depression, etc.

GENERAL TREATMENT OF POISONING.

1. Eliminate the Poison from the stomach, etc. Emetics: Sulphate of zinc (gr. x-xxx); mustard (dr. ii) in a glass of warm water; ipecacuanha (gr. xx-xxx); tartar emetic (gr. i-ii); sulphate of copper (gr. ii-v), is irritant and may increase the poisonous effect; hydrochlorate of apomorphine (gr. 1-10) hypodermatically. Stomach-pump.

2. Prevent the absorption of the poison. This is done by giving a chemical antidote which combines with the poison in the stomach, forming a substance which is insoluble or inert. In treating poisoning by vegetable substances, give patient a pint of water containing tannin (gr. x-xx); or an infusion of green tea, particularly when stomach-pump or emetics are not at hand. In case where the poisoning is by salts or oxides (arsenic and antimony excepted) of the metals, give patient the whites of two or three eggs in water to swallow; albumen forms insoluble compounds with most of these poisons. When the poison is known, the chemical antidote can be readily given; as, for example, sugar of lead or carbolic acid are rendered inert by the use of a soluble substance like Glaubers' or Epsom salt, etc. The antidotal measures are, therefore, chemical and physiological.

3. Relieve the suffering of patient. For the burning pain in the stomach and bowels, give cooling, bland, and protective

liquids (olive oil) linseed tea, mucilage of acacia, barley-water, gruels, etc.); allay the thirst (ice or ice-water); apply mustard to pit of stomach, or emollient poultices over the abdomen; give opium (mouth, enema, or subcutaneously), etc.

GENERAL ANTIDOTE.

(1045) R—Calcined magnesia,
Powdered charcoal, aa gr. xl-dr. j.
Hydrated sesquioxide of iron, oz. i-ii.
Water, q. s.
M. S. As a general antidote, where the nature of the poison is unknown.

NAMES OF DISEASES.

Addison's disease—maladie bronzee—disease of the supra-renal capsules.
Albert's disease—fungoid mycosis.
Aran—Duchenne's disease—progressive muscular atrophy.
Argyll—Robertson pupil—one which changes in accommodation, but does not respond to light.
Astley Cooper's hernia—femoral hernia with a multilocular sac.
Barton's fracture—one of the lower end of the radius involving the joint.
Basedow's disease—exophthalmic goitre.
Baudin's law—antagonism of tuberculosis and malaria.
Bazin's disease—buccal psoriasis.
Beclard's disease—hernia through the saphenous opening.
Bell's palsy—paralysis of the seventh nerve.
Boyer's cyst—sub-hyoid cyst.
Bright's disease—albuminuric nephritis.
Brown-Sequard's combination of symptoms—hemiparaplegia with hemianaesthesia of the opposite side.
Cazenave's lupus—lupus erythematodus.
Charcot's disease—amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
Charcot's joint—the enlarged joint of locomotor ataxia.
Cheyne-Stokes breathing—ascending and descending frequency of respiration.
Cloquet's hernia—perineal hernia.
Colles' fracture—one of the lower third of the radius.
Colles' law—that of non-infection of the mother by her syphilitic infant at the breast.

Corrigan's pulse—water-hammer pulse—the pulse of aortic regurgitation.

Corrigan's disease—aortic insufficiency.

Corvisart's facies—asytolic facies.

Chuveilhier's disease—simple ulcer of the stomach.

Chuveilhier's paralysis—progressive muscular atrophy.

Donder's glaucoma—simple atrophic glaucoma.

Dressler's disease—paroxysmal hemoglobinuria.

Dubini's disease—electrical chorea.

Duchenne's disease—locomotor ataxia.

Duchenne's paralysis—pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.

Duhring's disease—dermatitis herpetiformis.

Dupuytren's disease—retraction of the palmar aponeurosis.

Depuytren's hydrocele—bi-locular (en bissac) hydrocele.

E. Wilson's disease—universal exfoliative dermatitis.

Eichstedt's disease—pityriasis versicolor.

Erb's palsy—paralysis of the brachial plexus.

Erb-Charcot disease—spasmodic tabes dorsalis.

Fouchard's disease—alveolo-dental periostitis.

Friedreich's disease—hereditary ataxia.

Gerier's disease—paralytic vertigo.

Gibbon's hydrocele—that coincident with hernia.

Gibert's pityriasis—pityriasis rosae.

G. de la Tourette's disease—moto inco-ordination.

Goyrand's hernia—inguino-interstitial hernia.

Graefe's sign—failure of the upper lids to follow the eyes in descent.

Grave's disease—exophthalmic goitre.

Guyon's sign—renal ballottement.

Harley's disease—paroxysmal haemoglobinuria.

Heberden's rheumatism—that of small articulation with nodosities.

Hebra's disease—polymorphus eyrthema.

Hebra's pityriasis—pityriasis rubra chronica.

Hebra's prurigo—idiopathic prurigo.

Henoch's purpura—purpura with abdominal symptoms.

Hesselbach's hernia—femoral hernia with a multilocular sac.

Hippocrates' facies—that of agony.
Hodgson's disease—atheroma of the aorta.
Hodgson's disease—adenitis—pseudo-leucocythemia.
Hugier's disease—fibromyomata of the uterus.
Hutchinson's teeth—notched teeth of hereditary syphilis.
Hutchinson's trio of symptoms—notched teeth, interstitial keratitis and otitis of hereditary syphilis.
Jacksonian epilepsy—focal epilepsy.
Jacob's ulcer—cancroid ulcer.
Kaposi's disease—xerodermia pigmentosa.
Kopp's asthma—thymic asthma—spasm of the glottis.
Kronlein's hernia—inguino-properitoneal hernia.
Laennec's cirrhosis—atrophic cirrhosis.
Landry's disease—acute ascending paralysis.
Laugier's hernia—that across Gimbernat's ligament.
Laber's disease—hereditary optic atrophy.
Levert's law—marginal insertion of the umbilical cord with a small placenta.
Littre's hernia—diverticula hernia.
Ludwig's angina—infectious phlegmon of the sub-hyoid region.
Malassez's disease—cyst of the testicle.
Meniere's disease—labyrinthine vertigo.
Millar's asthma—laryngismus stridulus—spasm of the glottis.
Morrand's foot—one with eight toes.
Morvan's disease—analgesic paralysis of the extremities.
Paget's disease—pre-cancerous eczema of the breast.
Paget's disease—hypertrophied deforming ostitis.
Parkinson's disease—paralysis agitans.
Parrot's disease—syphilitic pseudo-paralysis.
Parry's disease—exophthalmic goitre.
Pavy's disease—intermittent albuminuria.
Petit's hernia—lumbar hernia.
Pott's aneurism—aneurism by anastomosis.
Pott's disease—ostitis of the vertebrae.
Pott's fracture—fracture of the tibia.
Raynaud's disease—symmetrical gangrene of the extremities.
Reclus' disease—cystic disease of the breast.
Richter's hernia—parietal enterocele.
Rivolta's disease—actinomycosis.
Romberg's sign—ataxic swaying in the dark or with closed eyes.

Rosenbach's sign—abolition of the abdominal reflex.
Soesnich's ulcer—infectious ulcer of the cornea.
Stellwag's symptom—retraction of the upper eyelid.
Stokes' law—paralysis of muscles subjacent to inflamed serous and mucous membranes.
Stork's blenorrhea—that of the respiratory passages.
Sydenham's chorea—chorea minor—common chorea.
Thomson's disease—muscular spasm on voluntary movement.
Tornwald's disease—inflammation of the pharyngeal tonsil.
Velpeau's hernia—femoral hernia in front of the vessels.
Volkman's deformity—congenital tibio-tarsal luxation.
Wardrop's disease—malignant onychia.
Weil's disease—abortive typhoid fever with jaundice.
Werlhoff's disease—purpura hemorrhagica.
Westphal's sign—abolition of the knee jerk.
Willard's lupus—tuberculosis lupus.
Winckel's disease—cyanosis of the newborn.

FINIS.

The following authorities have been freely consulted in the preparation of this little volume:

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